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Ellery B. Gordon, analyst. Prepared by Federal works agency,
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City of Albany, New York, 1941.

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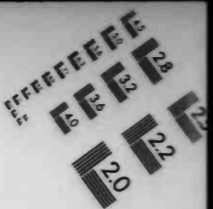
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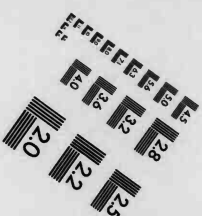
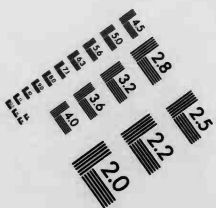
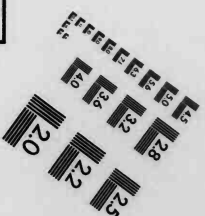
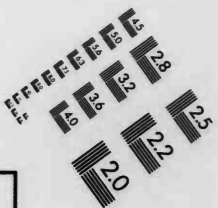
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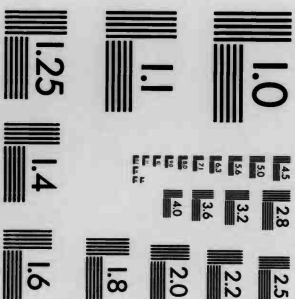
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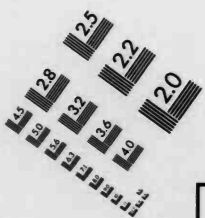
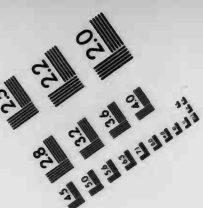
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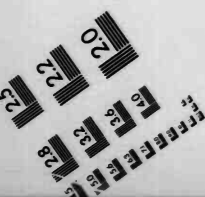
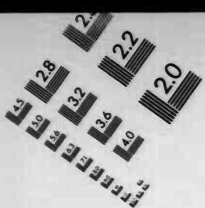
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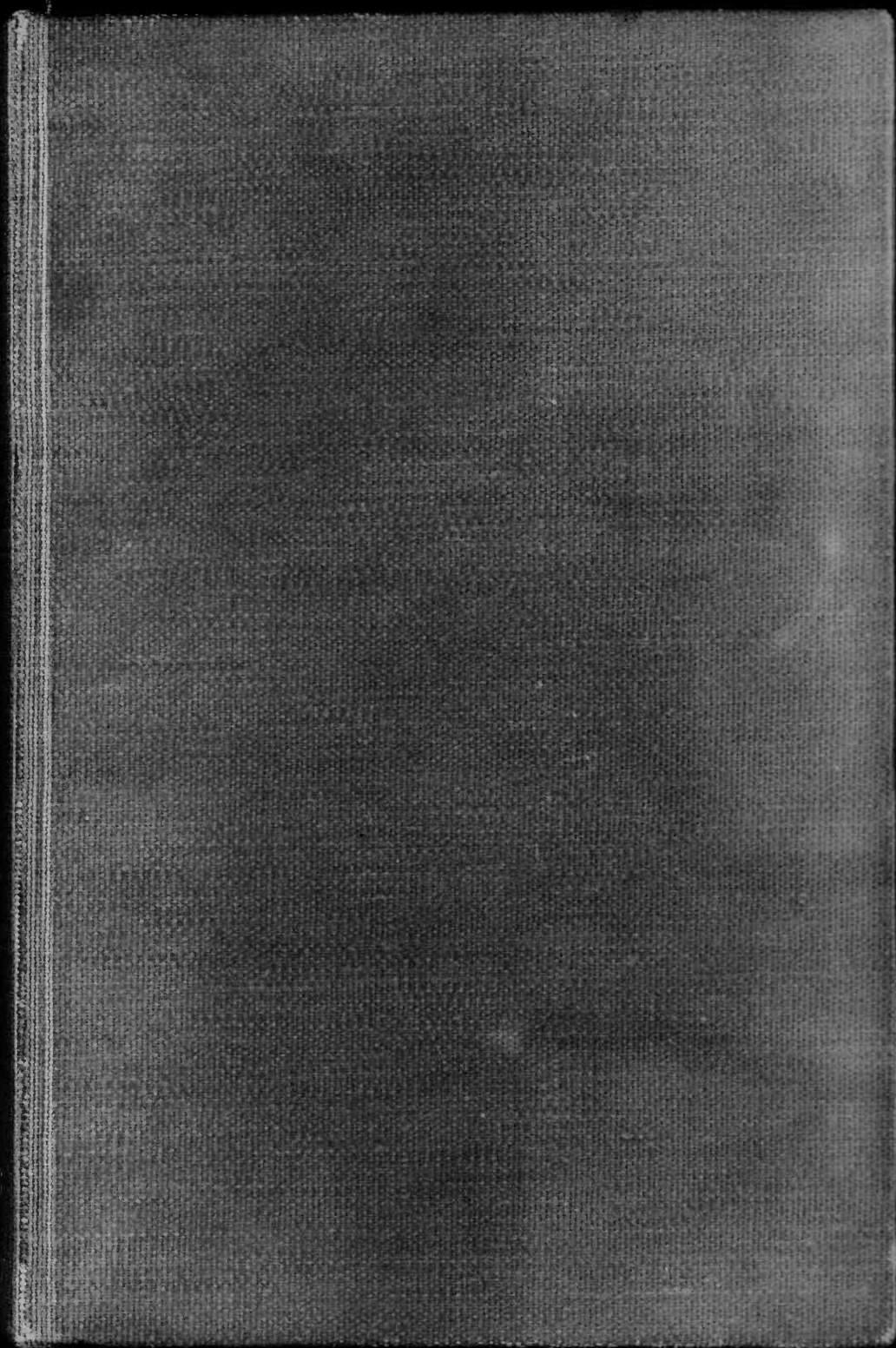
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Labor Market Survey



Albany, New York.

ANALYSIS AND REPORT
ON A

SURVEY
OF THE
ALBANY LABOR MARKET

ELLERY B. GORDON
ANALYST

PREPARED BY
FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY
WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION OF NEW YORK STATE

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March 31, 1941

Hon. H. F. Hoogkamp,
Acting Mayor,
Albany, New York.

Dear Mr. Mayor:

I have the honor to submit herewith an analysis and report on the survey of the Albany Labor Market.

This survey was undertaken by the Work Projects Administration of the Federal Works Agency, under the sponsorship of the City of Albany.

It is proposed to show in a statistical analysis, the activities of Albany residents as of the week May 7-13, 1939: that is, what proportion were not in the labor market, and what proportion constituted the labor market; what the reasons were for not being in the labor market; the work status of those available workers who were in the labor market. This information is shown in significant groupings according to color and nativity, age, education, family and marital status, social-economic groups, industry groups and occupations during survey week as well as usual occupations.

The endeavor has been to present this analysis in a manner and form that will be helpful in planning city development, in supplying useful data to prospective business concerns which seek advantageous location, in meeting employment problems, and in recognizing basic employment conditions. Since the survey was undertaken, the national defense program has been instituted and this analysis has been adapted as far as possible to bring out such data as will be useful in prosecuting the defense work.

The city has been treated generally as a whole; but with respect to certain main considerations it has been divided into three sections, for convenience called Section A, Section B, and Section C. Section A includes Wards 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 12 and is considered to be preponderantly a lower-income section. Section B includes Wards 1, 2, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 19 and is considered a preponderantly medium-income section. Section C consists of Wards 13 and 18 and is considered preponderantly a higher-income section.

A comparison of these three sections discloses wide variations in employment status. While this factual presentation may disclose facts already generally known or generally assumed to be known, there is a decided value to employers, to the city, and to other interested agencies in having their general knowledge confirmed with specific facts.

The length of time those "seeking work" had been doing so, what their last previous jobs had been and what their usual jobs were; the same sort of information about those employed on federal work projects (herein called "program work") - all this bears on the extent to which private employment must expand and improve to absorb this segment of the labor market, before a recovery of balance can be attained in the community. It has a direct value in connection with the experienced workers needed for the national defense program. It bears very decidedly on the community's social welfare burden, its extent and distribution. This is one of the reasons for dividing the city into three sections for examination and comparison.

This survey of the labor market in Albany is one of several made in 1939 as projects of the Federal Works Agency. The Albany survey is

however the only one based on a census of the entire population. In consequence it carries perhaps nearer 100 percent dependability in significant detail. It also involved many times as much work.

Attention is called to the possibility that some slight variations appear in different parts of this report as to the same sets of figures. This is explained by the fact that certain major groupings by employment status, color and nativity, age, etc., were prepared in the Albany office by hand tabulation including all usable schedules; but the vast statistical detail into which this survey has been broken comes mainly from machine tabulations made by the New York Tabulating Unit from a sample selection of every third schedule, as described in the appendix of this report. No variations of significance occur between the Albany and the NYTU tabulations. The New York tabulations were compared with the Albany results in controlling respects, and were found acceptable and fairly representative. In discussion of some major groups as to age, employment status, education, or other main consideration, the Albany basic tables have sometimes been used. When discussing a subject in great detail, the New York tables have been used because they show greater detail.

An example will illustrate the unimportance of such variations between the two sets of tables: the Albany tables show that out of every 1000 workers in the Albany labor market, 826 were privately employed, 29 were on program work, 110 were unemployed and actively seeking work, and 35 were temporarily inactive d.s.w. The comparable figures taken from the New York tables are: 825, 29, 112, and 34, respectively.

Acknowledgments

Grateful acknowledgment is made of helpful cooperation by the following in furnishing data or granting access to records: New York State Department of Labor, (Division of Statistics and Information, Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance, Division of Inspection); New York State Department of Audit and Control; Albany (City) Civil Service Department; Albany County Treasurer; all Albany offices of federal agencies.

Social agencies have contributed suggestions and advice, in response to invitation. The Albany Chamber of Commerce has supported this project with its endorsement.

It is desired to acknowledge especially the continuing interest of former Mayor Thacher, Acting Mayor H. F. Hoogkamp, City Comptroller Lawrence J. Ehrhardt, City Engineer John J. McManus, Deputy Purchasing Agent Frank W. Grady, and other officials of the City; also invaluable cooperation at all times by officials of the Work Projects Administration for up-state New York: Lester W. Herzog, Administrator; James W. Gaynor, State Director of Community Service Programs; Neil W. McKay, State Supervisor of Research and Records Programs; C. Alan Duclos, District Director; and members of their staffs.

The project staff, during the months when the report itself was in preparation varied from 12 to 23 members, and deserves credit for steady, earnest and reliable work. This work consisted largely of preparing from a large volume of intricate statistical data, the master tabulations and charts which appear in the report or lie behind it and

form the basis for this statistical study. The job demanded meticulous care and accuracy. The high standard established was most satisfactorily met. The various phases of this detailed clerical and statistical work were under the immediate supervision of Henry W. Spinks and John F. Erb; to them is due much credit for accurate results. The charts were prepared by George Ellis Jones.

The actual enumeration in the field, editing of schedules, and preliminary tabulations were under the general direction of Ewing J. Talbert. John Slattery was office manager. The chief enumerator was Henry W. Spinks; the chief statistician was George K. Klink; chief of control was John F. Erb.

John N. Webb, chief of the Social Research Section, Division of Research, at Washington headquarters, conceived and developed the techniques used in making this and four similar surveys in other cities.

In organizing and training the staff for the field survey, signal help was rendered by Miss Mary V. Dempsey and George Lucey of the regional staff at New York; and Miss Katherine Gordon and Miss Juliet A. Jones of the Washington headquarters staff of the Work Projects Administration. Arrangements for machine tabulation were made possible by the cooperation of Howard B. Myers, Director of the Division of Research at Washington.

Obtaining schedules in the field required intensive organization, with field supervisory districts set up in 17 school buildings. Valuable cooperation in this respect was rendered by the superintendent of schools, Dr. Austin R. Coulson, and the respective school principals.

Respectfully submitted,

E. B. Gordon

E. B. Gordon,
Analyst.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

AGRICULTURE: (occupations) farm owners, tenants, managers, foremen, laborers, etc.

AVAILABLE WORKERS: see "labor market"

BROKEN FAMILY: man or woman with children, and with or without other members

C. C. C.: Civilian Conservation Corps

CANDIDATES FOR PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT: those employed on program work combined with those actively seeking work

CLASS OF WORKER OR PROGRAM: the privately employed divided as to the "paid" and the "unpaid"; and the program workers divided as to WPA, CCC, NYA

DEPENDENT CHILDREN: any family member, (except head or spouse) 15 years of age or younger

DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL SERVICE: boarding houses, hotels, restaurants, laundries, dyeing and cleaning and pressing shops, etc., domestic servants

D. S. W.: during survey week, May 7 - 13, 1939

E. D.: enumeration district

EMPLOYED: all wage and salary earners; proprietors, managers, officials of corporations; working for cash or kind. Unpaid family workers, persons working for experience only, charity and volunteer workers. Program (WPA, NYA, and CCC) workers were considered as employed, but also as candidates for private employment, at points in the report, because they were actually at all times in the market for (and from time to time many found) private employment

EMPLOYED PRIVATE - PAID: all wage and salary earners; proprietors, managers, officials of corporations; working for cash or kind. Also administrative and non-certified program workers (WPA, NYA, and CCC) and other employees of government

EMPLOYED PRIVATE - UNPAID: unpaid family workers, persons working for experience only, charity and volunteer workers

EMPLOYER: (as used in Chapter I, describing the Labor Market as a whole) any individual, partnership, or corporation which employs one or more persons.

EMPLOYER: (as used in survey tabulations) any individual or member of a partnership, unincorporated, who employs one or more persons other than as domestic servants in a private home

EMPLOYMENT STATUS: shows what persons were doing during the survey week, i.e., employed private, employed program, seeking work, temporarily inactive workers, not in labor market, etc.

EXTRACTION OF MINERALS: coal mines, oil and gas wells, quarries, etc.

FAMILY: (1) a group of related persons living together. (2) a man or woman maintaining a household for himself only was considered a 1-person family. (3) two or more persons not related to head of household, but related to each other, were considered a separate family. (4) each servant, lodger, roomer or friend not related to the head of the household in which he lived (or to each other) was considered a 1-person family. (see also Broken Families, Normal Families, Other Families)

FORESTRY AND FISHING: all activities thereof for commercial purposes

FULL TIME JOB: two consecutive weeks or more, 30 hours or more per week

GAINFULLY OCCUPIED: (a U. S. Census term) persons gainfully employed at time of U. S. Census and persons usually working but temporarily unemployed. While not strictly comparable with the survey's "all available workers in the labor market", it is reasonably so and is the best available for comparing 1930 with 1939

HEAD OF FAMILY: (1) that member of a related household group, whom the rest of the group consider head. (2) servants, lodgers, roomers or friends, not related to the head of the household or to each other were considered heads of 1-person families. (3) in the case of two or more servants, lodgers, roomers or friends, related to one another, but not related to the head of the household, the oldest of the group was counted as head of a separate family. (4) man or woman maintaining a household for himself only

IN THE MARKET FOR PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT: same as "candidates for private employment"

INACTIVE WORKERS: on paid or unpaid vacation, temporary illness, off-season, temporary layoff, etc.

INDUSTRY GROUPS: persons grouped according to the industry in which they were working or had worked. (see description of each industry group: agriculture, forestry and fishing, extraction of minerals, manufacturing and mechanical industries, transportation and communication, trade, public service n.e.c., professional service, domestic and personal service)

LABOR MARKET: all available workers, whether employed private or on program d.s.w., or unemployed and actively seeking work, or temporarily inactive; including unskilled, semi-skilled, skilled, clerical, and professional workers in all fields of endeavor, whether employers, employees or persons in business or profession with no employees.

MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES: all kinds of manufacturing and mechanical industries; building construction, bakeries, automobile repair shops, electric light and power and gas companies, are also included in this classification (except in Chapter I, where electric light and power and gas companies are listed as "Utilities" and combined with "Communication;" building construction is included under "Contracting"; bakeries employing fewer than 10 people are classed as "Retail Food"; automobile repair shops are included in "Personal, Business and Professional Services")

N. A.: not ascertained

N.E.C.: not elsewhere classified

NON-CERTIFIED PROGRAM WORKERS: workers on WPA, CCC, NYA, in administrative and other capacities, as distinguished from those who were "certified for relief". The latter are counted as employed on program work; the non-certified workers as privately employed

NORMAL FAMILY: husband and wife present, with or without children, and with or without other members

NOT IN THE LABOR MARKET: homemakers, students, too young, did not want or need work, permanent illness or disability, too old, retired, pensioned, etc.

NOT SEEKING WORK: inactive workers, i.e.; vacation (paid or unpaid), temporary illness, strike or lockout, seasonal workers, temporary layoff, etc., not in labor market, i.e.: homemakers, students, too young, or too old, do not want or need work, permanent illness or disability, old age pension, etc.

N. Y. A.: National Youth Administration

OTHER FAMILIES: man or woman maintaining a household for himself only. Servants, lodgers, roomers or friends as members of a household, but not related to the head or to each other. Any group of related single persons domiciled together

OWN ACCOUNT: an individual or partner doing business, with no employees, and unincorporated

PRIMARY WORKER: the head of the family if he was a "worker"; otherwise the oldest "worker" is the primary worker

PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT: employment by any employer, including governments, except program workers certified for relief

PROFESSIONAL SERVICE: doctors, dentists, lawyers, recreation and amusement, etc.

PROGRAM EMPLOYMENT: WPA, NYA, CCC, excepting administrative and non-certified workers

PROSPECTS FOR PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT: same as "candidates for private employment"

PUBLIC SERVICE N.E.C.: firemen (fire dept.), guards, watchmen and doorkeepers. Laborers (public service). Marshalls, sheriffs, detectives, etc. Officials and inspectors (city, county, state, U. S.). Policemen, other public service pursuits

SECONDARY WORKER: all "workers" except the primary workers

SEEKING WORK: persons without either private or program employment, who actively sought work during survey week May 7 - 13, 1939. In the text, this group has often been combined with the "employed program" group who actually were also in the market for private employment, and the combined group considered as prospects for private employment

SOCIAL-ECONOMIC GROUPS: professional persons; proprietors, managers, and officials; clerks and kindred workers; skilled workers and foremen; semi-skilled workers; servant classes, laborers, unskilled workers, etc.

TEMPORARILY INACTIVE: see "inactive"

TRADE: banking and brokerage, insurance and real estate, automobile agencies and filling stations, wholesale and retail trade, etc. (in Chapter I, trade includes only the retail and wholesale trade; separate classifications are used for "Finance," "Real Estate and Insurance"; filling stations are included under "Personal, Business and Professional Services")

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION: construction and maintenance of streets, roads and sewers; garages and automobile laundries; postal service, steam railroads, telegraph and telephone, etc. (in Chapter I only, however, "Transportation" has a separate classification and includes steam and street railroads, bus lines, taxicab companies, waterways, the Port of Albany, etc.; but not road and sewer construction and maintenance, public garages)

TYPE OF FAMILY: normal, broken or other (which see)

UNEMPLOYED: same as "seeking work"

USUAL OCCUPATION: that work which a person considers his or her usual occupation and in which he has had experience

WORKER: any person in the labor market

WORKING: see "employed"

WORK STATUS: see "employment status"

WPA: Work Projects Administration

SUMMARY AND FINDINGS

The stability of government employment (which, during the past decade, has expanded while factories generally were operating at subnormal employment ratios) accounts for a less unfavorable employment situation in Albany than in other cities more industrial in character.

In the industrial cities of Birmingham, New Bedford, San Francisco, and Toledo a survey was made of the labor market at about the same time as the Albany survey. The unemployed who were actively seeking work, workers with program employment, temporarily inactive workers, may fairly be considered as the section of the labor market experiencing employment difficulties. All the other workers definitely had private employment. In Albany about 17½ percent of all available workers were in the group experiencing employment difficulties; in Birmingham the percentage was 26, New Bedford 29, San Francisco 20 and Toledo 30.

The Albany workers depending upon program employment constituted 2.9 percent of all available workers; in New Bedford and San Francisco 5 percent, in Birmingham 6 percent, and in Toledo 11 percent were employed on program work. Those without any employment and actively seeking work represented about 11 percent of the available workers in Albany, 12 percent in Toledo, 13 percent in Birmingham and 17 percent in New Bedford; San Francisco showed a slightly lower ratio than Albany, 10 percent. Those on program work and those without work but actively seeking it, added together form a group of candidates for private employment.

The survey tabulated about 60,000 workers as in the labor market, 41,000 men and 19,000 women. ^{1/}

There were 3100 more available female workers in 1939 than were "gainfully occupied" in 1930. Doubtless the long depression accounts for a substantial majority of the increase. Women entered the labor market in large numbers under the pressure of necessity, becoming breadwinners in families where the men were unable to find work or were able to find it only intermittently. However, it must be remembered that the entrance of women upon working careers was already well under way before the long depression and that some part of the 3100 increase in Albany represents a continuance of an established trend.

This decided increase in the number of women workers changed the percentage of the labor market represented by the female sector from 27.9 percent in 1930 to 32.2 percent in 1939.

A larger percentage of the women than of the men were under 25. After 25, marriage retires many women from the labor market, and a smaller percentage of the women than of the men were aged 25 or over.

Almost 76 percent of all the workers comprising the Albany Labor Market, were from 25-to-64 years old. Another 13.5 percent were from 20-to-24. Just 5 percent were under 20 and 3.9 percent were 65 or over. For the rest, the age is not known.

In any period of definite business depression, generally speaking, certain groups are most likely to be severely affected. At the time of the survey, the following groups of workers stood out as experiencing employment difficulties to a greater extent than other groups:

^{1/}The total of persons tabulated from usable schedules was 123,849; the 1940 population as announced is 130,577, about 5.43 percent more than were included in survey tabulations.

- (1) Inexperienced workers and workers with no "usual occupation"
- (2) Youth 16-to-19 and 20-to-24. (Women fared better than men)
- (3) Workers 65 and over
- (4) Negroes
- (5) Skilled and unskilled workers, as compared with other social-economic groups
- (6) Workers whose "usual" occupations were in manufacturing and mechanical industries; or transportation
- (7) Single men as compared with those in other marital status (more than 42 percent of them under 25 years old with a heavy burden of inexperience or no usual occupation)
- (8) Workers whose education stopped with one of the first 8 grades
- (9) Workers in the lower-income section of the city (Section A)

(1) The inexperienced and those with no "usual occupation": these workers made up one-twelfth of all the labor market. About 4.7 percent of all workers in private employment were without a "usual occupation"; but none of them was without any experience. Those on program work included none without experience of some sort but they did include 16.2 percent who had no usual occupation. The temporarily inactive workers (laid off on account of temporary illness, slack work, etc.) included 5.5 percent who were inexperienced and 10.1 percent unable to claim a usual occupation. The unemployed actively seeking work, counted 13.4 percent of their number as inexperienced and 17 percent without a usual occupation, a total of over 30 percent.

Program workers and the unemployed taken together represented about one-seventh of all available workers, and were all in the market for

private employment: well over a fourth of their combined total were unable to show experience or point to an occupation which they could claim as "usual". Only in times of general prosperity and strong demand for workers are those without experience or some occupation they can claim as their own entirely free from employment difficulties.

The mere size of these under-experienced groups among the workers with employment difficulties is not a cause of special comment, even though 4 to 6 times as great relatively as in the case of the privately employed. Of these under-experienced workers, more than half were under 25 years old.

But the inexperienced and those without special training are among the heaviest sufferers from depressed conditions. While not necessarily the last to be reemployed when the demand for workers presses on the supply, their reemployment is likely to lag behind other groups.

(2) Youth was particularly unfortunate, for many reasons, principal among which was the paucity of available jobs. A hardship was inevitably imposed upon youth of both sexes who were anxious to go to work - their earnings were often much needed to keep the family afloat. The result of the long depression on youth need not be emphasized here - it has received widespread sympathetic attention, as it should.

The facts are that in Albany, young men under 20 remained in school longer perforce than was the case at the time of the 1930 Census. A little more than 20 percent of the 16-year-old boys in 1930, but only 7.7 percent in 1939 had entered the labor market. The figures for 17-year-old boys were 44 percent in 1930 and 25.5 percent in 1939; for those aged 18

and 19 years 68.4 percent in 1930, 58.5 percent in 1939. Beyond age 19, the 1939 percentage was approximately like that of 1930.

Relatively fewer girls under 20 years old entered the labor market in 1939 than in 1930. However, actually and relatively more young women between 20 and 30 were in the labor market in 1939 than in 1930, finding employment in clerical work and as servants, as well as in trade and the professions. The survey does not disclose the extent to which these young women displaced men - occupied jobs which otherwise would normally be performed by men. It may be noted, however, that both in 1930 and in 1939 relatively more women aged 20-to-24 were in the labor market than of those aged 25 years or more. Marriage and the assumption of family responsibilities furnish the reason for the decreasing percentages after age 24.

Young men found it harder to get jobs than did young women. While 31.8 percent of the young women under 20 who had entered the labor market were unemployed, actively seeking work, the percentage was even greater, 35.2 percent, in the case of young men under 20.

Adding those who were on program work to those actively seeking work and considering them candidates for private employment, the percentage of young women was 33.6, of young men, 40.8.

The next age group 20-to-24, though in better shape, nevertheless found 17.9 percent of the young men and 13.9 percent of the young women unemployed, actively seeking work. Adding the program workers, 20.7 percent of the young men and 15.3 percent of the young women were candidates for private employment.

(3) The older workers, particularly those who had reached 65 and beyond, suffered more employment difficulties than those in what might be considered

their best working years. This is definitely true of the men, 23.9 percent of whom in the 65-and-over group were either working on program or unemployed and actively seeking work or temporarily inactive. For the men 45-to-64 the percentage was 19.1. In the case of the women, a little over 18 percent in both age groups were either on program work or actively seeking work or temporarily inactive. The women were affected less sharply than the men of these ages.

(4) Around 1500 negroes were counted by the survey as in the labor market, of whom 70 percent had private employment d.s.w. The other 30 percent were having employment difficulties, including the 9 percent for whom program employment was caring, a little over 17 percent who were without employment and actively seeking work, and 4 percent temporarily inactive. Clearly the employment situation hit them harder than it did either the native or foreign-born whites. About two-thirds of all the negro workers in the labor market were males and the sexes shared the employment difficulties in just about the same proportions; although very few negro women were employed on program work, combining the program workers and the unemployed seeking work makes a group of negro candidates for private employment just about two-thirds males and one-third females.

One of the reasons for this large percentage of negroes having employment difficulties lies in the fact that so many of them are unskilled workers, as a group distinctly at a disadvantage in depression times.

(5) Skilled and unskilled workers, compared with semi-skilled workers or the clerical group or the professions showed a relatively high percentage of candidates for private employment. Relatively, clerks and kindred workers

found it less difficult to get or hold employment at the time of this survey than the 3 other principal social-economic groups. Apparently the semi-skilled workers were in better share than those classified as skilled or unskilled, although all 3 groups were finding more difficulty than did the clerical workers.

(6) Workers whose usual occupations had placed them in the manufacturing industries and in the transportation field: employment in Albany's factories as reported by the State Labor Department's Division of Statistics and Information was showing a generally upward trend during 1939, although the month of May when the survey was taken was the low point of the year. After July in that year the upward trend resumed, but the average of monthly indexes for the year 1939 ran almost 12 points behind the average for 1937. Although payrolls indexes show the 1939 annual average only about 10 points behind the average of 1937, the comparatively better index on payrolls than on employment is believed to result in large part from more full-time and less part-time work, some increases in pay, and in a lesser degree in 1939 to actual reemployment. This is not to overlook the fact that employment indexes for the months of 1939 averaged almost 12 points better than for the year 1938, although still almost 12 points behind 1937; but it is to recognize the fact that payrolls indexes for the months of 1939 produced an average for the year more than 17 points higher than the 1938 average and less than 10 points behind the 1937 average. (Both employment and payrolls indexes continued their upward trend in 1940, an average of the monthly figures showing an employment gain of 3.4 points and a payrolls gain of 4 points over 1939). ^{1/}

^{1/}The indexes referred to are based on the 1925-27 average as 100.

Workers claiming their usual occupations in manufacturing and mechanical industries were harder hit than those in other industry groups. About 12.2 percent of them were actively seeking work, while another 3.6 percent were relying on program employment, the 2 groups totaling 15.8 percent who were in the market for private employment. No other major industry group of workers showed as high a percentage of workers without private employment. In fact, if the 4.2 percent who were temporarily inactive be also included it appears that an even 20 percent of these workers who belonged in the manufacturing and mechanical industries were experiencing difficulty. Women were a little better off than men as a group, with 16.2 percent experiencing employment difficulties against 20.9 percent of the men.

Workers claiming transportation and communications as their usual occupational industry who depended on program employment d.s.w. represented 5.8 percent; another 7.6 percent were without employment and actively seeking work. Thus a total of 13.4 percent were candidates for private employment, and if the 4.8 percent who were temporarily inactive be added, as many as 18.2 percent of all this transportation and communications group of workers were having employment difficulties. Women, with only 7 percent having employment difficulties, fared relatively much better than the men, whose percentage was nearly 20.

None of the other groups was as hard hit as the two just discussed. Of workers usually in trade occupations, nearly 90 percent had private employment, in the professions nearly 92 percent, in the service groups (except public service) about 86 percent, and in the class called public service n.e.c. (certain groups of government employees) almost 93 percent.

(7) Single men as compared with those in other marital status: only 77.7

percent of the single men in the labor market were employed, compared with about 82 percent for the widowed, divorced and separated, and over 89 percent of the married men. The single men represented slightly more than 30 percent of the men in the labor market and about two-fifths of them were under 25 years old; more than half of the single young men unemployed and actively seeking work were under 25 years old.

(8) Workers whose education stopped with one of the first 8 grades: about 40 percent of all available workers who were in private employment had discontinued their education at some grade up to and including the eighth, but a little over 50 percent of the unemployed actively seeking work, nearly 65 percent of those on program employment and nearly 62 percent of the temporarily inactive workers. In the case of men, these percentages were 3.5 to 5 points higher, and they were considerably lower in the case of the women, but the contrast between those with private employment and those with employment difficulties was sharp in both cases. On the other hand, just as sharp a contrast existed among those who finished senior high school or college work, except that the percentages were in reverse: a decidedly higher percentage of the privately employed finished senior high school or some higher education than was true of the program workers, the unemployed who were actively seeking work, or the temporarily inactive. This is generally true of either sex, but it is notable that whereas almost 22 percent of the men finished senior high school and about 12 percent more had one or more years of higher education, almost 36 percent of the women went through senior high school and stopped, while 10.7 percent continued their education beyond that point.

These figures make almost too apparent for comment the value of secondary and higher education to workers who are able to acquire it. One cannot over-

look the fact that generally hard times work against the continuance of education even through the secondary schools in families where the need for income is imperative. Nor can the fact be overlooked, on the other hand, that many of the young people included in this survey actually continued their education longer than they desired or, in some cases, than the family's need of their earning power would dictate, because of the paucity of available jobs.

Irrespective of the reasons for abbreviating formal education, the fact seems clear that such abbreviation short of graduation from senior high school has, with usual exceptions, proven a handicap.

(9) Workers in the lower income section of the city, Section A: this section includes 32.3 percent of all persons tabulated in the survey and 32.8 percent of the available workers. However, only 75.6 percent of the available workers were in private employment, compared with more than 83 percent in Section B and 92 percent in Section C. In other words, whereas in the medium income Section B, 16.4 percent of the available workers were having employment difficulties and in the higher-income Section C only 8 percent, in Section A almost one-fourth of all the available workers were having employment difficulties.

This section is also marked by more than its proportion of the city's total of youth under 25 years old; of inexperienced workers and workers with no usual occupation; of unskilled workers; of workers with comparatively abbreviated formal education; of persons counted as 1-person families; of families larger than 4 persons each; of families with 3 or more workers. Section A also, though comprising only 32.3 percent of the persons included in the survey tabulations, claimed almost 41 percent of the foreign-born and more than 92 percent of the negroes, as well as nearly 80 percent of the comparatively few persons of "other" races.

In other words, Section A is characterized by personal, family and educational conditions which accompany lower-income groups and which go far to account for disproportionate employment difficulties. There is nothing startling in the plain indication that special efforts to overcome economic difficulties through educational and other welfare work are concentrated particularly in this section.

Certain groups of workers stood out with a percentage of employment difficulties strikingly lower than the average:

- (a) Heads of families
- (b) Workers between 25-and-44 (both men and women)
- (c) Workers in the higher income Section C
- (d) Professional persons; proprietors and managers; clerical workers; as compared with other social-economic groups
- (e) Workers employed in public service (government)

(a) Heads of families: that workers with family responsibilities were given more consideration by employers during difficult times than was given to others is to be expected. Of the 46,400 families in the city, women were recognized as the heads of nearly 13,000. That leaves 33,400 male heads of families. Of the 13,000 women heads of families, 7,000 were in the labor market, 5,000 of whom were counted as 1-person families, 2,000 as heads of families of 2 or more persons.

About 87.5 percent of these women who were heads of families had employment d.s.w., as did 88.8 percent of the men who were heads of families. The unemployed actively seeking work represented 8 percent of the male heads and 9 percent of the female heads of families, somewhat better than the average of 11.2 percent of all available workers.

(b) Workers between the ages of 25-and-44 were in their best working years and it is natural that this group should have been less affected by employment difficulties than either the younger or older workers.

(c) Workers in the higher-income Section C were affected to a less degree than those of either the medium-income Section B or the lower-income Section A. Section C is characterized by far less than its share of inexperienced workers and those without a usual occupation; less than its proportion of youth under 25 in the labor market; less than its share of workers 65 and over still in the labor market - conversely more than its share of workers who were retired with or without pensions; slightly more than its share of 3, 4, and 5 person families, only about two-thirds of its share of larger families. Although Section C represents 22.4 percent of the total number of all persons tabulated it has about two-thirds of its share of foreign-born white people and only a scattering number of negroes. Relatively more professional people and proprietors, managers, officials, etc., live in Section C. Relatively fewer skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers live in Section C. The educational advantages of available workers in Section C stand out, in contrast particularly with Section A, and to a lesser degree with Section B. Only about 21 percent of all the workers in Section C discontinued their education in one of the first eight grades, while in Section A this was true of 56.6 percent and in Section B of 42.3 percent. Whereas 37.2 percent of Section C's workers had stopped school after graduation from senior high school, only 18.2 percent in Section A and 27.1 percent in Section B had carried their education to that point before stopping. It is in higher education that the contrast stands out most sharply: 27.2 percent of all

available workers in Section C had entered college, and 16.1 percent completed 4 years; in Section A only 5.1 percent got through at least one year of college out of which 2.1 percent finished a 4-year course. In Section B the comparative figures were 8.9 percent and 4.1 percent.

In brief, the characteristics of Section C are typical of higher-income groups.

Section B is the largest in point of population, with 45.2 percent of all the persons tabulated in the survey. In most respects this represents a typical group of preponderantly medium-income workers. The workers in Section B having employment difficulties represented 16.4 percent of that section's available workers; its youth under 25 years old were 77 percent in private employment, a middle point between the 68 percent of Section A and the 85 percent of Section C, and slightly better than the city average of 75 percent. Its percentage of private employment among workers in the other ages was the same as the city average. Its population of native-born whites and foreign-born whites is approximately proportionate, but while this section holds 45.2 percent of all persons in the survey, only about 6 percent of the negroes live there and a little over one-fifth of the small number counted as from "other" races. Section B is also about midway between the other two sections with respect to educational record. Its relative standing as to size of families is about in proportion except it is relatively first in the number of 2-person families and third in the number of 5 person families.

(d) Professional persons and proprietors and managers together constituted 17.2 percent of all available workers; 19.5 percent of those who had private employment d.s.w.; but only 5.4 percent of those depending on program

work, 5.9 percent of the unemployed actively seeking work, and 8.6 percent of the temporarily inactive workers. To put it another way, only about 6 percent were having employment difficulties.

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In brief the survey finds that:

1. Albany, a capital city, is so influenced by the employment of one-sixth of its workers by government that employment difficulties were less severely felt than in cities more typically industrial in character.
2. The manufacturing or factory section of the Albany labor market commands the services of about one-seventh of all available workers. Albany has only a handful of large manufacturing plants, a small number of comparatively medium size and a widely diversified number of small industries.
3. The city, because of its composite character as a labor market was perhaps slow to feel the results of general depression and, by the same token, may perhaps be slow to share in the general pickup under the defense program. The vast majority of its manufacturing plants, being small, have, at this writing in March 1941, little if any government contract work.
4. The Albany groups of workers in program employment, or unemployed and actively seeking work, or temporarily inactive at the time of the survey, were composed in striking measure of the inexperienced, the youth under 25 years old, workers 65 or over, unskilled workers, workers with abbreviated education. Relatively more negroes suffered employment difficulties than white people. Workers who had formerly depended on employment in factories or transportation suffered relatively more than workers depending on employment in wholesale and retail trade or the various service groups.
5. The workers and families in the lower-income section of the city experienced relatively much greater employment difficulties than those in the medium-income and the higher-income sections. The lower-income section had slightly less than one-third of the total population, included nearly half the candidates for private employment. This section also exhibited other usual characteristics of lower-income groups: disproportionately more young people, disproportionately more of the larger families, disproportionately more of those with educational handicaps, disproportionately more of the workers

forced out of the labor market by illness or injury, disproportionately more of the unskilled workers including a large proportion of negroes, disproportionately more of the inexperienced workers and those with no "usual occupation". This lower-income section, Section A, includes by far the largest part of the welfare cases. Over 60 percent of the beneficiaries of home relief lived in Section A, whose population was slightly less than one-third of the city's total.

6. In practically all respects, Section B, the medium-income section, was typically medium-income in its characteristics.
7. Section C, the higher-income part of the city was characterized by conditions the reverse of those in Section A in almost every particular. There were disproportionately fewer large families, relatively less than one-third of the employment difficulties of Section A, one-half of those of Section B; a relatively small percentage of workers with less than a senior high school education; more than 20 percent of the workers had finished college, compared with 3.4 percent in Section A.
8. Available for defense work are such of the 8350 candidates for private employment as have not since the survey been satisfactorily placed. Tables 117 to 123 inclusive, in the appendix, give the number of men and women in each social-economic group, each major industry group and subindustry, and for each occupation usually followed.
9. Doubtless a considerable proportion of the 3538 individuals in business "on their own account" and classified by lines of business in Chapter I were actually available and anxious for private employment. The number of such individuals was abnormal, due to emergency entry by many unemployed into small businesses requiring little capital, most of whom reenter private employment as opportunities arise.

CHAPTER I

COMPOSITION OF THE ALBANY LABOR MARKET

Albany is the capital of New York State. It stands at the crossroads of traffic east and west to and from New England, of traffic north and south between upper New York and Canada and downstate New York. It is the nearest Atlantic port to the Great Lakes with a channel down the Hudson River to the sea accommodating ocean-going freighters; it may boast substantial industrial activity. The largest single-unit grain elevator in the world is located here. It is, of course, a distributing center. It is one of the largest mail transfer points in the United States. Tourists, both summer and winter, find Albany a convenient and interesting stopover point.

The oldest existing chartered city in the original 13 states (1686), Albany has many points of interest. It is a clean, well-kept city, marked by broad main avenues and beautiful parks. Old mansions and modern homes together with the capitol and other state buildings, the city hall, the court houses and the churches lend an air of comfortable stability; while modern hotels, office buildings and other commercial and industrial structures give Albany its air of prosperous activity.

Early Dutch settlers stamped their culture upon the community. Later this culture was mixed with that of English tradesmen. The Dutch-English tinge persists today, though Albany has since absorbed a good-sized foreign-born group, which with its first and second generations numbered in 1930^{1/} about 50,000 Irish, Germans, Italians, English, Scotsmen, Poles and Russians.

Albany's appearance, that of a white-collar community, is easily accounted for by the large number of government employees. About one-sixth of all workers find their employment in the State, County, City and Federal government offices.

^{1/} U.S. Census

As a market for labor, the city offers a wide choice of occupations in industry, trade, the services, the professions and government.

According to the 1940 census figures, the population is 130,577.

According to the labor market survey, the available working population represents about 48 percent of the total. In other words, 48 percent of the population is in the so-called labor market, which includes all workers: employers, employees, and individuals "on own account".^{2/}

In May 1939, the Albany labor market survey obtained usable schedules of information covering about 60,000 workers.^{1/} Heads and officials of both incorporated and unincorporated businesses are included in this figure. The employers of the city comprised about 2850 corporations, partnerships and individuals. Included in the figure of 60,000 workers are some 3538 individuals working on "own account" who did not report employing anyone and therefore were not counted as employers, though they are of course potential employers.^{2/}

^{1/}This figure includes 1750 workers under program employment, and 6595 persons actively seeking work at the time of the survey (May 7-13, 1939). The total number of employers by type of business or activity has not heretofore been compiled; the figures used in this chapter were compiled for this report from data furnished by, or secured from records of, the New York State Department of Labor (Division of Statistics and Information; Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance; and Division of Inspection), the State Comptroller's office, the Albany City Civil Service Department, the Albany County Treasurer, the local offices of federal agencies, supplemented by data obtained on our survey schedules. Many residents of Albany are employed in nearby communities, such as Rensselaer, Watervliet, Cohoes, Troy, Schenectady and other places. On the other hand, many residents of these and other nearby communities come to work daily in Albany. The number is not known in either case. Figures given cover enterprises operating in Albany.

^{2/}These "individuals on own account" are shown in a separate column in each table showing subclassifications of business or services, throughout the rest of this chapter. Adding this number to the number of "employers" will give the total number of establishments or enterprises.

Diversified work is offered by employers in the following main lines of activity.

Table No. 1

	No. of Employers	Individuals on Own Account	No. of Workers ^{1/}	Percent of All Available Workers in the Labor Market
Government	4	-	10,002	16.7
Trade	1122	1054	9,867	16.4
Manufacturing & Mechanical Industries	171	32	8,554	14.3
Services (business, personal and professional)	968	1607	7,815	13.0
Public Utilities and Communications ^{2/}	4	-	2,851	4.7
Transportation and Warehousing	70	156	2,263	3.8
Contracting	233	473	1,777	3.0
Real Estate, Insurance	79	157	1,227	2.0
Finance	22	12	426	0.7
Miscellaneous businesses	56	28	442	0.7
Institutions (religious, educational, charitable, health, etc.)	39	-	947	1.6
Churches	87	-	368	0.6
Domestic Servants	-	19	2,612	4.4
	2855	3538	49,141	81.9 ^{4/}
Seeking work during survey week			6,595	11.0 ^{4/}
Working on relief program d.s.w.			1,750	2.9 ^{4/}
Temporarily inactive workers			1,992	3.3 ^{4/}
Unaccounted for ^{3/}			522	0.9
			60,000	100.0

^{1/} "Workers" includes both employers and employed, as well as those on their "own account".

^{2/} Utilities include only electric power and light, and gas.

^{3/} The Labor Market Survey which found 60,000 workers was limited to Albany residents only. There is no way at present of knowing how many of them commute to work outside the city and therefore are not included in the above industry groups; nor how many non-residents come to work in the city daily from suburban nearby homes. A segment of the labor market must remain unassignable to specific industries. Only an intensive, thorough business survey can complete the picture.

^{4/} See note ^{1/} on preceding page - these percentages, based on a special study and different sources, vary only slightly from those of the survey.

The 2855 employers include some 1582 who gave employment to only 1, 2 or 3 workers each, for a total of just over 3000 workers. Of the latter employers, 51 were wholesalers, 50 were manufacturers, 150 were contractors, 600 were retailers, 142 ran small eating and drinking places, 72 operated automobile filling stations or repair shops, 244 offered miscellaneous other business and personal services, 211 were professional practitioners, and 62 were in miscellaneous lines. All the other employers had 4 or more workers each.

Government takes about one-sixth of the workers in the labor market

Such a large percentage of the more than 60,000 workers in Albany find employment with the state, city, county and federal offices that they exert a definite, stabilizing influence on the trend of employment generally. Government work is not usually as subject to either seasonal fluctuations or the effects of general business cycles as are the manufacturing, contracting, trade, and service groups. This comparatively stable employment level for one-sixth of Albany's workers modifies decidedly the influence which regional and national fluctuations of seasonal, cyclical, or emergency nature would otherwise exert on Albany's trade and service industries.

The state is the largest governmental employer. In 1939, according to the payroll records of the Comptroller's office, 5425 Albany residents were working in its Albany offices, ^{1/} including both those on an annual basis and those on per diem, the latter largely temporary. Women outnumbered men, the respective figures being 2807 and 2618.

The City of Albany carried 2462 persons on its payrolls in 1939 (including the school system) and Albany County employed 735. The 31 federal-government agencies with offices here gave employment to 1380 persons.

^{1/}This figure included only residents of Albany City. Doubtless a considerable additional number commutes from surrounding territory daily.

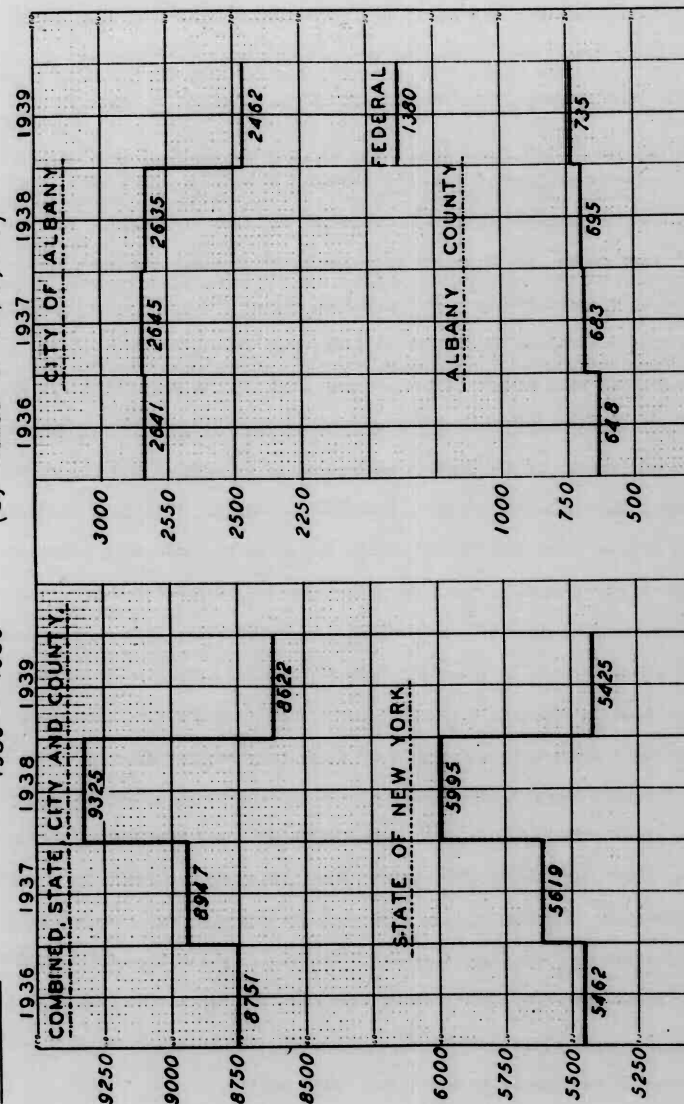
Following are a statement and a chart showing the trend of employment by the state, city and county for the years 1936, 1937, 1938 and 1939 (no figure for federal agencies is available back of 1939, when it was 1380).

Table No. 2, Number of Government Employees in Albany, 1936-1939 ^{1/}

	New York State	City of Albany	Albany County	Total
1936	5462	2641	648	8751
1937	5619	2645	683	8947
1938	5995	2635	695	9325
1939	5425	2462	735	8622
1940	5400	-	-	-

^{1/} According to "Estimate of non-agricultural employment" by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (release for June 1940) employment in federal, state and local government establishments in the United States as a whole was 3,805,000 in 1936; 3,915,000 in 1937; 3,997,000 in 1938; 4,077,000 in 1939 and 4,251,000 in June 1940. Federal employment in the United States as a whole has been steadily trending upward.

Chart No. 1.
TREND OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT IN ALBANY, N. Y.
(By Number of Employees)
1936 — 1939



Albany, N. Y.
Labor Market Survey

Business activity throughout the United States was decidedly better in 1937 than in 1936. The pickup in factory employment in Albany was between 9 and 10 percent over 1936, according to annual average of monthly index numbers.

Government employment does not necessarily reflect industrial ^{1/} conditions, however, except sustained movements, and then laggingly. The preceding chart shows only a slight increase in 1937 notwithstanding it was the best year industrially ^{1/} for the United States since the long depression struck bottom early in 1933. But in 1938, when factory employment in Albany dropped back almost 24 index numbers to a point below that of 1933, government employment in Albany rose about 4½ percent over 1937. This was occasioned largely by the state's employment of an unusual number, mostly temporary, to handle unemployment insurance benefits. This load was shortly leveled off, so that 1939 employment by the state was back to a point slightly below 1936. Meanwhile the 1939 annual average index of factory employment in Albany showed a recovery of nearly 12 points over the 1936 annual average.

It is clear that in these particular years the trends of government and industry went in opposite directions and offset each other to some extent. That is small comfort to those 2000 or so factory workers who had to be laid off in the 1938 depression, and the nearly 400 who found temporary employment in state offices, only to be later released. The offset did, however, serve to keep local trade and services from suffering the full impact of the industrial ^{1/} depression. In fact, had governmental employment simply remained stationary in 1938, instead of increasing while industrial employment suffered severely, Albany would have felt the depression less than typically industrial cities did in many instances, due to the heavy influence of government employment in the Albany labor market.

^{1/} As here used, the term "industrial" refers to manufacturing plants or factories.

Wholesale and Retail Trade employs almost a sixth of all the workers

About 16.4 percent of the 60,000 workers in the 1939 Albany labor market worked for 1122 employers in the various lines of trade. There were 107 independent wholesalers, 38 wholesalers not independent, and 70 engaged in combined wholesale and retail trade; they employed 1066, 776, and 1005 workers respectively.

Retail employers numbered 907 and retail trades gave work to 7020 persons.

Altogether, nearly 40 percent of all employers were engaged in trade.

Table No. 3. The Trade Group of the Albany Labor Market in 1939

<u>Kind of Trade</u>	<u>Employers</u>	<u>Individuals</u>	
		<u>on</u>	<u>Total</u>
		<u>Own Account</u>	<u>Workers</u>
Wholesale (independent)	107	92	1066
Wholesale (other than independent)	38	7	776
Wholesale and retail combined	70	4	1005
Retail general merchandise	35	31	1242
Retail food	381	420	2249
Retail automobiles, supplies, etc.	38	3	663
Retail apparel	142	198	1154
Retail other	<u>311</u>	<u>299</u>	<u>1712</u>
Total	1122	1054	9867

The retail food trade included 381 employers, several of which were chains. In table 4 are shown the number of employers and the number of stores operated, as well as the number of workers employed in each line:

Table No. 4. Number and Kinds of Retail Food Stores and Number of Workers Employed, 1939

	<u>Employers</u>			<u>Individuals</u>	
				<u>on</u>	<u>Total</u>
				<u>Own Account</u>	<u>Workers</u>
Groceries (with or without meat)	147 (operating 202 stores)			185	965
Meat and fish markets	48 " 54 "			34	186
Fruits and Vegetables	16 " 20 "			103	106
Ice cream and candy	35 " 48 "			59	245
Retail milk and dairy products	14 " 15 "			8	127
Bakeries, retail 1/	86 " 109 "			14	246
Liquor stores	21 " 22 "			4	45
Miscellaneous	14 " 14 "			13	329
Total	381 (operating 484 stores)			420	2249

Retail apparel dealers counted as employers numbered 142; 198 were in this line on their own account, and the total number of workers was 1154. Of the total, 47 employers and 102 persons on their own account dealt in women's clothing and accessories, while 19 more employers and 9 on their own account were classed as millinery stores. There were 35 employers and 12 individuals on their own account specializing in men's wear and haberdashery; 5 employers and 14 individuals on their own account classed as "family clothing" stores; 32 employers and 7 individuals on their own account operating shoe stores; 58 dealers in other miscellaneous apparel, of whom 54 were individuals on their "own account".

Other retail trade. Table 5 shows the number of both employers and employees engaged in the principal other lines of retail business.

1/Bakeries employing 10 or more persons are classed as "manufacturing bakers". They are included in the industrial group as manufacturers of food products.

Table No. 5. Miscellaneous Retail Business

	<u>Employers</u>			<u>Individuals</u>	
				<u>on</u>	<u>Total</u>
				<u>Own Account</u>	<u>Workers</u>
Furniture, house furnishings, floor coverings, etc.	29 (operating 31 stores)			17	280
Household Appliances	25 " 28 "			20	146
Hardware, Machinery	11 " 12 "			13	49
Heating and Plumbing Equipment	11 " 11 "			6	92
Paint and Wallpaper	16 " 16 "			2	52
Drug and Cosmetic stores	50 " 61 "			15	267
Tobacco, News, Candy, etc.	33 " 43 "			67	142
Jewelry stores	34 " 34 "			13	118
Fuel and/or ice	40 " 40 "			28	116
Other retail	62 " 66 "			118	450
Total	311 (operating 342 stores)			299	1712

Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries account for over

14 percent of the employment market

Manufacturing in 1939 employed 8554, or 14.3 percent, of the 60,000 available workers. This is a sizable and important section of the Albany labor market, with 171 employers.

Such a large segment of the labor market is inevitably a heavy influence in the community picture. An examination of the industrial employment and payroll trends over a period of years is therefore pertinent to a full acquaintance with the Albany labor market.

After 1932, the indexes of annual averages of weekly payrolls increased each year over the previous year up to and including 1935, but lagged consistently behind the index numbers of employment.

1/ The Division of Statistics and Information of the New York State Department of Labor furnished the data upon which the Albany industrial employment and payroll trends are based. While its series is based on a sample of 23 identical manufacturing plants, employing an average of 6500 persons in 1939, the index numbers are based on such a large proportion of the 8500 industrial workers that the trends can be taken as fairly reflecting the employment and payroll trends of the entire industrial segment of the Albany labor market.

2/ Based on 1925-27 average.

3/ Payrolls are very much more sensitive, of course, than employment figures; employment may remain very steady, while part-time work could rise and fall to a degree that might well cause considerable fluctuation in payrolls and therefore in payroll index numbers.

The pickup in payroll index numbers is attributed partly to pay increases, to more full-time employment, and to the employment or reemployment of more skilled and semi-skilled help as conditions improve.

For the United States as a whole, 1937 was the best year industrially since the low mark of 1932. Albany shared in this year's general peak, its payrolls reaching an index number of 99, while its employment index in that year stood at 94.1.

The 1938 recession carried the Albany employment index down to 1932 levels, but the payroll index slumped only part way.

In 1939 there was a moderate general pickup, until in the closing months the European war brought increased demands upon American industry. Industrial production for the United States in November of that year ran 13 percent ahead of the 1937 average, although industrial employment was 5 percent under 1937. Payrolls were about the same as 1937.

Albany reflected the improvement, November industrial employment here running also about 5 index numbers below the 1937 average, with the Albany payroll index jumping ahead for a 2.4 gain over the 1937 average.

The following figures show November 1938 and November 1939 related to the 1937 average for both the United States and Albany, for comparison.

Table No. 6. Increase or Decrease from 1937 Annual Average

	U.S.	Albany
November 1938 Employment	-14.0 percent	-18.4 percent
Payrolls	-17.1 "	-17.7 "
November 1939 Employment	- 4.7 "	- 4.9 "
Payrolls	- 0.8 "	+ 2.4 "

1/ Based on 1925-27 average

2/ Computed from monthly index numbers of industrial employment and payrolls for city of Albany, furnished by New York State Dept. of Labor, Division of Statistics and Information.

3/ Work and Wages in 1939, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics bulletin, Serial Number R. 1088, March 1940. November figures used because this publication shows that month's comparison.

Added to the demands from Britain due to the war, domestic defense plans have stimulated production in recent months.

Albany's annual average employment index did not compare as favorably with that of the whole country as did its annual average payroll index. Its employment index lagged each year behind that of the United States, beginning in 1934; but its payroll index ran ahead of that for the United States in every year except 1937, when it was about the same, and 1938 when it was 4 points below. For 1939 the index number for Albany payrolls stood at 89.2 and that of the United States at 88.4.

Table No. 7. Index Numbers of Industrial Employment and Payrolls, 1932-1940, Albany, N.Y., and the United States as a Whole

(1925-27 average = 100)

Average for	Employment		Payrolls	
	Albany	U.S.	Albany	U.S.
1932	70.9	66.1	60.6	45.5
1933	80.1	73.1	71.4	48.9
1934	81.7	85.4	73.2	62.9
1935	79.0	91.0	76.5	72.2
1936	86.2	98.7	90.1	83.6
1937	94.1	108.2	99.0	99.9
1938	70.5	89.4	72.0	76.0
1939	82.2	96.6	89.2	88.4
1940	85.6	-	93.2	-

1/ Albany index numbers all based on 1925-27 average; U.S. index numbers converted from 1923-25 base to 1925-27 base for comparability.

2/ Furnished by New York State Department of Labor, Division of Statistics and Information.

3/ U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, "General Indexes of Factory Employment and Payrolls January 1919 to August 1939", with later months inserted by U.S.B.L.S. for this use; converted from 1923-25 to 1925-27 basis for comparability.

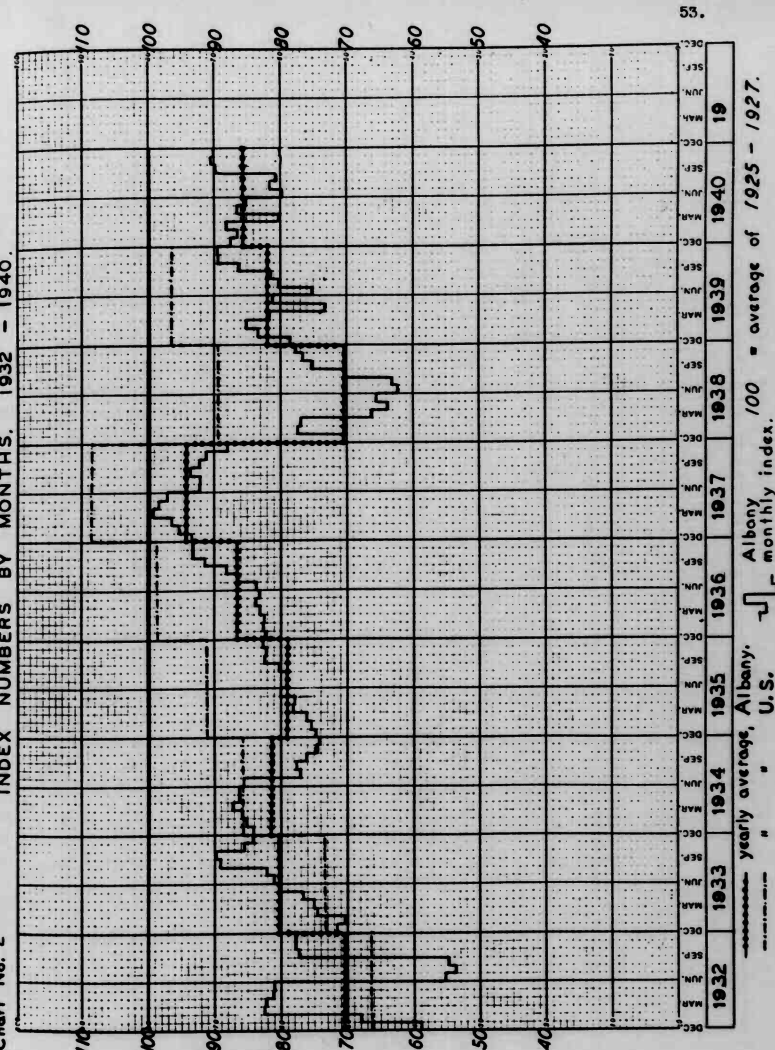
Table No. 8. Indexes of Industrial Employment and Payrolls
in Albany, N.Y., by Months, 1932 through 1940

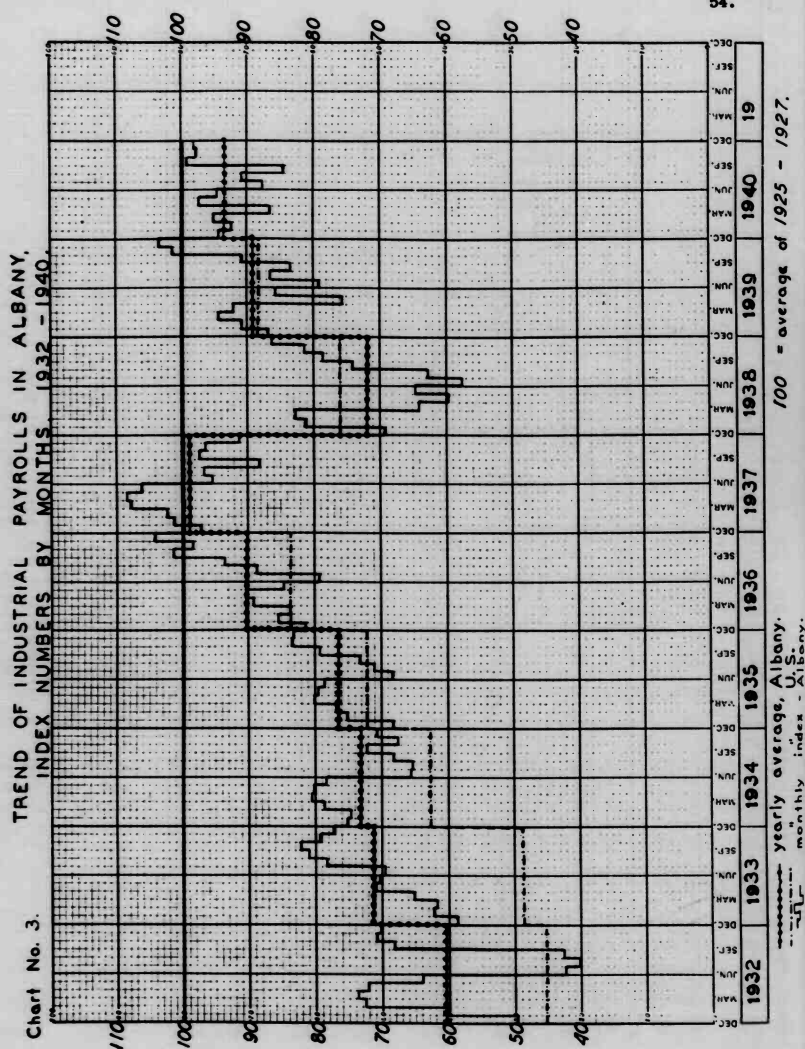
1925-27 average = 100. Employment 100 = 7,903. Payrolls 100 = \$243,201.
23 identical companies throughout

	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Employment									
January	59.0	71.7	84.1	74.7	82.5	93.3	70.6	78.7	87.6
February	68.0	70.5	85.2	75.5	82.7	95.3	77.6	83.4	86.7
March	82.6	74.6	85.8	76.1	82.6	96.6	77.0	85.2	88.1
April	82.2	75.0	87.3	78.3	83.1	99.2	66.1	81.9	80.1
May	81.1	76.8	86.2	78.0	83.7	98.4	63.9	73.3	86.7
June	81.0	80.3	86.2	80.0	83.3	97.0	65.5	81.5	85.4
July	55.2	81.0	85.7	79.2	83.8	92.1	62.2	75.1	79.8
August	53.8	82.2	77.0	79.2	86.4	92.0	63.1	80.2	81.6
September	54.9	89.3	77.7	80.2	88.1	93.6	70.1	81.6	80.1
October	77.3	89.9	76.1	82.5	91.6	92.2	75.2	86.5	89.9
November	77.9	85.7	74.7	82.1	93.1	91.3	76.8	89.5	90.6
December	77.9	84.3	74.3	82.6	93.1	88.0	77.9	89.6	90.0
Average	70.9	80.1	81.7	79.0	86.2	94.1	70.5	82.2	85.6
Payrolls									
January	49.8	58.9	75.2	68.2	81.5	97.2	69.4	86.7	94.4
February	60.4	62.4	74.7	75.1	85.5	101.2	81.3	90.7	92.5
March	72.7	61.9	78.8	76.9	83.8	102.1	82.9	94.3	95.0
April	73.8	65.1	80.6	80.2	89.3	107.9	64.0	92.0	86.7
May	72.4	70.9	80.5	79.6	90.2	108.4	59.9	75.7	97.4
June	64.0	70.4	78.6	78.7	84.7	106.1	64.7	85.9	94.6
July	42.4	69.5	65.6	68.4	79.2	95.3	57.7	79.3	87.7
August	40.2	78.5	65.5	71.0	88.7	96.7	62.9	86.5	90.8
September	42.7	81.0	68.3	73.2	93.5	88.1	74.1	83.5	84.5
October	68.1	82.2	72.5	79.3	101.4	97.5	78.8	90.8	90.1
November	70.9	79.3	67.7	83.5	98.6	96.5	81.5	101.4	97.7
December	70.1	77.1	70.7	83.3	104.2	91.3	86.1	103.3	98.0
Average	60.6	71.4	73.2	76.5	90.1	99.0	72.0	89.2	93.2

1/Data furnished by N.Y. State Dept. of Labor, Division of Statistics & Information
2/Average employment for 1st 6 mons. 1939: 80.7; 1st 6 mons. 1940: 85.7
3/Average payrolls for 1st 6 mons. 1939: 87.6; 1st 6 mons. 1940: 93.4

Chart No. 2
TREND OF INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT IN ALBANY, N. Y.
INDEX NUMBERS BY MONTHS, 1932 - 1940.





54.

Albany's manufacturing industry is quite diversified. The number working in manufacturing pursuits in 1939 fall in these main groups:

Table No. 9. Manufacturers

Products	Employers	Individuals	
		on Own Account	Total Working
Foods	22	-	1860
Textiles	13	-	680
Apparel	13	-	581
Finished lumber products and furniture	13	-	277
Paper and paper products	11	-	809
Printing, publishing, etc.	38	11	982
Chemical & allied products	10	-	364
Stone, clay & glass	10	-	115
Iron & steel products	17	-	337
Electrical machinery	3	3	166
Miscellaneous ^{1/}	21	18	2383
Total	171	32	8554

Personal, Business and Professional Services

These services utilize the efforts of more than one-third of the employers, and 13 percent of the workers. In other words, every third employer and every eighth worker in Albany are rendering service of one kind or another such as: laundering, dry cleaning, shoe polishing, eating places, barber and beauty shops, dental laboratory work; legal, medical, engineering and other professions.

^{1/} Includes railroad car shops.

55.

Table No. 10.

56.

Services	Employers	Individuals	
		on Own Account	Total Workers
Hotels, rooming places	30	361	1202
Eating and drinking places	237	89	1638
Automobile repairs, garages, filling stations	135	83	976
Amusements & recreation (inclu. motion pictures)	27	10	611
Laundries; dyeing & cleaning estab. ^{1/}	54	59	499
Barber shops and beauty parlors	98	221	423
Misc. repair services (shoes & apparel)	41	111	319
Misc. repair services (other)	34	85	171
Other personal services	29	48	254
Business services (commercial art, advertising, publicity, window cleaning, accounting, credit and collection, etc.)	40	69	641
Other miscellaneous services	11	26	93
Professional Services:			
Law and related service	133	107	406
Medical and related	79	229	387
Other (social service, education, etc.)	6	63	121
Miscellaneous	14	46	74
Total	968	1607	7815

Utilities are large employers, of course. The transportation agencies also include some relatively large units. These two types of employers together numbered 74 and employed 5114 workers, thus absorbing 8½ percent of the employment market. Individuals engaged on their own account in trucking and other activities allied to transportation numbered 156.

Contracting, real estate, insurance and finance together furnished employment to another 3420, or 5.7 percent of the total. Individuals engaged on their own account in contracting numbered 473; in real estate and insurance, 157; in finance, 12.

Domestic servants and unpaid family workers accounted for another 2612 workers, or 4.4 percent of the total.

Institutions, churches and miscellaneous employers gave work to 1757 workers.

^{1/} Dyeing and cleaning concerns operate 33 stores or establishments. Dry cleaning service offered in connection with repair tailoring, etc., when the business was described as "tailor and dry cleaning", has been classed as repair tailoring, included in miscellaneous repair services.

57.

Money Earnings and the Cost of Living

Cost of living data are not available for Albany as a separate city. The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics comments on the trend of "real earnings" for the United States as a whole, however, as follows:

"....there were no significant changes in the cost of living in 1939; the trend of money earnings was substantially the trend of real earnings. When, however, a comparison is made between earnings in 1939 and 1929, the trend of real earnings is affected significantly by changes in the cost of living. This may be illustrated by average weekly earnings in manufacturing. The unadjusted average, computed from aggregate employment and payrolls, was 10.2 percent lower in September 1939 than in the year 1929. The index cost of living was 16.9 percent lower, however, and real weekly earnings in manufacturing were therefore 8.1 percent higher in September 1939 than in the year 1929".^{1/}

The indexes on cost of goods purchased by wage earners and low-salaried workers in Buffalo and New York City as of March 15, 1940, based on 1935-1939 average as 100, were announced in a U.S. Department of Labor press release June 12, 1940, as follows:

Table No. 11. Index of Cost of Goods Purchased by Low-Income Workers, March 15, 1940

	Buffalo	New York City	Average of 33 large Cities in U. S.
All Items	100.5	101.2	99.9 2/
Food	96.6	99.8	95.6
Clothing	101.0	101.9	102.8
Rent	105.8	102.6	104.6
Fuel, light and power	99.2	100.1	100.6
House furnishings	100.2	98.4	100.9
Miscellaneous	101.9	102.5	100.8

^{1/} Work and Wages in 1939, from Monthly Labor Review, March 1940, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statics.

^{2/} Includes 51 cities.

The same release said that for the United States, "the cost of living in March, 1940, was 10 percent higher than in June 1933, and 18.2 percent lower than in 1929".

The Albany labor market employed about 81.9 percent of the available workers;^{1/} 11 percent were seeking work; 2.9 percent were employed on program work; and 3.3 percent were temporarily inactive. The remaining 0.9 percent cannot be placed definitely by employer's type of business. Doubtless some of them are Albany residents who work in nearby cities and towns - though it is likely that an equal number of non-residents come to work daily in Albany. Since the Albany labor market survey extended only to Albany residents, the survey data which forms the material for succeeding chapters do not include any commuters from other communities.

^{1/} The term "workers" includes employers, employed, and those engaged on their own account - everyone in the labor market.

CHAPTER II

THE PEOPLE THAT MAKE ALBANY

A presentation of broad statistical facts is the main purpose of this chapter. Significant details of the labor market and its workers will be discussed in the following chapters.

Color and Nativity

Measured by the people included in the survey's tabulations, about 89.1 percent of the people of Albany were native-born, 10.5 percent foreign-born; for the other 4/10 of one percent the nativity was not ascertained.

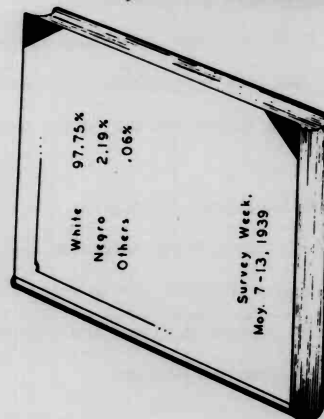
The white population of Albany was 97.34 percent: 86.87 percent natives and 10.47 percent foreign-born. Negroes constituted 2.19 percent. Only 6/100 of one percent were of other races than white and negro; for 0.41 percent the nativity and color were not ascertained.

Compared with the 1930 U. S. Census, the percentage of foreign-born has shown a decrease and that of native-born a corresponding increase. Drastically restricted immigration had a direct bearing on the decrease in foreign-born population.

There was an increase in the percentage of negroes. No positive evidence exists in our survey that the reduced birth-rate of the past decade contributed to the reduced percentage of white people while affecting the negro group to a less degree, but if such an assumption be reasonable it may account for some of the increased negro population.

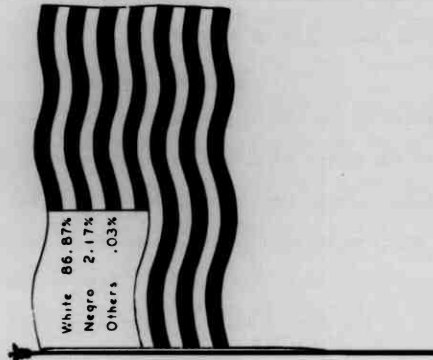
CHART NO. 4.

ALL PERSONS

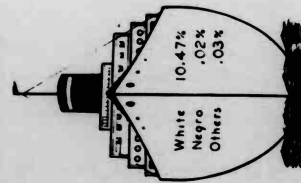


Albany, N. Y.
Labor Market Survey.

NATIVE BORN



FOREIGN BORN



Notivity not ascertained, 0.41%

Table No. 12. Percentages of Native-Born, Foreign-Born: White, Negro, and Other Races, in Albany in 1939 Compared with 1930

	1939 Albany Labor Market Survey		1930 U.S. Census	
Total	100.00		100.00	
Native Born		89.07		85.85
White	86.87		84.01	
Negro	2.17		1.83	
Other	0.03		0.01	
Foreign Born		10.52		14.15
White	10.47		14.06	
Negro	0.02		-	
Other	0.03		0.09	
Nativity not ascertained		0.41		-
White		97.34		98.07
Negro		2.19		1.83
Other		0.06		0.10
Nativity not ascertained		0.41		-

More females than males. The white natives were by sex 47.4 percent males and 52.6 percent females; 49.5 percent of the negroes were males. Among the foreign-born, on the other hand, 51.6 percent were males, while 47.9 percent of the white total were males.

The city has been divided into three sections, for convenience called A, B, and C, which represent respectively the predominantly lower-income section, the predominantly medium-income section, and the predominantly higher-income section.^{1/}

The following table shows the distribution of native-born whites, foreign-born whites and negroes among these 3 significant sections:

Table No. 13. Proportionate Representation of Native and Foreign-Born Whites, Negroes, and Others in Each Section of the City
(in percentages)

	Total	Native Born Whites	Foreign Born Whites	Negroes ^{2/}	Others
Section A	32.4	29.8	40.8	92.6	78.9
" B	45.2	46.3	45.1	6.1	21.1
" C	22.4	23.9	14.1	1.3	-
City Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Clearly, most of the negroes and "other" (yellow and red races) live in Section A, the lower-income section. Comparatively few are found in the medium-income Section B, and only a handful in Section C. The foreign-born whites live largely in Sections A and B; only 14 percent of them are found in the higher-income Section C, though Section C represented 22.4 percent of all the persons included in the survey.

^{1/} Section A includes Wards 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12
Section B includes Wards 1, 2, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19
Section C includes Wards 13, 18
^{2/} Includes 25 foreign-born negroes

The makeup of each Section, as to color and nativity, is shown below:

Table No. 14. Proportionate Representation of Each Section, in Native Whites, Foreign-Born Whites, Negroes, and Others
(in percentages)

	City	Section A	Section B	Section C
Native-Born Whites	87.3	80.3	89.3	93.2
Foreign-Born Whites ^{1/}	10.4	13.1	10.4	6.6
Negroes	2.2	6.4	0.3	0.1
Others	0.1	0.2	-	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Ages. The following table divides each color and nativity group into its principal age groups, by percentages: Children are divided into three groups, 4-and-under, 5-to-9, and 10-to-15. (In our tabulations, the term "dependent children" includes all ages up to and including 15.) Youth compose the next two age groups, 16-to-19 and 20-to-24. It may be considered that the working age starts around 16 (until which age full-time school attendance is compulsory). The long stretch from 25-to-64 years embraces, of course, the mature active working life for most people. This long stretch has been divided into two age-groups: 25-to-44 and 45-to-64, partly because in the case of women, many retire from the labor market during their twenties and thirties and transfer their attention to marriage and family responsibilities. The males, except for death or injury, usually remain in the labor market until age compels or conditions permit retirement.

^{1/} Includes 25 foreign-born negroes.

Table No. 15. Sex and Age-Groups by Color and Nativity

(in percentages)

Sex and Age Groups	Total	Native White	Foreign-Born White	Negroes ^{1/}	Others
Both Sexes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
4 and under	5.5	6.2	0.1	5.7	-
5 - 9	6.2	6.9	0.2	7.4	-
10 - 15	8.7	9.6	0.7	9.7	10.5
16 - 19	6.3	6.9	1.5	5.9	10.5
20 - 24	8.4	9.2	1.8	7.4	5.3
25 - 44	32.3	32.2	31.9	42.0	21.0
45 - 64	23.8	21.0	48.3	17.6	47.4
65 and over	7.1	6.3	14.8	3.8	5.3
Age NA	1.7	1.7	0.7	0.5	-
Males	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
(% of Both Sexes)	(48.0)	(47.4)	(51.6)	(49.5)	(63.1)
4 and under	6.2	7.0	0.1	6.2	-
5 - 9	6.6	7.5	0.1	6.9	-
10 - 15	9.3	10.4	0.5	7.6	8.3
16 - 19	6.5	7.2	1.9	6.5	8.3
20 - 24	8.2	9.1	1.7	5.8	8.3
25 - 44	32.0	31.9	30.6	43.3	16.7
45 - 64	24.0	20.6	50.9	19.2	50.0
65 and over	6.3	5.4	13.8	3.8	8.4
Age NA	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.7	-
Females	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
(% of Both Sexes)	(52.0)	(52.6)	(48.4)	(50.5)	(36.9)
4 and under	5.0	5.5	0.1	5.3	-
5 - 9	5.9	6.4	0.4	7.9	-
10 - 15	8.1	8.8	1.0	11.8	14.3
16 - 19	6.1	6.7	0.9	5.2	14.3
20 - 24	8.5	9.2	1.9	9.0	-
25 - 44	32.7	32.4	33.3	40.7	28.6
45 - 64	23.6	21.4	45.5	16.0	42.8
65 and over	7.8	7.1	15.9	3.7	-
Age NA	2.3	2.5	1.0	0.4	-

^{1/} Includes 25 foreign-born negroes

64.

The majority in each color and nativity group of course came in the forty-year age spread from 25-to-64. The variations are interesting, however. While 56.1 percent of all persons were from 25-to-64 years old, among the negroes the percentage was 59.6 percent, among the foreign-born whites it was 80.2 and among the "others" was 68.4 percent - while among the native-born whites the percentage was only 53.2.

The foreign-born 65-and-over group also held a larger percentage of the total number than did that age group among natives and negroes - logically so, since there could be few foreign-born children and youth, in view of the immigration restrictions, leaving the older people arithmetically more important by comparison than in the case of native-born whites and negroes. The 65-and-over group of negroes is relatively the smallest.

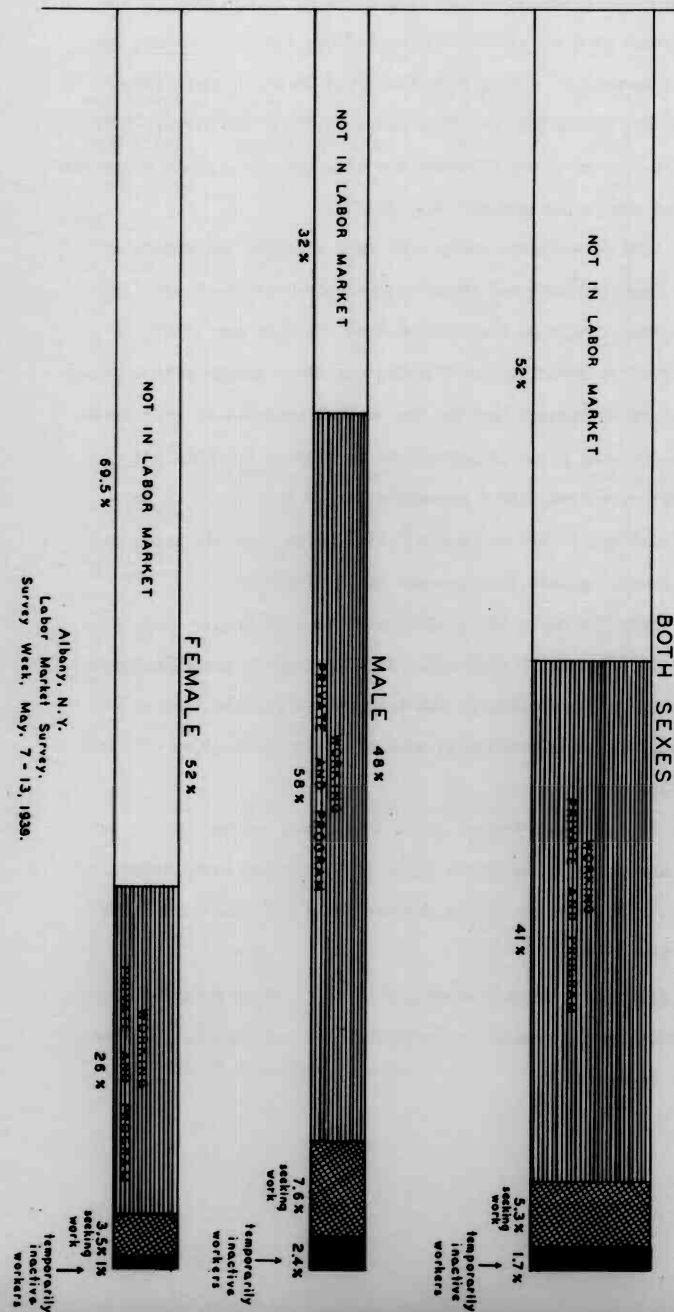
Among the native whites, there appears a larger percentage of male children aged 15-and-under than of female - 24.9 percent of the males fell in the children group, against 20.7 percent of the females.

Apparently, from the above table, Albany women live longer than Albany men (except in the case of negroes). At any rate, in the 65-and-over group is found a larger percentage of the total white females than of the total white males. (This is consistent with the vital statistics of the country as a whole, also.)

Children of 15 years and younger constituted 20.4 percent of all persons covered by the survey. The youth group from 16-to-24 represented 14.7 percent; of course the majority of all persons (56.1 percent) were in the age-group 25-to-64.

Employment Status: A larger proportion of the foreign-born white people and of the negroes than of the native whites were in the labor market. This would be expected.

65.

CHART
NO. 5WORK STATUS
OF PERSONS COVERED BY THE SURVEYTable No. 16. Native-Born Whites, Foreign-Born Whites, and Negroes
Divided by Employment Status

(in percentages)

Employment Status	Total	Native White	Foreign Born	Negro ^{1/}
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Available Workers	48.2	47.1	56.9	54.1
Employed Private	39.8	39.3	46.0	37.5
Employed Program	1.4	1.3	1.8	4.9
Seeking Work	5.3	5.1	6.4	9.3
Inactive Workers	1.7	1.4	2.7	2.4
Outside the Labor Market	51.6	52.8	43.1	45.8
Not Ascertained	0.2	0.1	-	0.1

The survey includes 86.9 percent native whites, 2.2 percent negroes, 10.5 percent foreign-born and 0.4 percent "NA". Table 12 shows that the negroes and the foreign-born population contributed 2.5 and 12.4 percent respectively to the available workers, but only 1.9 and 8.8 percent respectively to those outside the labor market. Native whites, on the other hand, contributed 88.9 percent of those outside the labor market.

^{1/} Includes 25 foreign-born negroes

Table No. 17. Division of Each Employment Status Group
According to Color and Nativity

(in percentages)

Color and Nativity	Total	Available Workers					Outside the Labor Market
		In the Labor Market	Working d.s.w.		Seeking Work	Inactive Workers	
			Private	Program			
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Native white	86.9	85.0	85.7	79.0	83.5	77.9	88.9
Negro <u>1</u> / ₂	2.2	2.5	2.1	7.6	3.8	3.3	1.9
Foreign-born	10.5	12.4	12.1	13.4	12.7	17.4	8.8
NA	0.4	0.1	0.1	-	-	1.4	0.4

Disproportionate program employment among negroes and the foreign-born is apparent. Whether this is because of their greater need is doubtful. More likely is it that the native whites have been able to draw more successfully on resources, alim though they may have been, of families and relatives; and that in some cases they have been more reluctant, from reasons of pride, to enter upon relief work.

Considering those actively seeking work and program workers together as candidates for private employment, the negroes, with 2.5 percent of the workers in the labor market, had a representation of 4.6 percent in the combined group.

^{1/} Includes 25 foreign-born negroes.

Table No. 18 The Native Born Whites, Foreign Born Whites and Negroes
divided by Sex and Employment Status
(in percentages)

	City Totals		Native-Born White		Foreign-Born White		Negroes/ ^{1/}	
	Both Sexes		Total		Total		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	100.0	47.7	52.3	100.0	47.3	52.7	100.0	48.6
Outside of labor market	51.6	15.1	36.5	52.8	16.3	36.5	45.8	16.0
Available workers in L/M	48.2	32.4	15.8	47.1	30.9	16.2	54.1	32.5
In private employment	39.8	26.5	13.3	39.3	25.6	13.7	37.5	21.9
Candidates for priv. emp. Working, programs	6.7	4.8	1.9	6.4	4.4	2.0	14.2	9.8
Actively seeking wk.	1.4	1.2	0.2	1.3	1.1	0.2	4.9	0.7
Temporarily inactive	5.3	3.6	1.7	5.1	3.2	1.8	9.3	3.7
N.A. - employment status	1.7	1.1	0.6	1.4	0.9	0.5	2.4	0.8
	0.2	0.2	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.1

^{1/} Includes 25 foreign-born negroes.

While (see Table 20) males constituted 67.8 percent of all the workers in the labor market, 68 percent of the workers actively seeking employment and 67.3 percent of those with private employment, they constituted 85 percent of those employed on program work. This may indicate simply more females living at home, with need for earned income less pressing than that of many males. Men accounted for 66.9 percent of the workers who were temporarily inactive d.s.w.

Age Groups (Sex, Employment Status)

The survey found 20.4 percent of all persons included to be 15 years of age or under; 6.3 percent from 16-to-19; 8.4 percent in the 20-to-24 group; 32.3 percent in the 25-to-44 group; 23.8 percent 45-to-64, and 7.1 percent 65-and-over (with 1.7 percent "age not ascertained").

Employment status by age groups. Table number 19 presents each of these age groups broken down according to employment status during survey week.

Table No. 19. Employment Status of Each Major Age Group, by percentages, during survey week, May 7 - 13, 1939

BOTH SEXES	TOTAL	A	G	E	G	R	O	U	P	S	85 and over
		15 and under	16 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 64	65 and over				
Not in the Labor Market	51.9	99.6	65.7	22.5	31.6	39.6	73.2				
Available Workers in Labor Market	48.1 100.0	0.4 100.0	34.3 100.0	77.5 100.0	68.4 100.0	60.4 100.0	26.8 100.0				
In Private Employment	82.5	100.0	59.1	79.8	86.6	81.0	77.3				
Seeking Work (inc. Program Workers)	14.1	-	37.3	18.2	10.8	14.0	16.4				
Temporarily Inactive Workers	3.4	-	3.6	2.0	2.6	5.0	6.3				
(Program Workers Only)	(2.9)	-	(3.8)	(2.2)	(2.8)	(3.7)	(1.7)				
MALES (Percent of Both Sexes)	(47.9)	(51.8)	(49.8)	(47.0)	(47.4)	(48.4)	(42.4)				
Not in the Labor Market	31.9	99.3	62.0	10.8	1.1	5.8	49.9				
Available Workers in Labor Market	68.1 100.0	0.7 100.0	38.0 100.0	89.2 100.0	98.9 100.0	94.2 100.0	50.1 100.0				
In Private Employment	81.8	100.0	55.7	77.1	85.7	80.9	76.1				
Seeking Work (inc. Program Workers)	14.9	-	40.8	20.7	11.9	14.3	18.1				
Temporarily Inactive Workers	3.3	-	3.5	2.2	2.4	4.8	5.8				
(Program Workers only)	(3.7)	-	(5.6)	(2.8)	(3.5)	(4.3)	(2.1)				
FEMALES (Percent of Both Sexes)	(52.1)	(48.2)	(50.2)	(53.0)	(52.6)	(51.6)	(57.6)				
Not in the Labor Market	70.3	99.9	65.4	32.8	59.1	71.3	90.3				
Available Workers in Labor Market	29.7 100.0	0.1 100.0	34.6 100.0	67.2 100.0	40.9 100.0	28.7 100.0	9.7 100.0				
In Private Employment	84.0	100.0	68.6	82.9	88.6	81.7	81.9				
Seeking Work (inc. Program Workers)	12.5	-	33.6	15.3	8.3	12.9	10.0				
Temporarily Inactive Workers	3.5	-	3.6	1.8	3.1	5.4	8.1				
(Program Workers only)	(1.4)	-	(1.8)	(1.4)	(1.2)	(1.8)	-				

It is seen that, while 14.1 percent of all the available workers of both sexes were seeking work or working on program during survey week, those in the 16-to-19 and 20-to-24 age groups did not fare so well. Both of these groups, as well as the older workers 65-and-over found private employment harder to get than those from 25-to-64 years old; percentages in private employment were below the city average of 82.5 percent, and their percentages seeking work or working on program were above the 14.1 percent city average. It is apparent that the 25-to-44 age group were found most in demand, with only 10.8 percent seeking work or working on program.

The 16-to-19 and the 45-to-64 groups show the largest percentage of program workers: 3.8 and 3.7 percent, respectively. The 25-to-44 group were at just about the city average with 2.8 percent in program employment; the 20-to-24 group and the 65-and-over group were below the city average. It may be that more of the members of these latter groups who were without employment were able to command family or other help while seeking work, though the survey would not bring out such a fact and it is mere assumption. In the case of the 20-to-24 age group, also, a much smaller portion of those in the labor market (14.8 percent) were married than is true of the next higher age group (58.8 percent). In addition to these young folks counted as "married", the proportion of widowed, divorced and separated was also smaller in the 20-to-24 age group. A single person's needs are, of course, more easily met than those of a family, and most of the married, widowed, divorced and separated persons had family responsibilities of some nature.

About 48 percent of all persons of both sexes were males, 52 percent females.

The males "not in the labor market" were 31.9 percent, with the other 68.1 percent counted as available workers. These figures were approximately reversed as to females, with 70.3 percent not in the labor market and 29.7 percent in the labor market. The male program workers were 3.7 percent of all males in the labor market, but the females in the program work were only 1.4 percent of the females who were in the labor market. This difference in relative program employment is just about the difference in the total of those actively seeking work and those on program employment: 14.9 percent of the males and 12.5 percent of the females.

Apparently female workers were more successful in finding or holding private jobs, since the percentage of the male workers in private employment was 81.8 percent against 84 percent of the female workers.

A larger percentage of the males among the available workers in various age groups were either actively seeking work or working on program than of the females in the corresponding age-groups, with the 65-and-over group showing relatively the greatest disparity. The females 65-and-over represented over 57 percent of the total of both sexes in this age group, indicating a greater longevity than the males; but almost 7 times as many males as females of this advanced age were actively seeking work or working on program.

Age Groups of Available Workers, 1939 compared with 1930. The age groups of the "gainful workers" according to the U.S. Census of 1930, and of the "available workers" according to the 1939 labor market survey show some changes in percentage relationships, which may be a result in large measure of the depressed employment conditions of the intervening years. The full impact of the long depression had not yet struck employment with its later severity when the 1930 census was taken in the spring of that year.

Table No. 20. Age Groups of Workers Gainfully Occupied in 1930, Compared with Available Workers in 1939.

AGE GROUPS	(in percentages)						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	1930	1939	LABOR MARKET SURVEY				
	U.S. Census Gainful Workers ^{1/}	Available in the Labor Market	In Private Employment	Seeking Work (including Program Wks) ^{2/}	Temporarily Inactive Workers	Not in Labor Market	Program Workers Only
BOTH SEXES							
15 and under	0.2	0.2	0.2	12.6	-	39.3	-
16 - 19	6.0	4.8	3.4	17.4	5.1	7.8	6.4
20 - 24	13.4	13.5	13.0	35.0	8.1	3.6	10.1
25 - 44	48.1	45.9	48.2	29.5	35.3	19.7	43.4
45 - 64	27.8	29.8	29.3	29.5	44.0	18.2	37.5
65 and over	4.4	3.9	3.7	4.6	7.4	10.0	2.3
Not ascertained	0.1	1.9	2.2	0.9	0.1	1.4	0.3
MALES (Not Both Sexes)							
15 and under	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
16 - 19	(72.1)	(87.8)	(87.3)	(71.4)	(66.9)	(29.4)	(85.0)
20 - 24	0.2	0.2	0.3	-	-	68.9	-
25 - 44	4.2	3.7	2.5	10.1	3.9	12.7	5.8
45 - 64	10.6	10.7	10.1	14.9	7.1	2.8	8.3
65 and over	49.7	46.4	48.6	37.2	32.8	1.1	44.1
Not ascertained	30.3	33.2	32.6	32.0	48.2	4.4	38.9
	4.9	4.6	4.3	5.6	8.0	9.9	2.7
	0.1	1.2	1.4	0.2	-	0.2	0.2
FEMALES (% of Both Sexes)							
15 and under	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
16 - 19	(27.9)	(32.2)	(32.7)	(28.6)	(33.1)	(70.6)	(15.0)
20 - 24	0.2	-	0.1	-	-	26.9	-
25 - 44	10.5	7.1	5.3	18.9	7.4	5.7	9.4
45 - 64	20.6	19.3	19.0	23.5	10.2	4.0	20.0
65 and over	44.1	44.9	47.4	29.6	40.3	27.5	40.0
Not ascertained	21.5	22.7	22.1	23.2	35.6	23.9	29.4
	3.0	2.6	2.5	2.1	6.0	10.1	-
	0.1	3.4	3.6	2.7	0.5	1.9	1.2
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ "Gainful Workers" from U.S. Census, 1930 (Volume 3, Part 2) includes persons usually working but temporarily unemployed at time of census, as well as those actually employed.

2/ Program Workers shown separately in Column 7

According to the foregoing table, the labor market in 1930 (called "gainful workers" by the U. S. Census) included a larger percentage of minors from 16-to-19 than was found by this survey in 1939. It has been commonly believed and frequently stated that the youth have been going to school longer under depression conditions than formerly - on account of inability to find work. Doubtless that is a primary cause behind this percentage change in Albany. The shrinkage in the percentage of 16-to-19 workers in the labor market since 1930 is strikingly greater among females than in the male sector.

Females not only constituted a larger percentage of the total labor market in 1939 than in 1930 - 32.2 percent against 27.9 percent - but the actual total number of females in the labor market in 1939 was larger than in 1930 by about 3100. The reverse was true of the males - about 2000 fewer in 1939 than in 1930.

The net increase of nearly 3100 female workers came from the following age-groups principally: 20-to-24 increased by 200, the 25-to-44 group increased by almost 1600, the 45-to-64 group by nearly 700. (In the 19-and-under ages, the females numbered 400 fewer in 1939 than in 1930, and about 1000 more appeared in 1939 in the "NA" age not ascertained category.) It is general knowledge that many women have during the depression years become family breadwinners, being able to obtain some kinds of jobs while men of the family were having difficulty in finding steady work. The fact has been freely and frequently cited that women accepted lower wages or salaries than men were willing to take. This has doubtless been true in cases. It is also true that women were able, and willing or obliged, to take available positions that would not be open to men; and it is also true that many men with skilled and semi-skilled trades at their command could find nothing

in their line or any other for months and years at a time. Doubtless in many cases, even after the men locate jobs the women continue to work. It is believed that such cases, where the women became the breadwinners for the family under stress of necessity, account for many of the 3100 additional females in the Albany labor market in 1939 compared with 1930.

As to the reduced number of males in the labor market, no definite assumption can be made because the usable schedules in the 1939 labor market survey covered about 4000 fewer persons than the 1930 population total. However, the foregoing increase in the female sector of the labor market may in itself be assumed to account, in part at least, for the decreased percentage of males in the labor market from 72.1 percent in 1930 to 67.8 percent in 1939.

About 46,400 families were counted in the survey which indicates an average family of 2.67 persons. Of these, almost 12,700 were "1-person" families. It is a reasonable contention that a person living alone can hardly be called a family. Nevertheless each such person is counted as a family for statistical purposes, except where otherwise noted. Families of 2 or more persons numbered around 33,700, with an indicated average size of about 3.3 persons each.

Of all available workers in the Albany labor market, 82.5 percent were in private employment, 14.1 percent were candidates for private employment, and 3.4 percent were temporarily inactive during survey week. Of the heads of families, who were in the labor market, however, 84.9 percent were in private employment, 11.9 percent were candidates for it, and 3.2 percent were temporarily inactive. Obviously those with family responsibilities were in better shape as to employment than others. Whether this was because they were more steady, reliable, ambitious, and valuable, by and large, than those who had not assumed family responsibilities; or whether employers favored them, irrespective of the foregoing considerations, simply because of their family responsibilities, the survey data do not show. Most likely the reasons varied, with employers generally favoring family heads, other considerations being equal.

The male heads of families represented 72.7 percent of all family heads. Those in the labor market were not in quite as favorable employment status as were the female heads. Of the former, 12.1 percent were candidates for private employment, but of the latter only 11.1 percent. It is interesting, in passing, to note that 42½ percent of all female heads of families were not in the labor market at all.

Size of families, number of workers: The 46,400 families ranged in size from 1 person each to 10 persons or more, in approximate proportions as follows:

		<u>Percent of Total</u>
Total number of families	<u>46,400</u>	<u>100.0</u>
1 - person families	12,688	27.3
2 - " "	12,733	27.4
3 - " "	9,087	19.6
4 - " "	6,030	13.0
5 - " "	3,169	6.8
6 - " "	1,422	3.1
7 - " "	672	1.5
8 or 9 person "	462	1.0
10 or more persons per family	125	0.3
Not ascertainable	12	-

Including 1-person families, the average family, under this survey, was 2.67 persons; but if the 1-person families be excluded the average family was composed of about 3.3 persons.

Of the 1-person families, 74.4 percent were workers in the labor market, 24.4 percent being outside the market (1.2 percent not ascertainable).

Of the 2-person families, 9.5 percent had no worker in the family, 64.2 percent had one worker, and in 25.6 percent both members were in the labor market (0.7 percent not ascertainable).

In the 3-person families only 2.5 percent were without any workers; in the 4-person and 5-person families only about 1 percent; in the large families between 1 and 2 percent, except those with 10 or more members none of which were without at least one worker. More than 60 percent of these largest families were in the lower-income Section A which contained around

one-third of the population.^{1/}

Types of families, dependent children. Normal families represented about 59½ percent of all families, broken families about 12½ percent, and other families^{2/} about 28 percent.

The normal families with dependent children^{2/} represented 45 percent and those without dependent children 55 percent of all the normal families. The total number of normal families was divided according to sizes as follows:

2 - persons	33.3 percent
3 " "	27.1 "
4 " "	19.5 "
5 " "	10.8 "
Over 5 persons	9.3 "

Over 60 percent of these unbroken families either were without children or had only 1 child. All but 2½ percent of the heads of these normal families were males.

Of the broken families, about 30 percent had dependent children and 70 percent were without them. There are implications that the presence of children deters separation of parents - a generally known fact. The survey, however, is only statistical on this point and only the implications are available. Broken families were divided as to size in the following proportions:

2 - persons	51.9 percent
3 " "	27.6 "
4 " "	11.1 "
5 " "	4.6 "
Over 5 persons	4.8 "

Almost three-fourths of the heads of broken families were females.

Seven-eighths of the "other families" were 1-person families - the other eighth being mostly 2-and-3-person families. Less than ½ of 1 percent of all these "other families" had dependent children. ("Other families" includes, besides the 1-person families, unmarried persons such as brother and sister

^{1/} Detailed analysis of Albany family data will be found in Chapter VIII
^{2/} See definition of terms.

or 2 sisters or 2 cousins, domiciled together, with or without dependent children - in short every kind of family except "normal" or "broken" ones.) Practically 60 percent of the heads of the "other" families were females.

There were almost 5 times as many normal families as broken ones, but over 7 times as many normal families as broken ones had dependent children. Of the normal families numbering 3 persons each, almost 52 percent had dependent children; 70 percent of the 4-person normal families had dependent children; almost 80 percent of the 5-person normal families and 90 percent of the still larger families. However, one-third of all normal families numbered only 2 persons each, and nearly half of the normal 3-person families were without dependent children. The mathematical average for all normal families, therefore, shows many more without than with dependent children; 55 percent against 45 percent.

It is not surprising that 70 percent of the broken families did not have dependent children. Only about 750 divorced persons and a little more than twice as many separated persons appeared in the survey - by far the largest number of persons who might be expected to make up the "broken" families were reported as "widowed". Many such widowed persons probably lived with remaining relatives as part of the latter's household and consequently account for none of these "broken" families. It is believed that most of the broken families, nevertheless, are those of widowed persons, with a smaller percentage of "broken" families carried on by persons separated or divorced. As already stated, almost three-fourths of the heads of broken families were females.

Married Women. The survey counted about 27,000 married women, about 7,000 widows, and a little over 1,400 women divorced or separated. The married women under 25 years old constituted 7 percent of all married women; those 25-to-44 years old were 53 percent; and those 45 years and older were

38 percent; for the other 2 percent the age is not known.

In the case of all but 2½ percent of these married women their husbands were in the household.

Five-eighths of the married women whose husbands were not in the household had entered the labor market. Of those in the labor market, 81 percent were in private employment, 2 percent were working on relief program, 10.6 percent had no work but were seeking it, and 6.4 percent were temporarily inactive during survey week.

By contrast, of the women whose husbands were in the household only 16 percent were in the labor market. Speaking of these married women in the labor market, 86 percent of them were in private employment, 9.6 percent were candidates for private employment, and 4.4 percent were temporarily inactive during survey week.

The husbands of the privately employed married women were very largely employed privately also - all except 9.8 percent who were candidates for private employment, 2.7 percent who were temporarily inactive, and 3.6 percent who were not in the labor market.

As above stated, 9.6 percent of the married women in the labor market were candidates for private employment; the husbands of 6.5 percent of these women were not in the labor market - presumably dependent upon the wife's work for support. The husbands of 58.1 percent of them were already employed while their wives were unemployed and actively seeking work; but in 30.6 percent of the cases both the husband and the wife were unemployed and actively seeking work. In the case of 4.8 percent, the husbands were temporarily

inactive.

We have seen that 83 percent of all the married women were outside the labor market. Of these, practically 99 percent had husbands in the household. In the case of 80.5 percent, the husbands were in private employment; 4.8 percent of the husbands were on program; 5.8 percent were without any employment and looking for it; 3.2 percent were temporarily inactive workers; 5.7 percent of these husbands were also outside the labor market - presumably retired.

CHAPTER III

OUTSIDE THE LABOR MARKET

Schedules usable for tabulation purposes covered 123,849 Albany residents. Thus, the labor market survey presents an analysis based on a number of persons equal to 94.85 percent of the population for 1940 announced by the U.S. Census as 130,577.

Persons tabulated as not in the labor market during survey week numbered in round figures about 64,000,^{1/} or nearly 51.8 percent of all persons covered by usable schedules, divided 15.2 percent males and 36.6 percent females. (Speaking of the "non-labor-market persons" as a unit 29.5 percent were males, the other 70.5 percent females.)

Of the non-working males, a block of nearly 84½ percent "never had a full-time job". This is not surprising when it is known that practically all of them were infants, children and students. That leaves 15½ percent who had at some time held a full-time job, but over seven-eighths of these were out of the labor market because permanently ill or disabled or retired.

Well over half (55.4 percent) of the non-working males were reported as students (a very small number, around 50, being between 25 and 44 years old); 29 percent were "too young" to work - children 16 years old or under (also includes many students)^{2/}; about 9 percent were "too old" - retired, or pensioned, practically all 45 years or older.

^{1/} For discussion of the other 60,000 persons tabulated as in the labor market see Chapter IV

^{2/} The classifications "Students" and "Too young to Work" are to a large degree overlapping. For instance, it might be said that all under 16 being legally required to attend full-time school could be classified as students; or that all in that category are legally "too young to work". The classification here used is based on the answers to this question as recorded on the schedules, which leaves a wide realm of probable overlap.

Between 80 and 90 males did "not need work" - 15 between 25 and 44 years old, the rest being 45 or over. Slightly under 6 percent of the non-working males were permanently ill or disabled, and of these over four-fifths were 45 years of age or older. Fewer than 20 males reported themselves as "homemakers".

About 29.7 percent of all females included in the survey tabulations were in the labor market, leaving 70.3 percent who were outside the labor market.

Almost two-thirds of the females outside the labor market said that they "never had a full-time job", which is taken to mean that they had never been seriously in the labor market.

The marital status of females outside the labor market is presented in the accompanying tables by color and nativity and age groups.

The marital status of all the females who were not in the labor market appears to be: 37.7 percent single, 50.4 percent married, 10.9 percent widowed, 0.3 percent divorced and 0.7 percent separated.

Those under 15 years old represented 25 percent and were single. In the 15-to-19 group only a very few were married; 0.1 percent of the native-born white women in this age group had been divorced and 0.1 percent separated.

The foreign-born white females outside the labor market were almost all 25 years of age or older - in fact 95.1 percent of them. This is doubtless due to the restricted immigration in recent years; children born in this country to these immigrants being of course counted as native-born.

Table No. 21. Females Not in Labor Market: Marital Status, Color and Nativity, Age (in percentages)
(Females represented 70.5 percent of all persons outside the labor market)

Color and Nativity, and Age	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
Total Females not in L/M (add across)	100.0	37.7	50.4	10.9	0.3	0.7
Total Females not in L/M (add down)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age MA	1.9	1.1	2.2	-	4.1	1.0
Under 15 years old	25.0	68.3	0.5	-	-	-
15 - 19	4.0	19.3	0.5	-	2.0	0.9
20 - 24	4.0	2.4	2.3	0.1	2.0	0.7
25 - 29	13.1	1.4	24.3	0.9	15.3	4.7
30 - 34	14.4	1.4	26.3	3.3	36.8	24.5
35 - 44	23.9	4.3	35.3	38.4	30.6	20.8
45 - 64	10.1	3.6	5.4	54.3	8.2	37.7
65 and over	87.5	96.1	83.6	76.2	89.8	10.4
Native-Born White	2.0	1.1	2.5	-	4.6	1.2
Under 15 years old	27.5	66.4	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	8.4	19.5	0.7	-	2.3	1.2
20 - 24	4.3	2.7	6.6	0.1	2.3	5.0
25 - 29	13.5	1.4	26.2	0.8	13.6	25.9
30 - 34	13.7	1.4	26.0	3.2	36.6	23.5
35 - 44	21.5	4.2	38.8	38.6	31.8	33.3
45 - 64	9.1	3.3	5.2	54.1	6.8	9.9
65 and over	10.6	1.5	14.9	22.5	8.2	17.0
Foreign-Born White	1.1	1.2	0.5	-	-	-
Under 15 years old	1.7	31.7	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	1.0	17.2	0.2	-	-	-
20 - 24	1.1	2.4	12.6	1.1	85.0	11.1
25 - 29	9.4	2.5	28.0	3.3	23.0	-
30 - 34	20.8	2.5	50.4	36.5	23.0	72.2
35 - 44	45.9	18.3	50.6	55.7	25.0	16.7
45 - 64	19.0	25.6	6.6	-	-	-
65 and over	1.8	2.3	1.4	1.2	2.0	6.6
Negro	1.8	100.0	-	-	-	-
Under 15 years old	40.8	65.6	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	6.9	13.3	0.9	-	-	-
20 - 24	3.8	0.8	7.6	-	-	-
25 - 29	17.2	0.8	36.8	5.0	100.0	14.3
30 - 34	13.0	-	29.2	-	-	42.8
35 - 44	13.7	1.5	22.7	50.0	-	42.9
45 - 64	4.6	-	2.8	45.0	-	-
65 and over	0.05	0.05	0.07	-	-	-
Other (all ages)	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.1	-	-
MA (all ages)	0.05	0.05	0.05	-	-	85.

Table No. 22. Females not in the Labor Market: Color and Nativity, Age and Marital Status

(in percentages)										
(Females represented 70.5 percent of all persons outside the labor market)										
Color and Nativity, and Marital Status		Total	Age N.A.	Under 15 yrs.	15-19 yrs.	20-24 yrs.	25-34 yrs.	35-44 yrs.	45-54 yrs.	65 and over
Total Females not in L/M (add across)		100.0	1.9	25.0	7.6	4.0	13.1	14.4	23.9	10.1
Total Females not in L/M (add down)		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single		37.7	22.7	95.6	24.9	4.0	3.6	6.8	13.3	
Married		50.4	56.9	-	4.2	73.9	95.4	92.0	74.2	27.0
Widowed		10.9	17.4	-	-	0.2	0.8	2.5	17.5	56.7
Divorced		0.3	0.7	-	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.3
Separated		0.7	0.3	-	0.1	0.8	1.4	1.0	1.1	0.7
Native-Born Whites		87.5	91.5	96.4	96.9	95.4	89.9	82.9	78.5	79.1
Single		41.4	23.6	100.0	95.8	25.7	4.3	4.2	8.0	15.1
Married		48.1	60.1	-	4.0	73.2	93.6	91.5	75.4	27.7
Widowed		9.5	15.1	-	-	0.2	0.6	2.2	17.1	56.3
Divorced		0.4	0.8	-	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.0	0.5	0.3
Separated		0.6	0.4	-	0.1	0.7	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.6
Foreign-Born Whites		10.6	6.0	0.7	1.4	2.9	7.7	15.4	20.4	20.1
Single		5.2	5.9	100.0	87.5	5.9	1.4	0.6	2.1	7.0
Married		70.4	35.3	-	12.5	94.1	95.9	94.8	77.7	24.4
Widowed		25.0	58.8	-	-	-	2.7	4.3	18.3	67.2
Divorced		0.3	-	-	-	-	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.4
Separated		1.1	-	-	-	-	1.3	-	1.8	1.0
Negro		1.8	-	2.9	1.6	1.7	2.3	1.6	1.0	0.8
Single		48.9	-	100.0	94.4	10.0	2.2	-	5.5	-
Married		40.3	-	-	5.6	80.0	86.7	91.2	66.7	25.0
Widowed		7.6	-	-	-	-	2.2	-	27.8	75.0
Divorced		3.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Separated		2.6	-	-	-	10.0	6.7	8.8	-	-
Others		0.05	2.5	-	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	-
NA		0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

On the other hand, of the negro females outside the labor market, over 40 percent were younger than 15 years, over 50 percent of them in fact being under 25 years old. Quite obviously a large percentage of the negro women 25 and over were in the labor market.

Over 57 percent of all the female negroes were outside the labor market, as compared with 69.9 percent of the white females.

A similar accounting for males outside the labor market is shown in the tables which follow.

Table No. 23. Males not in Labor Market: Marital Status, Color and Nativity, Ages
(in percentages)

Color and Nativity and Age		Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
Total Males not in L/M (add across)		100.0	87.5	8.0	4.1	0.1	0.3
Total Males not in L/M (add down)		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age NA		0.2	0.1	1.2	2.0	-	-
Under 15 years old		17.6	17.6	-	-	-	-
15 - 19		17.6	17.6	-	-	-	-
20 - 24		17.6	17.6	-	-	-	-
25 - 34		17.6	17.6	-	-	-	-
35 - 44		17.6	17.6	-	-	-	-
45 - 64		17.6	17.6	-	-	-	-
65 and over		17.6	17.6	-	-	-	-
Native-Born White		93.3	96.8	71.5	63.9	100.0	82.4
Age NA		0.2	-	1.1	2.5	-	-
Under 15 years old		17.6	17.6	-	-	-	-
15 - 19		17.6	17.6	-	-	-	-
20 - 24		17.6	17.6	-	-	-	-
25 - 34		17.6	17.6	-	-	-	-
35 - 44		17.6	17.6	-	-	-	-
45 - 64		17.6	17.6	-	-	-	-
65 and over		17.6	17.6	-	-	-	-
Foreign-Born White		4.5	1.0	26.5	33.7	-	17.6
Age NA		0.7	-	1.3	-	-	-
Under 15 years old		10.9	10.9	-	-	-	-
15 - 19		10.9	10.9	-	-	-	-
20 - 24		10.9	10.9	-	-	-	-
25 - 34		10.9	10.9	-	-	-	-
35 - 44		10.9	10.9	-	-	-	-
45 - 64		10.9	10.9	-	-	-	-
65 and over		10.9	10.9	-	-	-	-
Negro		2.1	2.1	2.0	2.4	-	-
Age NA		0.8	-	-	16.7	-	-
Under 15 years old		18.3	18.3	-	-	-	-
15 - 19		18.3	18.3	-	-	-	-
20 - 24		18.3	18.3	-	-	-	-
25 - 34		18.3	18.3	-	-	-	-
35 - 44		18.3	18.3	-	-	-	-
45 - 64		18.3	18.3	-	-	-	-
65 and over		18.3	18.3	-	-	-	-
Other (all ages)		0.05	0.05	-	-	-	-
NA (all ages)		0.05	0.05	-	-	-	-

Table No. 24. Males not in the Labor Market: Color and Nativity, Age and Marital Status
(in percentages)

(in percentages)

(Males represented 29.5 percent of all persons outside the labor market)

Color and Nativity, and Marital Status	Total	Age N.A.	Under 15yrs	15-19 yrs.	20-24 yrs.	25-34 yrs.	35-44 yrs.	45-64 yrs.	65 and over
Total Males not in L/M (add across)	100.0	0.2	64.4	17.3	2.8	0.5	0.6	4.4	9.8
Total Males Not in L/M (add down)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single	87.5	21.4	100.0	-	97.1	87.1	39.5	21.6	14.4
Married	8.0	42.9	-	-	2.3	12.9	55.3	65.8	46.7
Widowed	4.1	35.7	-	-	-	-	-	9.3	37.1
Divorced	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	0.5
Separated	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.6	1.3
Native-Born White	93.3	71.4	97.6	94.9	98.2	96.8	76.3	74.3	71.5
Single	90.7	20.0	100.0	100.0	97.0	86.7	41.4	26.0	18.0
Married	6.2	40.0	-	-	2.4	13.3	51.7	61.5	47.1
Widowed	2.8	40.0	-	-	-	-	-	8.0	33.0
Divorced	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	0.7
Separated	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.5	1.2
Foreign-Born White	4.5	14.3	0.2	2.8	1.2	-	18.4	24.1	26.7
Single	20.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	42.9	9.2	4.3
Married	47.5	100.0	-	-	-	-	57.1	78.5	45.7
Widowed	31.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.3	48.2
Divorced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Separated	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.8
Negro	2.1	7.1	2.1	2.3	0.6	3.2	5.3	1.6	1.8
Single	87.8	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Married	7.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.2
Widowed	4.6	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	75.0	45.5
Divorced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.0	36.3
Separated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	0.05	-	0.05	0.0+	-	-	-	-	-
N.A.	0.05	7.2	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-

99.

The males not in the labor market were of course mostly under 20 years of age - practically 82 percent of them. Only 8 percent of all the males outside the labor market were married men and of these married men 93 percent were 45 years old or over. The 4.1 percent of all non-working males who were widowed were practically all 45 years old or more, as were five-sixths of the divorced, and seven-eighths of the men who were separated.

Whereas 4.5 percent of all these non-working males were foreign-born whites, only 1 percent of all the non-working single males were foreign-born whites. This is attributed to the fact that most of the single people are in the younger age groups and there is relatively a smaller number of young foreign-born people because of the greatly restricted immigration of the past few years.

Sectional Distribution

Of the three sections into which the city was divided^{1/} Sections A and B have slightly less and Section C slightly more than their respective shares of persons not in the labor market.

Table No. 25.

	All Persons included in Survey	Those not in the Labor Market (in percentages)		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female
City	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Section A	32.4	32.3	35.0	31.1
Section B	45.2	43.9	42.9	44.4
Section C	22.4	23.8	22.1	24.5

The composition of this "outside the labor market" group in the city as a whole and in each section of the city, appears graphically in the four charts which follow.

Section A shows the smallest percentage of homemakers, of the "too old, retired, pensioned, etc.," of those who "do not need work". On the other hand, Section A has the largest percentage of the "too young to work", of the "permanently ill or disabled". In actual numbers, there are in Section A more "too young to work" (children) and more "permanently ill or disabled" than in Section B, although the latter represents over a third more persons outside the labor market.

Section B, which represents 43.9 percent of all persons not in the labor market (42.9 percent of the males and 44.4 percent of the females), has a smaller percentage of students than Section A which represents only 32.3 percent of all persons outside the labor market (35 percent of the males and 31.1 percent of the females).

^{1/} Section A, predominantly lower-income: Wards 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12
 Section B, predominantly medium-income: Wards 1, 2, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19
 Section C, predominantly higher-income: Wards 13, 18

Section C is the smallest section, representing 23.8 percent of all persons outside the labor market (22.1 percent of the males and 24.5 percent of the females). It is predominantly the higher-income section. It has more than its share (as measured by the city average) of homemakers (practically all females), students (both males and females), the "too old, retired, pensioned" (both males and females), and more than its share of the females who "do not need work".

PERSONS NOT IN LABOR MARKET
REASON AND SEX

CHART
NO. 6

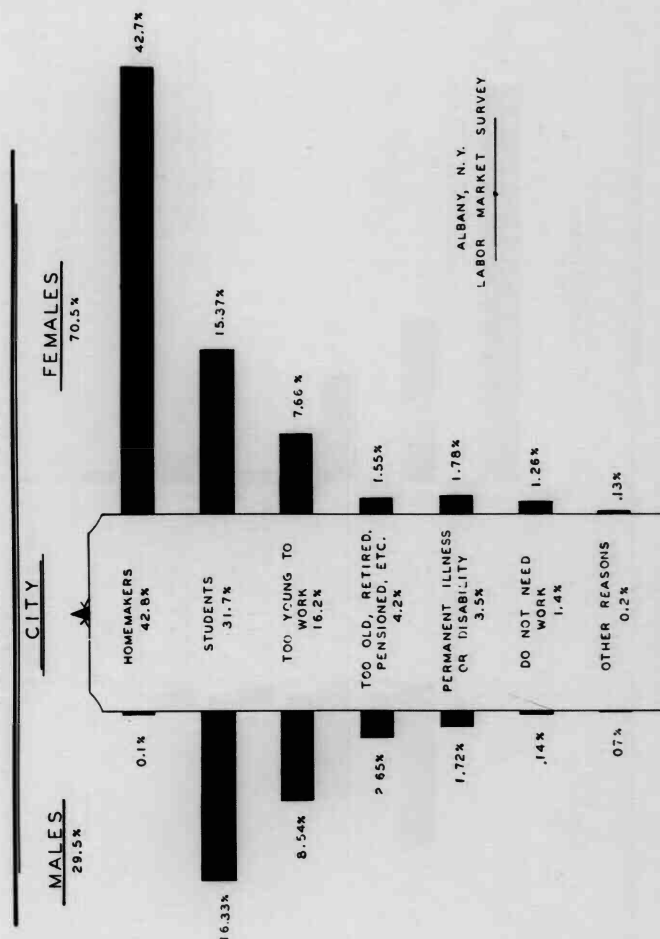
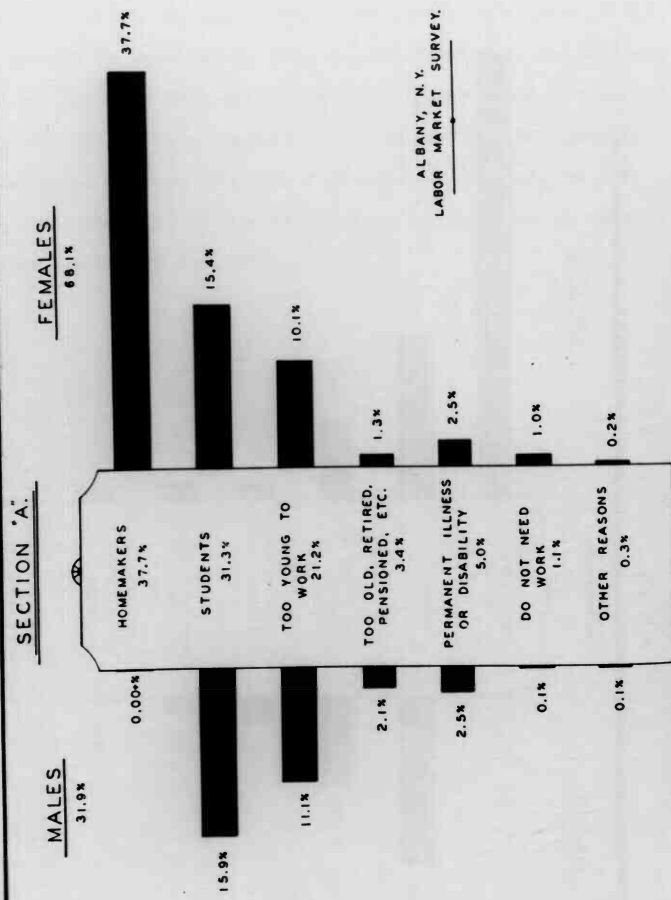


CHART
NO. 7

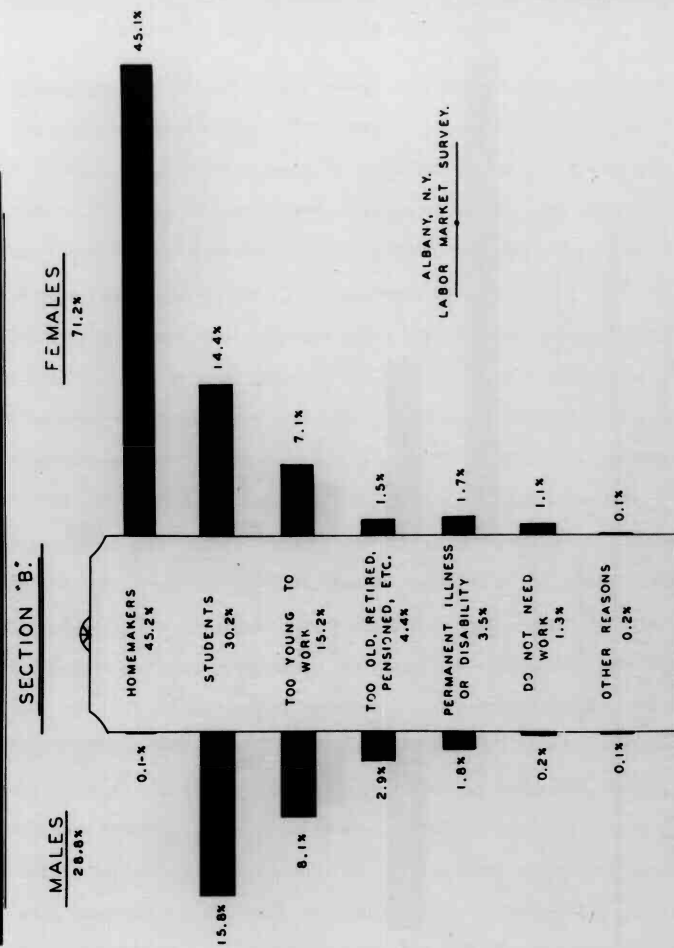
PERSONS NOT IN LABOR MARKET REASON AND SEX



94.

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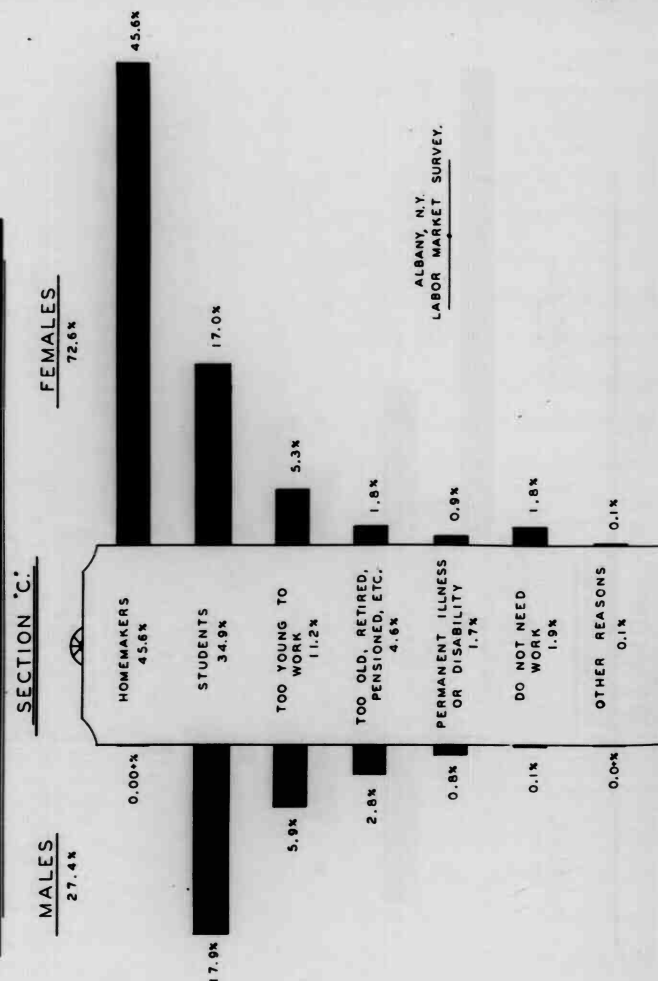
PERSONS NOT IN LABOR MARKET REASON AND SEX



95.

CHART
NO. 9.

PERSONS NOT IN LABOR MARKET
REASON AND SEX



Reasons for Not Being in the Labor Market

Homemakers, the largest single group, represented 42.8 percent of those outside the labor market. They were practically all women, of course; in fact, the female homemakers constituted 60.7 percent of all women not in the labor market. About a dozen women 16 years old and under were reported as homemakers; only 6 percent were 17-to-24. About 44 percent were from 25 to 44 and 47 percent were 45 and over.

The female "homemakers" numbered about 27,000. The survey counted 33,700 families of 2 or more persons. In addition, there were about 12,700 "one-person families" - a statistical term for persons living alone or living with others to whom they are not related. Thus, the statistical total of 46,400 families is reached, but, since it really takes more than 1 person to constitute a family, the total number of actual families included in the survey may be considered to be 33,700. By subtraction, there were thus 6,700 fewer homemakers than there were actual families. While it cannot be shown from survey data that all these 6,700 were complete families, with all members in the labor market (in which case none would have been reported as a "homemaker"), it is known that in many families not only both husband and wife but all members work. In additional cases, the wife has been widowed, divorced or separated and has become a worker in the labor market instead of a homemaker. It is known that about 4200 married women with husbands "in the household" were in the labor market. It is known that something over 400 married women whose husbands were "not in the household" were in the labor market. Thus, 4600 of the 6700 are accounted for. It must be assumed that the remaining 2100 include families who make their homes with other families, hence whether any or all of the members were either in the labor market or not, no "homemaker" would be reported.

¹/The Survey's standard tabulations do not definitely establish this 2100 as being families in fact but with no "homemaker". A special count of all the 37,000 schedules would be necessary to establish exact figures but time is not available to make such a special compilation; this 2100 figure is considered reasonably close.

Table No. 26. Persons Not in Labor Market: by Reason and Sex

(in percentages)

	Males + Females =		Both Sexes	Males Females	
Total	29.5	70.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
Homemakers	0.1	42.7	42.8	0.1	60.7
Students	16.3	15.4	31.7	55.4	21.7
Too young to work	8.5	7.7	16.2	28.9	10.8
Too old, retired, pensioned etc.	2.65	1.55	4.2	8.9	2.2
Permanent illness or disability	1.7	1.8	3.5	5.9	2.6
Do not need work	0.14	1.26	1.4	0.5	1.8
Other reasons	0.07	0.13	0.2	0.3	0.2

Table No. 27. Reasons for Not Being in the Labor Market: Sex, Age
(in percentages)

Sex; Age	Total	Homemakers	Students	Too Young to Work	Too old, Retired, Pensioned	Permanent Illness or Disability	Do Not Need Work	Other Reasons
Males (29.5%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
16 and under	73.4	-	80.3	99.6	-	1.6	-	-
17 - 24	11.1	-	19.2	0.3	-	4.1	-	6.7
25 - 44	1.1	33.3	0.5	-	0.4	11.2	17.9	20.0
45 and over	14.2	66.7	-	-	97.8	82.3	82.1	73.3
Age NA	0.2	-	-	0.1	1.8	0.8	-	-
Females (70.5%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
16 and under	28.8	0.1	82.1	99.7	-	1.6	-	-
17 - 24	7.8	6.0	17.6	0.2	-	4.2	6.5	34.6
25 - 44	27.5	44.3	0.1	-	0.3	13.2	12.2	27.0
45 and over	34.0	47.0	-	-	95.0	77.0	78.3	34.6
Age NA	1.9	2.6	0.2	0.1	4.7	4.0	3.0	3.8

Slightly less than half of the female homemakers had at some time held full-time jobs though in the case of about 20 percent over 15 years had passed since they had held such full-time jobs. Another 20 percent reported from 3 to 15 years had elapsed since their last full-time jobs and nearly 10 percent had held such jobs within three years of the time of the survey. Apparently the other half of the homemakers had never been in the labor market; at least they had never had a "full-time" job in the labor market. The "full-time job" nature of homemaking and the varying degree of labor involved are fully realized - "full-time job" is here used technically, of course.^{1/}

In Section A were found 28.4 percent of all the female homemakers of the city, although that section accounted for 31.1 percent of all the females not in the labor market. The other two sections reported more than their share of the city's homemakers.

Table No. 28. Sectional Distribution of Homemakers
(in percentages)

	Homemakers	Male	Female
City Total	100.0	.01	99.9
Section A	28.4	.00+	28.4
Section B	46.3	.01-	46.2
Section C	25.3	.00+	25.3

Half of the female homemakers in Section A had never had a "full-time job", which is taken to mean they never were seriously in the labor market. About 16.7 percent had had no full-time private job in over 15 years, 21 percent had had none in over 3 up to 15 years.

About 10.7 percent had had a full-time job within 3 years of survey week (4.5 percent within one year). For the balance, the time elapsed was NA. Evidently more than 10 percent of the female homemakers had been working at a full-time private job until within three years of the survey week; how many of them had left their jobs to be-

^{1/} See Definition of Terms

come homemakers and what part marriage and the raising of children played in their leaving the labor market are facts not clearly disclosed.

Not quite half of the Section B homemakers (47.7 percent) reported that they never had a full-time job. Of the others, who had formerly been in the labor market, 10 percent had had a full-time job within 3 years (4.3 percent within one year); almost 20 percent over 3 and up to 15 years, and 21.5 percent over 15 years (for the balance, the time elapsed was NA).

In Section C, however, well over half the homemakers (54.3 percent) had never had a full-time job. Of the other 45.7 percent it had been 3 years or less since about 6 percent of them had had a full-time job; 19.3 percent had one over 3 and up to 15 years prior to survey week; and another 19.3 percent had not had a full-time job for over 15 years (for the balance, the time elapsed was NA).

Thus in Section A 66.8 percent of the homemakers had never had a full-time job or had been without one for over 15 years, in Section B the percentage was 69.2; and in Section C 73.6. This reflects the relative economic status of a preponderance of the residents in each of the three sections.

Students and those too young to work together represented 47.9 percent of the persons outside the labor market, males in both groups being a little more than half the total, and females a little less than half. Of the non-working males, however, students represented 55.4 percent and the "too young to work" 28.9 percent, accounting for a total of 84.3 percent of all males outside the labor market. Female students and girls "too young to work" constituted 32.5 percent of all the females outside the market. Of course practically all those "too young to work" were 16 and under; 80 percent of the male students, 82 percent of the female students were 16 and under while 19.2 and 17.6 percent respectively were 17-to-24.

Of the students, 51.5 percent were males and 48.5 percent females; of those "too young to work" the percentages were 52.7 males and 47.3 females.

Table No. 29. Sectional Distribution
(in percentages)

	Students			Too Young to Work		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
City Total	100.0	51.5	48.5	100.0	52.7	47.3
Section A	31.9	16.2	15.7	42.3	22.2	20.1
Section B	41.9	21.9	20.0	41.3	21.9	19.4
Section C	26.2	13.4	12.8	16.4	8.6	7.8

It is seen that Section A had slightly less than its percentage of students, if measured by its percentage of the city's total either of persons outside the labor market (32.3 percent) or of all persons included in the survey (32.4 percent). The same may be said of Section B; while Section C showed 26.2 percent, well over its proportion (23.8 percent) of the city's total outside the labor market.

In the case of the young folks "too young to work", on the other hand, Section A was generously represented with 42.3 percent of the city's total against its 32.3 percent of the city's total "outside the labor market". Section B with 41.3 percent was slightly behind its full quota of 43.9 percent. Section C's percentage of young folks "too young to work" was 16.4 percent of the city's total, against its quota of 23.8.

Section A shows relatively more of the students and "too young to work", taken together, than either Section B or Section C.

The permanently ill or disabled accounted for 3.5 percent, about 50 percent males and 50 percent females. Over 82 percent of the males and 77 percent of the females were aged 45 and over.

About 11 percent of the males and 13 percent of the females were between 25-and-44; and between 5 and 6 percent of each sex were younger

than 25. For the balance, the age was NA.

The number was almost evenly divided between males and females, not only in the city total but for each section of the city.

Table No. 30. Sectional Distribution of the Permanently Ill or Disabled

	Both Sexes	Male	Female
City Total	100.0	49.2	50.8
Section A	45.3	22.5	22.8
Section B	43.0	21.6	21.4
Section C	11.7	5.1	6.6

Section A is found to have much more than its share of the city's permanently ill or disabled (see Table No. 25), Section B has just about its quota, and Section C only half its share.

Of the males, 15 percent of those in Section A never had a full-time job, leaving 85 percent who at some time had one. Almost 5 percent had been out of a full-time job over 15 years; nearly another 50 percent for over 3 years and up to 15; about 17 percent for 3 years or less but over one year; and just under 10 percent had had a full-time job within one year prior to survey week (for the balance, the time elapsed was NA).

In section B only about 12 percent of the males had never had a full-time job; nearly 10 percent had been without one for over 15 years; another 65 percent for over one year and up to 15; and about 8 percent for one year or less (for the balance, the time elapsed was NA).

The Section C males who had never had a full-time job represented 13.2 percent, with 10.5 percent having had one within one year of survey week; less than 8 percent having been without one for over one year up to 3 years; 47.4 percent without one for over 3 years and up to 15 years; 13.2 percent for over 15 years (for the balance, the time elapsed was NA).

Females outside the labor market who gave as a reason "permanently ill or disabled" presented a somewhat different employment record from the males. In Section A, 48.2 percent of them, in Section B 45.3 percent and in Section C 67.4 percent had never had a "full-time job". Thus, a little over half of those in Sections A and B but only about a third of those in Section C had at some time in the past held a full-time job. It had been 15 years or more since about 13 percent in both Sections A and B and 6 percent in Section C had been without such a job.

Those retired or pensioned or "too old to work" represented 4.2 percent of all persons outside the labor market, nearly two-thirds of them males. Since about two-thirds of all workers in the labor market were males, this is nearly in proportion. Of course practically all this group, both males and females, were over 45 years old. Their sectional distribution was as follows:

Table No. 31. Sectional Distribution of Those too Old to Work, Retired or Pensioned
(in percentages)

	<u>Both Sexes</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
City Total	100.0	63.1	36.9
Section A	26.7	16.5	10.3
Section B	47.0	30.5	16.5
Section C	26.3	16.1	10.1

The relative sectional representation (both sexes) compares with the respective sections' representation in the city's total of all persons outside the labor market as follows:

	<u>Section A</u>	<u>Section B</u>	<u>Section C</u>
Percent of city total outside labor market	32.3	43.9	23.8
Percent of "too old, retired", etc.	26.7	47.0	26.3

Hardly any comment is necessary, it is so apparent that Section A's percentage is much below and the percentages of the other sections are much above their relative shares.

Over 90 percent of those who reported they did not need work were females but this group represented only 1.4 percent of all persons outside the labor market. Of the males, about 18 percent were between 25-and-44 years old and 82 percent were 45 and over. It is perhaps fair to assume that most of those in the 25-to-44 age group were much nearer 44 than 24. Of the females, 6.5 percent were between 17 and 24; 12.2 percent from 25-to-44, and 78.3 percent 45 and over, with age "NA" on the other 3 percent.

These persons who "did not need work" were distributed by sections and sex as follows:

Table No. 32. Sectional Distribution of Persons Outside the Labor Market Who Reported They "Did Not Need Work"
(in percentages)

	<u>Both Sexes</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
City Total	100.0	9.7	90.3
Section A	26.2	3.5	22.8
Section B	41.7	4.8	36.9
Section C	32.1	1.4	30.6

Obviously Section A had decidedly less than its share (as shown in Table No. 25.), Section B somewhat less than its share, and Section C considerably more than its share of those who "did not need work".

In Section A, 90 percent of the males who did not need work had in the past held a full-time job, but over 3 years and up to 15 years had elapsed since the last full-time job ended for 40 percent of them and more than 15 years in the case of 10 percent. In Section B nearly 93 percent

had at some time held a full-time job, but 21.5 percent of them had not for over 15 years. In Section C, 75 percent of them had at some time held a full-time job, but 25 percent of them had not for over 15 years. As to the females in Section A, a little more than half of those who said they did not need work had never had a full-time job, over 70 percent of those in Section B and nearly 85 percent of those in Section C. In Section A almost 20 percent of them had not had a full-time job for over 15 years; in Section B the percentage was only 8.5, but another 14 percent had been without a full-time job for over 3 years and up to 15. In Section C only 15.7 percent had ever had a full-time job.

CHAPTER IV.

THE AVAILABLE WORKERS IN THE LABOR MARKET

Of the 123,849 persons whose schedules were usable, those who made up the labor market (sometimes referred to as the available workers) numbered 59,688, or 60,000 for all practical purposes. ^{1/}(If it be assumed that 304 persons whose employment status was not ascertained might more likely have been workers than not, the "available workers" total would be 59,992).

This chapter will deal with these 60,000 workers - the human labor market of Albany. Included are workers of all kinds; employers, employees, and those engaged on their "own account".

Employment Status, Age ^{2/} ^{3/}

During survey week, 82.6 percent of these 60,000 workers had private employment, 2.9 percent had program work, 11.0 percent were not working at all but actively seeking work, and 3.5 percent were temporarily inactive because of vacation, temporary disability, or other reasons.

As a matter of fact, the WPA and other program workers were also in the market for private employment, so that they may be added to the 11.0 percent who were reported to be without any work but actively seeking it; the total group of candidates for private employment then becomes 13.9

percent of all workers in the labor market.

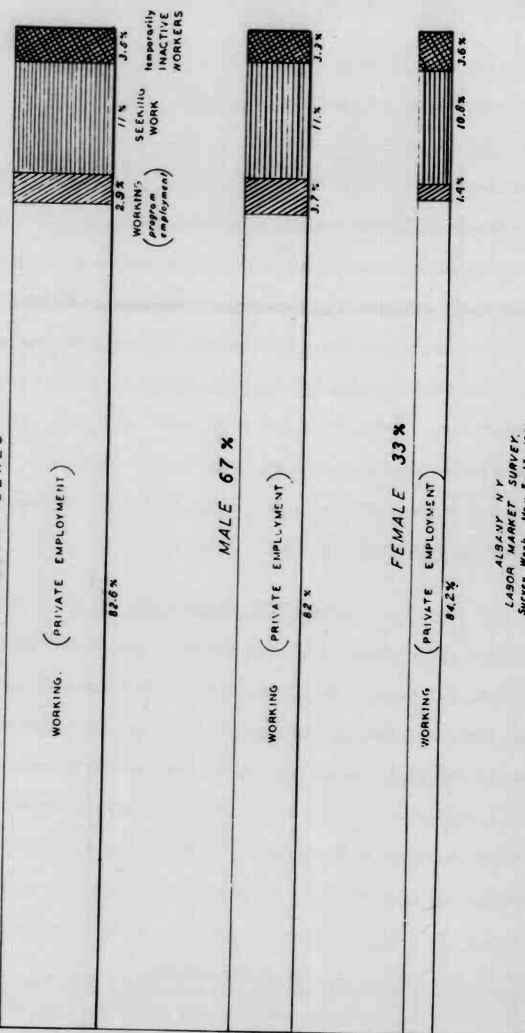
^{1/} Should the reader wish to convert survey figures involving number of persons to the basis of the 1940 census of population, multiply by 1.0543. This is unscientific to a degree, but will convert survey statistics to the larger figure of full population satisfactorily for most purposes.

^{2/} Discussion of marital status occurs in Chapter V as to men, Chapter VI as to women. See also Employment Status Section in Chapter II.

^{3/} For reasons explained in Letter of Transmittal, the employment status percentages in this section differ slightly from those in the other two sections of this chapter.

CHART
NO. 10.

WORK STATUS
OF AVAILABLE WORKERS
(COMPRISING 48% OF ALL PERSONS INCLUDED IN SURVEY)
BOTH SEXES



108.

This was a considerably better employment condition than that shown by 4 other cities for which figures are available based on surveys using the same schedule as in Albany.

Table No. 33. Employment Situation in Albany Compared with 4 Other Cities
(in percentages)

	Albany NY	Birmingham Ala	New Bedford Mass.	San Francisco Calif.	Toledo Ohio
Not in Labor Market	51.82	53.0	49.0	48.0	55.0
In Labor Market	48.2	47.0	51.0	52.0	45.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In Labor Market	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed Private	82.6	74.0	71.0	80.0	70.0
Employed Program	2.9	6.0	5.0	5.0	11.0
Unemployed (seeking work)	11.0	13.0	17.0	10.0	12.0
Temporarily inactive	3.5	7.0	7.0	5.0	7.0

The comparison is based on smaller sample studies in the other cities, rather than a substantially complete coverage of the population as in Albany, but it is believed the results are fairly representative and fairly comparable.

It is important to bear in mind that the other 4 cities are industrial in character. None of them is a capital city. One-sixth of the Albany labor market centers in government employment, the stability of which works to Albany's advantage.

The city is divided into 3 sections, and 32.3 percent of the city's survey total were found in Section A, where lower incomes predominate. In Section B were 45.3 percent - here medium incomes predominate; while Section C, predominately higher-income, had 22.4 percent of the total.

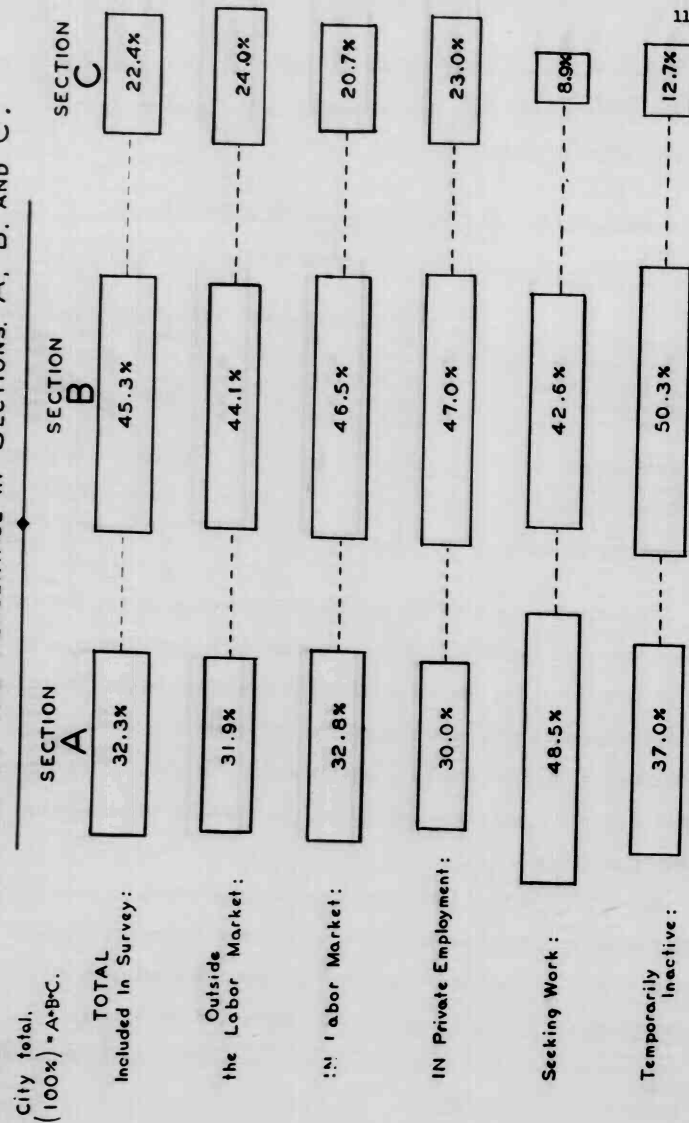
^{1/} Information furnished by the Division of Research, Work Projects Administration.

^{2/} Includes 0.2 percent NA.

109.

Chart
No. 11.

DIVISION OF EACH EMPLOYMENT STATUS GROUP
ACCORDING TO THE PERCENTAGE IN SECTIONS A, B, AND C.



110.

Albany Labor Market Survey.
May. 7-13, 1939.

111.

The lower-income Section A held slightly less than its share of those not in the labor market, as did also Section B. In Section C, as would be expected in a higher-income group, a disproportionately higher number were outside the labor market.

Conversely, Sections A and B had a slightly more than their share of the workers in the labor market, while in Section C there were compensatingly fewer.

The most striking disproportions were in the candidates for private employment. Section A, which held about one-third of the available workers in the city, had 48.5 percent of these candidates. Section B had 46.5 percent of the workers in the labor market but only 42.6 percent of the candidates. The higher-income group, Section C, had only 8.9 percent of the candidates for private employment, but 20.7 percent of all workers in the labor market. The temporary layoffs, disabilities and other causes of temporary inactivity among workers hit Section A and B much harder than they did Section C.

Charts Nos. 11 and 12 illustrate in two different ways the better employment situation in Sections B and C than in Section A, just discussed. It is seen from Chart No. 12 that in Section A 20.6 percent, in Section B 12.8 percent, and in Section C only 6 percent of the available workers were in the market for private employment (including in each case those on program work and those entirely without employment).

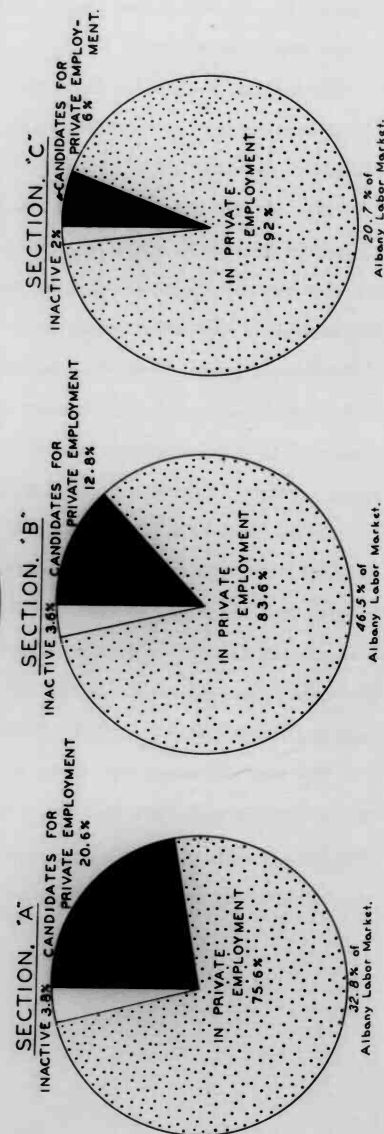
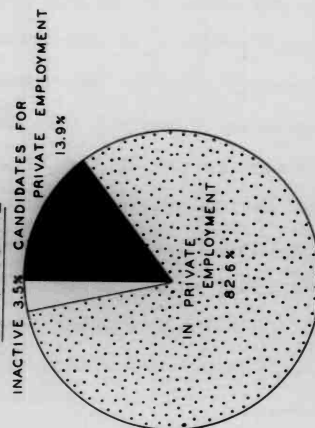
The youngest age-group, up to 24 years old, showed the smallest percentage of workers privately employed. This reflects the general condition so well known, against which young folks have had to contend for the past decade. For Albany as a whole, 75 percent of the young workers up to 24 years

AVAILABLE WORKERS IN ALBANY LABOR MARKET DIVIDED ACCORDING TO EMPLOYMENT STATUS, D.S.W. BY SECTIONS OF CITY.

CHART No. 12

Albany, N.Y.
Labor Market Survey.
Survey Week, May 7-13, 1939.

CITY TOTAL



112.

113.

of age were in private employment. In Section A, however, only 68 percent were privately employed. Section B showed 77 percent and Section C 85 percent.

On the other hand, while 23 percent of the young workers in this age-group in the city as a whole were candidates for private employment, the percentage for Section A was 29. In Sections B and C the percentages were 21 and 13 respectively.

By contrast, in the large "working age" group from 25-to-64, 85 percent were privately employed. In Section A, however, only 78 percent were in private employment, while in Section C the figure was 93. Of course, in Section A the percentage of candidates for private employment was correspondingly greater, 18 percent of the workers in that Section against 11 percent in Section B and only 5 percent in Section C.

It is significant that the ratios of candidates for private employment were so much higher in the youthful group aged 24-years-and-under than in the main body of workers 25-to-64 years old. The latter might be considered the group representing "maturity" as to experience, age, responsibilities. The unemployed youth obviously have been under the burden and handicap of growing to an age of maturity deprived of the early years of experience which lead to the assumption of normal responsibilities, and without which opportunities are so few that morale may be seriously endangered.

The Privately Employed d.s.w. Almost five-sixths of the available workers were in private employment d.s.w. This was a far better employment condition than in 4 other cities just previously shown:

Albany, N.Y.	82.6 percent
Birmingham, Ala.	74.0 "
New Bedford, Mass.	71.0 "
San Francisco, Calif.	80.0 "
Toledo, Ohio	70.0 "

Table No. 34. Employment Status of Available Workers in Each Major Age Group, by Sections of the City
(in percentages)

	Section A	Section B	Section C	City
<u>24 years and younger</u> - in labor market				
Employed private	100	100	100	100
Candidates for private empl't	68	77	85	75
Program workers	29	21	13	23
Others, unemployed	4	2	1	3
Temporarily inactive workers	25	19	12	20
	3	2	2	2
<u>25 to 64 years old</u> - in labor market				
Employed private	100	100	100	100
Candidates for private empl't.	78	85	93	85
Program workers	18	11	5	12
Others, unemployed	5	3	1	3
Temporarily inactive workers	13	8	4	9
	4	4	2	3
<u>65 years and older</u> - in labor market				
Employed private	100	100	100	100
Candidates for private empl't.	73	78	86	78
Program workers	20	16	9	16
Others, unemployed	3	2	1	2
Temporarily inactive workers	17	14	8	14
	7	6	5	6
<u>All ages</u> - in labor market				
Employed private	100	100	100	100
Candidates for private empl't.	76	83	92	83
Program workers	20	13	6	14
Others, unemployed	5	2	1	3
Temporarily inactive workers	15	11	5	11
	4	4	2	3

114.

115.

Two-thirds of the privately employed workers of Albany were males; one-third females.

Of each thousand working in private employment, the native white people numbered 857, negroes, 21, foreign-born 121 (and 1 for whom nativity is not known). ^{1/}

Young people aged 15-to-24 accounted for 13 percent of the male workers, but 23 percent of the female workers privately employed. The age group from 25-to-44 is, of course, the largest. Here were found 48 percent of the males and 48 percent of the females who were in private employment d.s.w. In the 45-to-64 year group were 33 percent of the males in private employment, but only 21 percent of the females. Four percent of the male workers were working beyond the age of 65, but only 2 percent of the women.

The workers younger than 35 constituted 41 percent of all the privately employed (37 percent of the males and 51 percent of the females). Those 35-to-64 years old made up 52 percent of the total (57 percent of the males and 41 percent of the females).

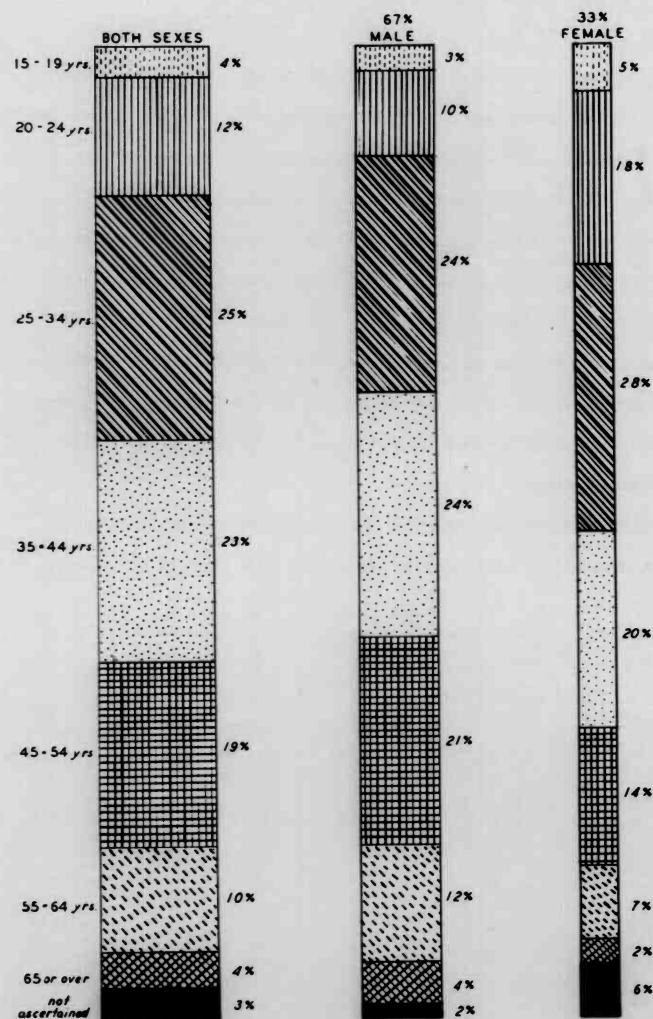
Chart 13 graphically shows the age and sex ratios of that section of Albany labor market which was fortunate enough to have private employment d.s.w.

^{1/} See Table No. 17, Chapter II

CHART NO. 13

PERSONS IN PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT, BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS.

(COMPRISING 82.6% OF ALL AVAILABLE WORKERS.)



ALBANY, N.Y.
LABOR MARKET SURVEY.
MAY 7 - 13, 1939.

116.

117.

Workers temporarily inactive d.s.w. Of all the available workers, 3.5 percent reported that during survey week they had a job of some kind but were temporarily laid off by their employers, or were not working because of temporary illness or disability, or had jobs promised them, etc.

Native born white persons constituted 77.9 percent of these temporarily inactive workers, foreign-born whites 17.4 percent and negroes 3.3 percent. (The other 1.4 percent were NA). Since the foreign-born white persons represented only 12.4 percent of all available workers in the labor market and negroes represented only 2.5 percent, it is seen that disproportionate percentages were inactive d.s.w.

The ages of these workers are also significant:

Table No. 35. Ages of Workers Temporarily Inactive d.s.w.
(in percentages)

Employed Private d.s.w.			
Both Sexes		Both Sexes	Females
3.5	15-19 years	4.6	4.0
12.5	20-24 "	8.0	6.3
25.4	25-34 "	15.0	12.5
22.7	35-44 "	20.2	20.8
18.7	45-54 "	23.5	26.5
10.5	55-64 "	18.2	21.2
3.8	65 and over	7.8	8.3
2.9	Age NA	2.7	0.4
100.0		100.0	100.0

Note that in the age group between 20 and 44, smaller percentages were inactive than were privately employed d.s.w. in the same age groups, and that beginning with the males 45 and over and with the females 55 and over larger percentages were inactive than in the same groups among the privately employed. In other words, it was the older workers who were temporarily inactive.

The periods of time they reported having been inactive are as follows:

Table No. 36. Months since workers became temporarily inactive and were not actively seeking work because of temporary nature of inactivity
(in percentages)

	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Less than 1 month	11.8	10.8	13.9
1 month	25.9	32.3	13.0
2 - 3 months	14.3	13.1	16.7
4 - 6 "	12.6	12.6	12.5
7 - 12 "	9.8	9.9	9.7
13- 24 "	8.0	6.4	11.1
Over 24 months	17.6	14.9	23.1
	100.0	100.0	100.0

About 36 percent of the males reported their inactivity d.s.w. as due to temporary lay-off; 42.7 percent due to temporary illness or disability; and the other 21.3 percent due to miscellaneous other causes. Among the females, however, only 4.2 percent gave temporary lay-off as the reason for inactivity d.s.w., while 69.9 percent were temporarily ill or disabled, and 25.9 percent gave other reasons.

Candidates for private employment d.s.w. As already brought out earlier in this chapter, 13.9 percent of the available workers of Albany were in the market for private employment: 2.9 percent on program employment and 11 percent without any employment. This 13.9 percent contrasted with 19 percent in Birmingham, 22 percent in New Bedford, 15 percent in San Francisco and 23 percent in Toledo.

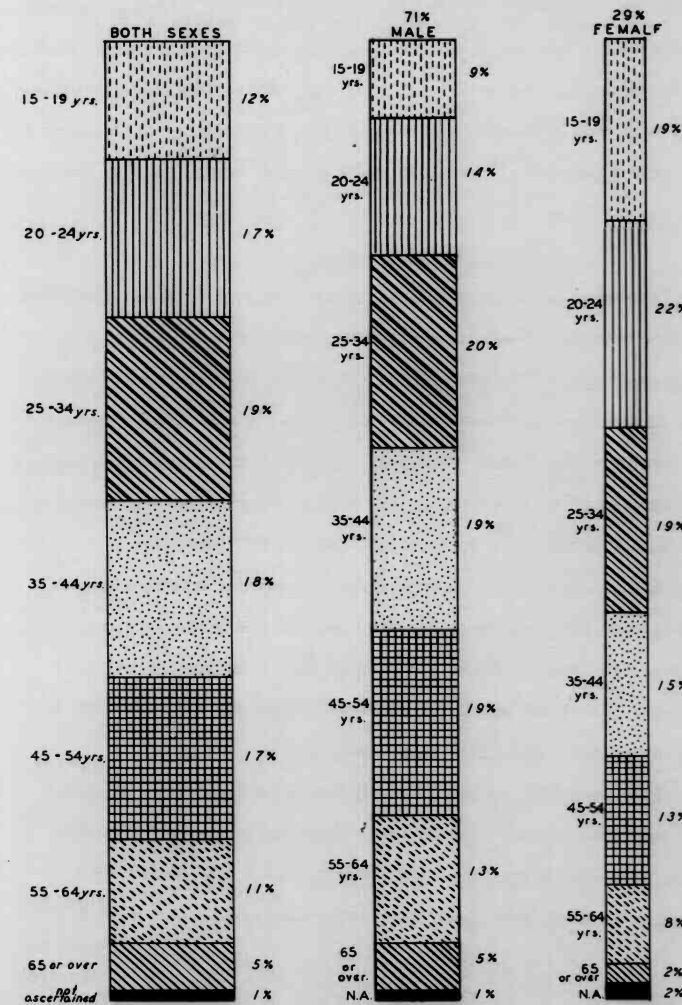
Of the program workers, disproportionate percentages were foreign-born white (13.4 percent) and negroes (7.6 percent), these two groups representing 12.4 percent and 2.5 percent respectively of all in the labor market. The disproportion was not quite so great among those who had no employment d.s.w. (See Chapter II, table 17).

CHART NO. 14.

CANDIDATES FOR PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT

(Including Persons Employed on Program Work; and the Unemployed Actively Seeking Work.)

(COMPRISING 14% OF ALL AVAILABLE WORKERS.)



ALBANY, N.Y.
LABOR MARKET SURVEY
MAY 7 - 13, 1939.

A little more than 71 percent of these program workers and active work seekers were males and almost 29 percent females. About 23 percent of the males and 41 percent of the females were under 25 years old. Another 20 percent of the males and 19 percent of the females were 25-to-34; 19 percent of the males and 15 percent of the females were 35-to-44. Thus 62 percent of the males and 75 percent of the females were under 45 years old. Of the balance, 32 percent of the males and 21 percent of the females were between 45 and 64, with only 5 percent of the males and 2 percent of the females 65 or over. (For 1 percent of the males and 2 percent of the females the age was NA)

Social-Economic Groups

Only those with paid private employment d.s.w. can be shown according to the social-economic groups of their survey-week jobs.

Survey-week jobs. Of the persons in paid private employment d.s.w., clerks and kindred workers constituted the largest single group, representing 32.6 percent of the total. Skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers together represented 47.7 percent of the total. Proprietors and managers represented 11.4 percent and professional persons 8.3 percent.

Table No. 37 shows the type of workers by social-economic groups of their survey-week jobs, and in succeeding columns the social-economic groups of the survey week jobs of those who were at that time working at their last full-time job, those who never had a full-time job and those who were working at other than their last full-time jobs.

It will be seen that nearly 93 percent with paid private employment d.s.w were employed at that time on their "last full-time job". About 2.6 percent never had a full-time job. Of the total 4.4 percent were d.s.w. working at other than their last full-time job.

Table No. 37. Social-Economic Groups of Persons Having Paid Private Employment d.s.w.
(in percentages)

Social-Economic Group of Survey Week Job	Total	Working at Last Full-Time Job	Never Had a Full-Time Job	Status N.A.	Working at Other than LFTJ
Both Sexes (add across)	100.0	92.8	2.6	0.2	4.4
Males (add across)	100.0	94.0	1.6	0.2	4.2
Females (add across)	100.0	90.4	4.5	0.2	4.9
Both Sexes (add vertically)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional persons	8.3	8.5	5.4	14.3	6.5
Proprietors, managers, officials	11.4	12.0	2.0	14.3	4.4
Clerks and kindred workers	32.6	33.4	26.2	21.4	18.1
Skilled workers and foremen	12.6	12.6	3.0	21.4	17.6
Semi-skilled workers	19.2	19.1	19.1	10.7	21.0
Unskilled workers	15.9	14.4	44.3	17.9	32.4
Males	67.6	68.4	42.3	64.3	64.2
Professional persons	7.2	7.3	4.7	11.1	4.9
Proprietors, managers, officials	15.3	15.9	2.4	22.2	6.0
Clerks and kindred workers	26.0	26.3	38.0	16.7	15.1
Skilled workers and foremen	18.5	18.2	7.0	33.3	27.4
Semi-skilled workers	18.2	18.1	26.3	5.6	19.2
Unskilled workers	14.6	14.2	21.6	11.1	27.4
Females	32.4	31.6	57.7	35.7	35.8
Professional persons	10.6	10.9	6.0	20.0	9.5
Proprietors, managers, officials	3.3	3.4	1.7	-	1.6
Clerks and kindred workers	46.3	49.0	17.6	30.0	23.4
Skilled workers and foremen	0.4	0.4	-	-	-
Semi-skilled workers	21.1	21.4	13.7	20.0	24.2
Unskilled workers	18.3	14.9	61.0	30.0	41.3

Table No. 38. All Persons in the Labor Market with Paid Private Employment d.s.w. at Other than LFTY:
Social-Economic Group of Survey Week Job by Social-Economic Group of Last Full-Time Job
(in percentages)

Social-Economic Group of Last Full-Time Job	Social-Economic Group of Survey Week Job						
	Total	Professional Persons	Proprietors, Managers & Officials	Clerks and Kindred Workers	Skilled Workers & Foremen	Semi- Skilled Workers	Unskilled Workers
Total Privately Employed	100.0	6.5	4.4	18.1	17.6	21.0	32.4
Total Privately Employed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional persons	6.1	78.2	-	0.8	1.6	1.4	0.9
Proprietors, managers, officials	5.0	2.2	58.1	1.6	1.6	2.7	3.5
Clerks and kindred workers	20.7	10.9	19.3	80.3	2.4	10.8	2.1
Skilled workers and foremen	18.9	2.2	9.7	1.6	81.5	7.4	6.1
Semi-skilled workers	25.4	2.2	9.7	10.2	7.3	69.6	4.2
Unskilled workers	23.9	4.3	3.2	5.5	5.6	8.1	20.8
Servant classes	58.3	50.0	100.0	42.9	42.9	41.7	63.2
Other classes	41.7	50.0	-	57.1	57.1	58.3	21.1
							36.8
							100.0
							(add across)
							(add down)
							6.0
							2.4
							10.7
							25.8
							57.1
							2.1
							97.9

The social-economic grouping of the total and of those still working at their last full-time jobs are not greatly different, except in the case of the unskilled workers, who evidently did not hold their last full-time jobs as successfully as did those in the other groups. This is particularly true of the female unskilled workers, practically all of whom were servants.

It is not surprising that among those who "never had a full-time job" the relatively largest social-economic group was that of the unskilled workers, with 44.3 percent of all workers - 21.6 percent of all the males and 61 percent of all the females.

Only 4.4 percent of all the persons who had paid private employment d.s.w. reported "working at other than their last full-time jobs". They number between 2100 and 2200 persons. The social-economic groups in which their last full-time jobs placed them are important primarily as compared with the groups in which their survey week jobs placed them. Table No. 38 gives on the first line the grouping according to their survey week jobs, and for comparison succeeding lines show the grouping according to their last full-time jobs.

A comparison of the groups of their survey week jobs with those of their last full-time jobs appears as follows:

Table No. 39. Persons with paid private employment working d.s.w. at other than their last full-time jobs: Social-Economic Groups of survey week jobs and of last full-time jobs compared.
(in percentages)

Social-Economic Group	Survey Week Job	Last Full-time Job
Professional persons	6.5	6.1
Proprietors, managers, officials	4.4	5.0
Clerks and kindred workers	18.1	20.7
Skilled workers and foremen	17.6	18.9
Semi-skilled workers	21.0	25.4
Unskilled workers	32.4	23.9

Survey week employment of these workers found many engaged as unskilled workers who had previously been on other kinds of work. The unskilled group constituted nearly one-third of their total d.s.w., whereas only 23.9 percent of them had been unskilled workers at their last full-time jobs.

Table No.38 shows that only 61 percent of those classed as unskilled workers d.s.w. had been unskilled workers in their last full-time jobs, whereas nearly 22 percent more had previously been semi-skilled.

Of the semi-skilled workers d.s.w., nearly 70 percent had been in the same group under their last full-time job, with 7.4 percent of the survey week group having previously been skilled workers and 10.8 percent clerical workers. About 8 percent of these semi-skilled workers however had previously been in the unskilled group. The balance came from former proprietors, managers, officials and professional persons.

The skilled workers apparently were the most successful group in holding their status - 81.5 percent of them having been skilled workers also in their last full-time jobs. Nearly 13 percent of this group had been semi-skilled and unskilled workers; in other words they had improved their status.

The survey week clerical group showed 80.3 percent in the same type of work in their last full-time job; 10.2 percent of them had been previously semi-skilled workers, 5.5 percent were formerly unskilled workers and the remaining 4 percent were drawn from the professional, proprietors and skilled groups.

Proprietors and managers during survey week drew 19.3 percent of their total from those who had previously been clerks and kindred workers, 9.7 percent each from former skilled and semi-skilled workers, 3.2 percent from former unskilled workers, leaving only 58.1 percent of them who had also in

their last full-time jobs been proprietors and managers. These shifts are assumed to be occasioned by the difficulty of getting employment, and the consequent entering of these people into small businesses of their own requiring little capital - some perhaps opening small eating places, or going into the trucking business with a used truck, etc. The actual number represented by these shifts is very small.

Somewhat the same thing may have happened in the professional group - where nearly 11 percent had previously been clerical workers and about another 11 percent were drawn from other groups, with only 78 percent having formerly been in the professional group. Doubtless these people, finding difficulty in getting employment in their own line, engaged in more or less independent professional work for which their training fitted them.

Usual occupations. A comparison can be made between social-economic groups in which the privately employed were placed by their survey week jobs and their usual occupations.

Table No. 40 Persons Privately Employed d.s.w.

Social-Economic Group	Usual Occupation	Survey Week Job
Professional persons	8.4	8.3
Proprietors, managers, officials	11.1	11.4
Clerks and kindred workers	31.5	32.6
Skilled workers and foremen	13.3	12.6
Semi-skilled workers	18.1	19.2
Unskilled workers	12.8	15.9
No usual occupation	4.7	-
Status NA	0.1	-

If it be assumed that those reporting "no usual occupation" were largely "unskilled", no startling shift can be noted.

CHART
NO. 15.

ALL PERSONS IN LABOR MARKET

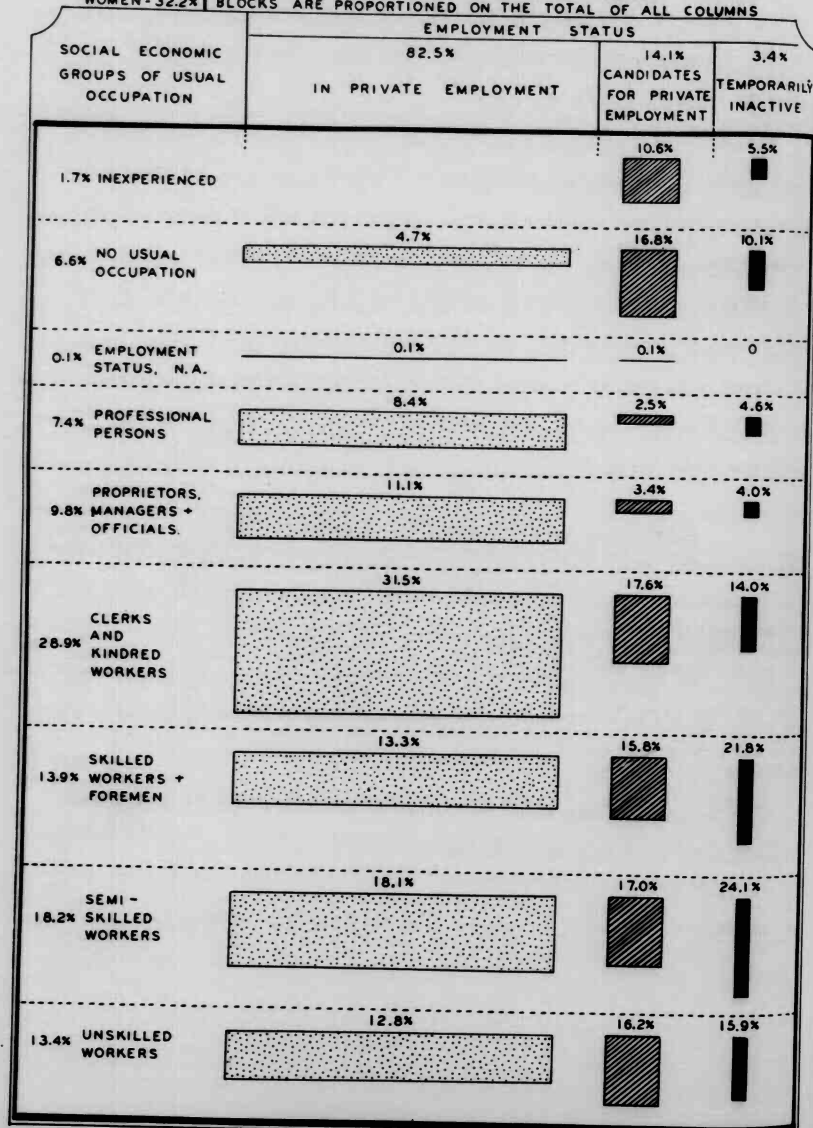
SOCIAL ECONOMIC GROUPS OF USUAL OCCUPATION
BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS D.S.W.MEN = 67.8% PERCENTAGES ADD DOWN TO 100% EACH COLUMN
WOMEN = 32.2% BLOCKS ARE PROPORTIONED ON THE TOTAL OF ALL COLUMNSALBANY LABOR MARKET SURVEY
SURVEY WEEK, MAY 7-13, 1939.

Table No. 41. All Persons in the Labor Market: Social-Economic Groups of Usual Occupation and Employment Status d.s.w. (in percentages)

Social-Economic Group of Usual Occupation	Employment Status d.s.w.				
	Total	In Private Employment	Unemployed; Seeking Work	Temporarily Inactive	Prog. Emp. and Seeking Work (cols 3+4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
All Available Workers	100.0	82.5	2.9	11.2	14.1
Usual Occupation					(add across)
Inexperienced	1.7	-	-	13.4	100.0
No usual occupation	6.6	4.7	16.3	17.0	5.5
Employment status NA	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	10.1
Professional persons	7.4	8.4	1.9	2.6	-
Proprietors, mgrs., off'c's	9.8	11.1	3.5	3.3	4.6
Clerks and kindred workers	28.9	31.5	15.2	18.2	4.0
Skilled workers & foremen	13.9	13.3	22.6	14.1	17.6
Semi-skilled workers	18.2	18.1	16.6	17.1	15.8
Unskilled workers	13.4	12.8	23.7	14.2	17.0
Servant classes	60.1	65.3	9.0	50.8	38.1
Others	39.9	34.7	91.0	49.2	61.9

Chart No. 15 and Table No. 41 show the percentages of all available workers in each social-economic group according to their usual occupations, by their survey week employment status.

Substantial percentages of those on program employment, those actively seeking work and those temporarily inactive during survey week were "inexperienced" or reported "no usual occupation", whereas only 4.7 percent of those privately employed were without a usual occupation. Those employed d.s.w. on program work and those unemployed but seeking work may be considered as one group, prospects for private employment, as shown in the last column of table No. 41. Well over a fourth of these people (27.4 percent) were inexperienced or had no usual occupation. Almost another half of them were about evenly divided among skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers; 17.6 percent were usually clerical workers. Only about 6 percent had usually been professional people or managers and proprietors. Among the unemployed but seeking work group, over 30 percent were inexperienced or without a usual occupation; of those with past experience in some usual occupation the clerical group seemed hardest hit by unemployment, with the semi-skilled workers close behind and the skilled and unskilled each representing about 14 percent of the total.

Industries and Occupations of Available Workers.^{1/}

Survey Week Jobs: The industries in which workers were occupied during survey week can be shown as to those who had private employment at that time. Slightly over two-thirds of them were males and a little less than one-third were females.

Trade (including real estate and insurance, banking and brokerage, filling stations, all of which were classified otherwise than with Trade in Chapter I) furnished work to 24.2 percent of all those privately employed d.s.w. The manufacturing and mechanical group of industries came next with 24 percent (in Chapter I, building contractors were classified with other contractors under a special title, and automobile repair shops were included with garages and filling stations under "service").

It was shown in Chapter I that the federal, state, city and county governments furnished employment to about one-sixth of the workers employed in 1939 and as a group represented the largest source of employment. The U.S. Census standard classifications upon which are based the industry group tabulations used in the present chapter do not segregate government as such (except for "public service n.e.c.", which includes only certain types of government workers).

Why were not the same classifications used in Chapter I as in the succeeding chapters? It was sought in Chapter I to present a true picture of the composition of the Albany labor market both by number of employers and by

^{1/} The larger industry groups shown in this section are not strictly comparable with those used in Chapter I. See reconciliation at end of this chapter.

number of workers. Albany is a capital city and its labor market is influenced by a heavy proportion of government employment. It was found that the classification used by the Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance of the State Department of Labor was more suitable for bringing out the relative importance of government and the other principal industry groups. The use of the U.S. Census classifications in the other chapters rested on the desire to make the Albany survey statistics comparable with those obtained in similar surveys for other cities and with the 1930 Census. A reconciliation of the two classifications so far as possible appears at the end of Chapter IV.

With the above explanation, it will be clear that industry groups and sub-industries used within this section of this chapter are properly related and comparable with each other, though not strictly comparable with Chapter I groupings.

In Table No. 42 it is apparent that whereas in 1930 the manufacturing and mechanical industries composed relatively the largest group, with trade the second largest, in 1939 trade had increased its proportion by about 10 percent while the manufacturing and mechanical group had shrunk in relative importance nearly 18 percent and had become second in importance - a close second, however.

It will be noted that public service n.e.c. (representing government employment, but not all government employees, as explained previously) grew in relative importance from 6.6 percent in 1930 to 12.5 percent in 1939, the female sector having increased relatively more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ times. This notable increase in government employment is in line with the generally known fact that government employment has been rapidly expanding during the 5 or 6 years just preceding 1939.

The personal and domestic service group also showed a substantial increase

Table No. 42. Persons Privately Employed: Industry Groups of Survey Week, Jobel
Compared with those of Persons Gainfully Occupied in 1930 ²/_{U.S. Census}
(in percentages)

Industry Group ¹ / _{Albany Labor Market Survey}	Total		Males		Females	
	1939	1930	1939	1930	1939	1930
	(cols 3+5)	(cols 4+6)	3	4	5	6
Total	100.0	100.0	67.3	71.9	32.7	28.1
Industry not specified	0.1	4.5	0.1	3.2	-	1.3
Agriculture	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	-	-
Forestry, Fishing, Quarrying	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-
Manufacturing & Mechanical	24.0	29.2	19.1	24.0	4.9	5.2
Transportation & Communications	13.7	15.9	11.8	13.7	1.9	2.2
Trade	24.2	21.7	17.4	16.6	6.8	5.1
Public Service n.e.c.	12.5	6.6	7.1	4.6	5.4	2.0
Professional Service	9.9	9.0	4.9	4.2	5.0	4.8
Personal & Domestic Service	15.0	12.6	6.3	5.1	8.7	7.5

¹/_{Albany Labor Market Survey} - Groups not strictly comparable with Chapter I
see reconciliation at end of this Chapter.
²/_{U.S. Census}

in its relative position. Many of the sub-industries in this group, such as filling stations, laundries, eating places and rooming houses, have contributed their share to the percentage pick-up of the service group.

It should be noted that the 1930 percentages include 4.5 percent where the industry was not specified - had it been possible to distribute these people among the industry groups, the changes in standing quite likely would have been modified, but in which groups and to what extent in any one group can not be stated.

Apparently while manufacturing and mechanical industries and the transportation and communications group were decreasing in local importance as sources of employment, the slack was, in percentages, taken up by the trade and service groups, particularly public service. (Actually public service or government work, furnished the largest source of employment in 1939, if all government workers be included, as in Chapter I - see explanation and reconciliation at end of this chapter).

(Sub-industries): Each of the industry groups is composed of a number of sub-industries. The tables which follow show the present industry groups by sub-industries. The percentages according to private employment d.s.w. in 1939 are set against those of the U.S. Census "gainfully occupied" in 1930. Thus it may be seen for each of the industries whether the intervening years brought an increase or a decrease in its importance as a source of employment in Albany.

A shift to the employment of more females is noted.

The building industry; manufacturers of iron, steel and other metal products; manufacturers of electrical machinery and supplies; the independent hand trades; and the group of "other manufacturing industries" all showed

Table No. 43. Relative Importance as Sources of Employment: Percentages of Workers Employed in Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries in 1939¹ Compared with 1930²

Industries	Total		Males		Females	
	1939	1930	1939	1930	1939	1930
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(79.6)	(82.0)	(20.4)	(18.0)
Manufacturing and Mechanical Group	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Building industry ³	18.8	29.5	23.1	35.5	2.0	2.6
Chemical and allied industry	6.9	4.4	5.9	3.9	10.9	6.9
Clothing industries	8.2	7.6	2.9	3.0	28.9	28.7
Bakeries	4.8	3.3	5.3	3.5	2.7	2.0
Other food and allied industries	8.6	2.7	9.5	3.0	5.5	1.4
Automobile & auto repairs ⁴	3.9	2.8	4.6	3.2	0.9	0.9
Iron, steel, other metal products	12.7	13.9	14.6	16.1	5.5	3.8
Lumber and woodworking	2.0	1.7	2.3	1.9	0.9	0.6
Printing, publishing, engraving	10.9	9.9	11.3	9.8	9.1	10.2
Paper and allied industries	4.4	2.9	4.1	2.6	5.7	4.4
Textile mills	5.2	3.0	4.1	2.4	9.5	5.7
Electrical machinery & supplies	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.0	1.1
Independent hand trades ⁵	2.1	2.8	1.5	1.4	4.3	8.9
Other manufacturing industries ⁶	10.3	14.0	9.5	12.1	13.1	22.8

¹/ Albany Labor Market Survey

²/ U. S. Census, 1930

³/ That part of the "building industries" in this table represented by building contractors was, in Chapter I, included with other contractors under a separate classification "Contracting".

⁴/ Automobile repair shops are, in Chapter I, included with garages and filling stations in "business and personal service" groups.

⁵/ In Chapter I these trades are included under "business and personal service".

⁶/ Includes cigars and tobacco; clay, glass, stone; shoes and leather; rubber; and other miscellaneous industries.

relatively less activity than in 1930. The building industry was off from its first place of 29.5 percent of all the manufacturing group in 1930 to only 18.8 percent in 1939; the others named showed less important relative decreases.

On the other hand chemicals improved its percentage over 1930 by more than half; the bakeries and food groups together showed very striking increases in their percentage standing. The paper and textile groups substantially increased their relative standing.

Table No. 44. Relative Importance as Sources of Employment: Percentages of Workers Employed in Transportation and Communication Industries in 1939¹ Compared with 1930²

	Total		Males		Females	
	1939	1930	1939	1930	1939	1930
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(85.9)	(86.5)	(14.1)	(13.5)
Transportation & Communication	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Construction of streets, roads, and sewers ³ /	5.1	3.8	6.0	4.3	-	0.6
Garages, greasing stations, automobile laundries ⁴ /	6.5	6.8	7.4	7.6	1.3	1.7
Postal service ⁵ /	5.6	⁶ /	6.0	⁶ /	3.2	⁶ /
Steam and street railroads	40.3	53.5	45.1	58.8	11.0	19.5
Telegraph and telephone	18.0	18.5	8.1	9.7	77.7	74.7
Other	24.5	17.4	27.4	19.6	6.8	3.5

As in the manufacturing and mechanical industries, it is noted that the employment of females in the transportation and communications group increased slightly, with a corresponding decrease in the percentages of males.

While road and sewer construction and maintenance increased in relative importance in 1939 over 1930, the "other" classification also increased in even greater proportion. This "other" group includes the bus lines, taxi operators, etc., and partly offsets the very decided percentage decrease in steam and street railroads - the latter perhaps responsible for a large portion of the decrease.

¹/Albany Labor Market Survey

²/U.S. Census, 1930

³/Private contractors included in this classification are, in Chapter I, placed under "Contracting"; city, county or other governmental workers are, in Chapter I, placed in the "Government" group.

⁴/In Chapter I these are included in the "Business and Personal Service" group.

⁵/In Chapter I, included with "Government" group.

⁶/Included with "other".

Table No. 45. Relative Importance as Sources of Employment: percentages of Workers Employed in Trade Groups and Sub-groups in 1939¹ compared with 1930²

	Total		Males		Females	
	1939	1930	1939	1930	1939	1930
Trade	(100.0)	(100.0)	(72.1)	(76.5)	(27.9)	(23.5)
Banking and brokerage ³	6.5	7.9	5.9	7.6	8.1	8.9
Insurance and real estate ⁴	10.5	10.2	9.7	9.3	12.5	13.1
Automobile agencies & filling stations ⁵	6.1	5.4	7.7	6.2	2.1	2.9
Wholesale & retail trade except autos	73.6	73.2	73.5	73.9	73.6	71.1
Other trade industries	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.7	4.0

Females represented relatively a larger segment of the trade group in 1939 than in 1930.

Banking and brokerage (including loan agencies) is the only sub-group to show a relative decrease. The others showed increases. This is in accord with the statistical fact that the trade group as a whole increased its relative standing as a source of employment from 21.7 percent in 1930 to 24.2 percent in 1939.

The entry of women into the public service in great numbers during the past decade is clearly reflected in Table No. 46. Whereas their share of the total "public service n.e.c." group of workers in 1930 was slightly under 30 percent, by 1939 they constituted nearly 43 percent.

Shifts in relative importance among the sub-groups were not striking, except that the males took over a larger relative share of the work available

¹/ Albany Labor Market Survey

²/ U. S. Census, 1930

³/ In Chapter I, appears in separate classification "Finance"

⁴/ In Chapter I, appears in separate classification "Real Estate and Insurance"

⁵/ In Chapter I, the filling stations are included in the "Business and Personal Service" group

Table No. 46. Relative Importance as Sources of Employment: percentages of Workers Employed in Service Groups and Subgroups in 1939¹ compared with 1930²

Services	Total		Males		Females	
	1939	1930	1939	1930	1939	1930
Public Service n.e.c. ³	12.5	6.6	(57.1)	(70.2)	(42.9)	(29.8)
Professional Service ⁴	(col 3+5)	(col 4+6)	(49.3)	(46.8)	(50.7)	(53.2)
Recreation and amusement	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Other professional & semi-professional	12.4	13.3	18.9	19.3	6.0	8.0
	87.6	86.7	81.1	80.7	94.0	92.0
Domestic and personal services ⁵	(col 3+5)	(col 4+6)	(41.7)	(40.2)	(58.3)	(59.8)
Hotels, restaurants, rooming houses	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Laundries and cleaning services	42.0	39.3	62.2	55.5	27.5	28.5
Other domestic & personal services	8.8	7.5	9.6	8.9	8.3	6.5
	49.2	53.2	28.2	35.6	64.2	65.0

¹/ Albany Labor Market Survey

²/ U.S. Census, 1930

³/ Shown with "Government" group in Chapter I, of which, however this group as here constituted is only a part.

⁴/ Percentages shown are related to total of all industry groups (see table 42)

⁵/ Many employees of the city, county, state or federal governments are here included who in Chapter I are not in the Professional Service group, but are included in the "Government" classification. This applies to teachers, among others.

⁶/ Domestic servants included in this group are, in Chapter I, given a separate classification (see Table I)

in the "hotel, restaurant, and rooming house" group and a slightly larger share in the "laundries and cleaning service" group - whereas they relinquished a corresponding share of the work in miscellaneous personal and domestic service.

Industry groups of usual occupations. Under difficult employment conditions it is unavoidable that many workers find themselves forced to take jobs in unaccustomed industries and at unaccustomed work. With 9 or 10 million people throughout the United States still unemployed^{1/} at the time of this survey in 1939 and with about 14 percent of Albany's 60,000 workers prospects for private employment, it is a fair assumption that their preferred fields for re-employment would be those of their "usual occupation", as to both industry and particular job.

As more and more employment opportunities present themselves, it is important to employers and placement agencies to know the excess supply of workers experienced in the respective industries.

Of the available workers in Albany, less than 2 percent were wholly inexperienced and about 6.6 percent had had some experience but could claim no "usual occupation". The usual occupation of only about 91.5 percent of the workers in the labor market can be discussed definitely.

Of course the city types of industry groups predominate. Only 0.7 percent of the workers whose industry groups of usual occupation are known reported themselves as following agriculture, forestry, fishing and quarrying.

^{1/}According to U. S. Department of Labor figures.

<u>Industry Groups of Usual Occupation</u> ^{1/}	<u>Available Workers Percent</u>
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	27.4
Trade	22.9
Personal, Professional and Domestic service	22.8
Transportation and Communication	14.9
Public Service n.e.c.	11.3
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and quarrying	0.7
	100.0

Quite likely many of the workers who were working during the survey week at other than their usual jobs, perhaps in industries other than those they prefer and for which they consider themselves best trained, will find employment again in their "usual" fields.

^{1/}Not strictly comparable with industry grouping in Chapter I; see reconciliation at end of this chapter.

CHART
NO. 16

INDUSTRY GROUPS OF USUAL OCCUPATION OF ALL AVAILABLE WORKERS
COMPARED WITH
INDUSTRY GROUPS OF WORKERS PRIVATELY EMPLOYED D.S.W.

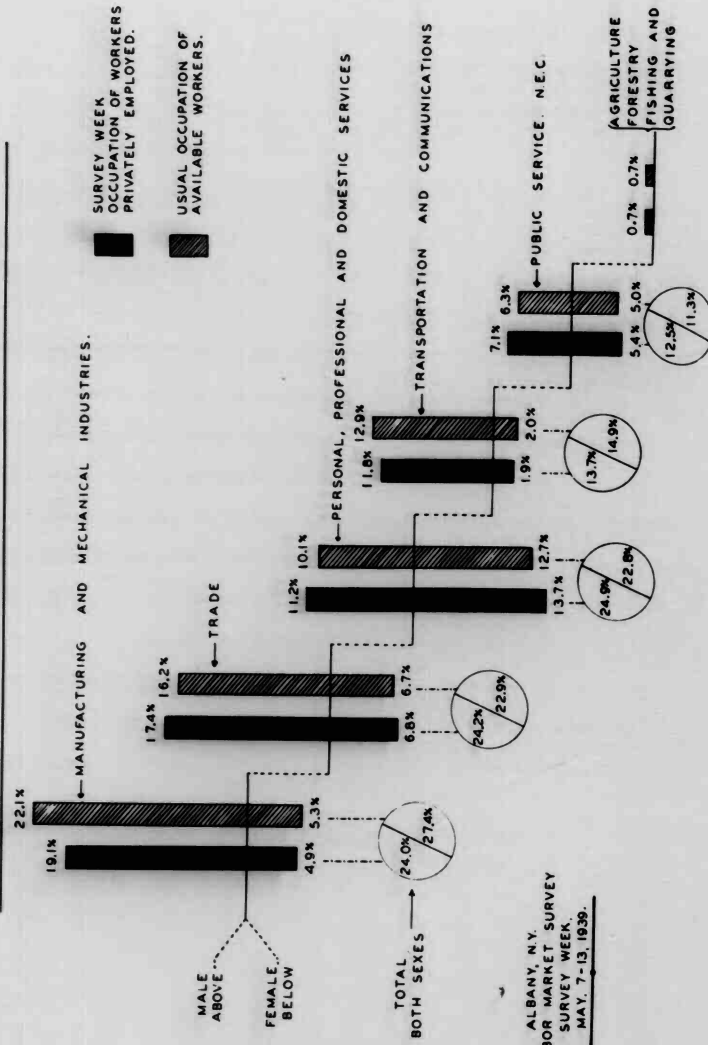


Table No. 47. All Available Workers: Industry Groups of Usual Occupations, by Employment Status d.s.w.
Compared with Industry Groups of Survey Week Occupations of Privately Employed
(in percentages)

Industry Group of Usual Occupation	Employment Status During Survey Week					Employed Private d.s.w.	
	All Available Workers (1)	Employed Private (2)	Employed Program (3)	Unemployed Seeking Work (4)	Temporarily Inactive (5)	Prog. Emp. and Seeking Work (6)	Usual Occupation (8)
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Inexperienced	1.7	-	-	13.4	5.5	10.6	-
No usual occupation	6.6	4.7	16.2	17.0	10.1	16.8	4.7
Employment status NA	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	-	0.1	0.1
Industry not specified	91.5	95.1	83.6	69.4	84.4	72.4	99.9
Industry specified	0.6	0.5	1.5	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.5
Agriculture	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Forestry, Fishing, Quarrying	27.4	25.5	37.4	39.2	36.9	38.8	25.5
Manufacturing and Mechanical	14.9	14.2	32.2	13.2	23.3	17.7	14.2
Transportation & Communication	22.9	23.8	11.0	21.0	13.1	18.6	23.8
Trade	11.3	12.3	9.3	5.0	4.4	6.0	12.3
Public service, n.e.c.	9.4	10.0	4.2	5.4	6.3	6.1	9.9
Professional service	13.4	13.5	4.0	15.3	14.7	12.6	10.0
Domestic and personal services							13.5
Totals (add across)	100.0	82.5	2.9	11.2	3.4	14.1	-

Not strictly comparable with industry grouping in Chapter I; see reconciliation at end of this chapter.

Table No. 48. Men in the Labor Market: Industry Groups of Usual Occupations, by Employment Status d.s.w.
Compared with Industry Groups of Survey Week Occupations of Privately Employed
(in percentages)

Industry Group of Usual Occupation ^{1/}	All Available Workers (1)	Employment Status			During Survey Week		Employed Private d.s.w.	
		Employed Private (2)	Employed Program (3)	Unemployed; Seeking Work (4)	Temporarily Inactive (5)	Prog. Emp. and Seeking Work (cols 3+4)	Survey Week Occupation (7)	Usual Occupation (8)
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Inexperienced	1.2	-	-	10.1	3.0	7.5	-	-
No usual occupation	6.2	4.1	14.3	17.7	8.5	16.9	-	4.1
Employment status NA	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.2
Industry not specified	92.4	95.6	85.5	72.0	88.5	75.3	99.9	95.6
Industry specified	0.8	0.7	1.7	1.0	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.7
Agriculture	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Forestry, Fishing, Quarrying	32.3	30.2	39.7	46.4	42.8	44.6	28.4	30.2
Manufacturing and Mechanical	18.9	17.8	36.7	17.1	31.8	22.6	17.6	17.8
Transportation & Communication	23.7	25.3	10.2	18.4	10.6	16.1	26.0	25.3
Trade	9.3	10.2	5.4	3.8	3.4	4.2	10.6	10.2
Public Service n.e.c.	6.6	7.1	3.2	4.2	3.1	3.9	7.2	7.1
Professional service	8.2	8.5	2.7	8.6	6.5	7.1	9.3	8.5
Domestic and personal service								
Totals (add across)	100.0	81.8	3.7	11.2	3.3	14.9	-	-

1/ Not strictly comparable with industry grouping in Chapter I; see reconciliation at end of this chapter.

142.

Table No. 49. Women in the Labor Market: Industry Groups of Usual Occupations, by Employment Status d.s.w.
Compared with Industry Groups of Survey Week Occupations of Privately Employed
(in percentages)

Industry Groups of Usual Occupation ^{1/}	All Available Workers (1)	Employment Status			During Survey Week		Employed Private d.s.w.	
		Employed Private (2)	Employed Program (3)	Unemployed; Seeking Work (4)	Temporarily Inactive (5)	Prog. Emp. and Seeking Work (cols 3+4)	Survey Week Occupation (7)	Usual Occupation (8)
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Inexperienced	2.5	-	-	20.4	10.7	18.1	-	-
No usual occupation	7.5	5.8	27.1	15.5	13.4	16.8	-	5.8
Employment status NA	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
Industry not specified	89.7	94.0	72.9	64.0	75.9	65.0	100.0	94.0
Industry specified	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forestry, Fishing, Quarrying	16.5	15.7	22.6	21.9	23.2	22.0	15.0	15.7
Manufacturing and Mechanical	6.2	6.5	1.6	4.0	3.1	3.7	5.9	6.5
Transportation & Communication	21.1	20.7	16.1	27.1	18.9	25.7	20.7	20.7
Trade	15.9	16.7	35.5	7.8	6.7	11.2	16.4	16.7
Public service n.e.c.	15.6	16.4	11.3	8.3	14.0	8.7	15.3	16.4
Professional service	24.7	24.0	12.9	30.9	34.1	28.7	26.7	24.0
Domestic and personal service								
Totals (add across)	100.0	84.0	1.4	11.2	3.4	12.6	-	-

1/ Not strictly comparable with industry grouping in Chapter I; see reconciliation at end of this chapter.

143.

The significance of experience in obtaining employment is clearly brought out in tables numbered 47, 48, and 49. While 4.7 percent of the workers who had private employment d.s.w. reported "no usual occupation", as many as 16.2 percent of those relying on program work, 17 percent of those without any employment but seeking work, and 10.1 percent of those who were temporarily inactive fell in the "no usual occupation" group; of the unemployed work seekers 13.4 percent and of the temporarily inactive workers 5.5 percent reported "inexperienced".

Combining those who were on program work d.s.w. with those who had no employment, to make a group of prospects for private employment, it is found that 27.4 percent of this combined group were either inexperienced or had no usual occupation.

The fact, already brought out, that the manufacturing and mechanical group and the transportation and communications group showed a decided falling off as sources of employment in Albany between 1930 and 1939, is further emphasized in these tables. Of those who were prospects for private employment d.s.w., nearly 40 percent reported their usual occupation to have been in the manufacturing and mechanical industries, and 17.7 percent claimed usual occupations in transportation and communications. These industries actually gave employment to 24.0 percent and 13.7 percent respectively, of the workers privately employed d.s.w. Still another illustration lies in the fact that had those workers who were privately employed d.s.w. been working at their usual occupations during that week, the percentage in the manufacturing and mechanical group would have been 25.5 percent; in the case of transportation and communications, the percentage would have been 14.2 instead of the actual 13.7 percent (see Table No. 47).

The other groups about maintained their usual percentages as sources of employment.

It has already been shown in Chapter I that factory employment in Albany fell off in May 1939, the time of this survey. In fact, May employment in Albany factories struck the lowest point of any month in that year.

The comparative employment situation among the various groups is further illustrated by Table No. 50, which shows that of those who claimed their usual occupations in the manufacturing and mechanical group 15.8 percent were employed program or seeking work, another 4.2 percent being temporarily inactive d.s.w.; and that of those who claimed their usual occupation in the transportation and communications group 13.4 percent were employed program or seeking work, while another 4.8 percent were temporarily inactive. The following short recapitulation from Table No. 50 brings out these comparisons sharply.

Industry Groups of Usual Occupation	Program Em'p't and Seeking Work d.s.w.	Temporarily Inactive d.s.w.	Total
(in percentages)			
Manufacturing and mechanical	15.8	4.2	20.0
Transportation and communication	13.4	4.8	18.2
Trades	9.1	1.8	10.9
Domestic and personal service	10.5	3.4	13.9
Professional service	6.0	2.1	8.1
Public service n.e.c.	5.9	1.2	7.1

Table No. 50. All Available Workers: Employment Status d.s.w. by Industry Groups of Usual Occupational^{1/}
(in percentages)

		INDUSTRY GROUP OF USUAL OCCUPATION											
Employment Status d.s.w.	Total Industry Groups	Inexperienced	No Usual Occupation	Employment Status N A	Industry Not Specified	Industry Specified	Agriculture Forestry, Fishing, Quarrying	Manufacturing and Mechanical	Transportation and Communications	Trade	Public Service n.e.c.	Professional Service	Domestic and Personal Service
BOTH SEXES													
All available workers	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed private	82.5	-	58.9	88.5	83.3	85.7	75.6	80.0	81.8	89.1	92.9	91.9	86.1
In market for private emp't	14.1	89.0	36.0	11.5	16.7	11.2	18.7	15.8	13.4	9.1	5.9	6.0	10.5
Employed program	2.9	-	7.2	3.8	-	2.7	7.3	3.6	5.8	1.3	2.2	1.2	0.8
Unemployed (seeking work)	11.2	89.0	28.8	7.7	16.7	8.5	11.4	12.2	7.6	7.8	3.7	4.8	9.7
Temporarily inactive	3.4	11.0	5.1	-	-	3.1	5.7	4.2	4.8	1.8	1.2	2.1	3.4
MALES													
All available workers	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed private	81.8	-	54.9	85.0	88.9	84.7	75.6	79.1	80.1	90.3	93.3	91.4	87.0
In market for private emp't	14.9	92.0	40.6	15.0	11.1	12.1	18.7	16.7	14.5	8.3	5.5	7.1	10.5
Employed program	3.7	-	8.5	5.0	-	3.4	7.3	4.1	6.6	1.5	1.9	1.6	1.1
Unemployed (seeking work)	11.2	92.0	32.1	10.0	11.1	8.7	11.4	12.6	7.9	6.8	3.6	5.5	9.4
Temporarily inactive	3.3	8.0	4.5	-	-	3.2	5.7	4.2	5.4	1.4	1.2	1.5	2.5
FEMALES													
All available workers	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed private	84.0	-	65.8	100.0	66.7	88.0	-	83.8	93.0	86.3	92.3	92.3	85.4
In market for private emp't	12.6	86.1	28.0	-	33.3	9.1	-	12.1	5.5	11.1	6.5	5.1	10.6
Employed program	1.4	-	4.9	-	-	1.1	-	1.5	0.3	0.9	2.5	0.8	0.6
Unemployed (seeking work)	11.2	86.1	23.1	-	33.3	8.0	-	10.6	5.2	10.2	4.0	4.3	10.0
Temporarily inactive	3.4	13.9	6.2	-	-	2.9	-	4.1	1.5	2.6	1.2	2.6	4.0

^{1/} Not strictly comparable with industry groupings in Chapter I; see reconciliation at end of this Chapter.

Reconciliation of Industry Groups in Chapter I
with those in Chapter IV

In the third section of Chapter IV, under the head "Industries and occupations of available workers", a brief explanation occurs in answer to the question: "Why were not the same classifications used in Chapter I as in the succeeding chapters?"

"It was sought in Chapter I to present a true picture of the composition of the labor market both by number of employers and by number of workers. Albany is a capital city and its labor market is influenced by a heavy proportion of government employment. It was found that the classification used by the Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance of the State Department of Labor was more suitable for bringing out the relative importance of Government and the other industry groups. The use of the U.S. Census classifications in other chapters rested on the desire to make the Albany survey statistics comparable with those obtained in similar surveys for other cities and with the 1930 Census".^{1/}

The chart which follows indicates a close agreement in the total number of workers who were in private (including government) employment during survey week, May 7-13, 1939.

No detailed description is necessary. The chart speaks for itself. An example may be cited: The Government group of 10,002 shown in Chapter I (table No. 1) is divided in Chapter IV among the following groups, which however are shown by percentages only, in the latter Chapter:

The Chapter IV group "public service n.e.c." totaled	6150
Government workers listed in Chapter IV under "professional service"	1152
Government workers listed in Chapter IV under "personal service"	671
Government workers listed in Chapter IV under "transportation and communications"	<u>2028</u>
	10001

^{1/} See page 129

Two of the groups do not reconcile closely: those in Chapter I listed as "services" and "finance". The differences nearly offset, however, and are attributed in the note on the following chart to (1) differences in classifications under the two codes and (2) differences in judgment between the groups of coders.

RECONCILIATION OF INDUSTRY GROUPS IN CHAPTER I

(CODED ACCORDING TO STATE DIVISION OF PLACEMENT
AND UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLASSIFICATIONS)

WITH THOSE IN CHAPTER IV

(CODED ACCORDING TO U.S. CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS)

I - Chapter -		IV	Chapter IV	
10,002	GOVERNMENT	6,150 1,152 671 2,028 10,001	6,150	PUBLIC SERVICE, N.E.C.
9,867	TRADE	9,871 246 9,917	11,980	TRADE
8,554	MFG.+ MECHANICAL	8,484	11,850	MFG.+MECHANICAL
✓7,815	SERVICES	279 390 3,128 3,087 591 7,475	4,870	PROFESSIONAL SERVICE
2,851	PUBLIC UTILITIES+ COMMUNICATIONS	1,000 1,869 2,869	27,400	DOMESTIC + PERSONAL SERVICE
2,263	TRANSPORTATION+ WAREHOUSING	2,292	6,780	TRANSPORTATION+ COMMUNICATIONS
1,777	CONTRACTING	1,730		
1,227	REAL ESTATE + INSURANCE	1,250		
✓416	FINANCE	780		
442	MISC'L. BUSINESS	150 290 440		
947	INSTITUTIONS	270 700 970		
368	CHURCHES	170 200 370		
2,612	DOMESTIC SERVANTS	2,742		
			250	AGRICULTURE
			20	FORESTRY + FISHING
			20	EXTRACTION OF MINERALS
			30	INDUSTRY NOT SPECIFIED
49,141	TOTAL		49,350	TOTAL

✓ THESE TWO GROUPS ARE THE ONLY ONES WHICH DO NOT CLOSELY RECONCILE. TWO REASONS ACCOUNT FOR IT: - DIFFERENCES IN (1) CLASSIFICATIONS UNDER THE TWO CODES, AND (2) THE ELEMENT OF JUDGMENT BY TWO GROUPS OF CODERS.

CHAPTER V

MEN IN THE LABOR MARKET

A little less than 48 percent, or in round numbers 59,000 of the persons tabulated in the survey were males.

Of all the males in the survey, about 68 percent were in the labor market; and, by coincidence, of all persons tabulated as in the labor market, slightly over two-thirds were males, or between 40,000 and 41,000.

Marital and Employment Status

A little over 30 percent of these males in the labor market were single, around 64.2 percent were married, 3.8 percent widowed, and 1.9 percent divorced or separated.

Of the 33,000 male heads of families, 93 percent or around 30,000 were in the labor market. Nearly 15 percent of these 30,000 were heads of "one-person families"; the balance headed families of 2 or more persons each. About 46½ percent of the male heads of one-person families were in Section A, almost 43½ percent in Section B and slightly more than 10 percent in Section C.

Of the male heads of 2-person and larger families, 29.1 percent were in Section A, 45.8 percent in Section B and 25.1 percent in Section C.

Table No. 51. Marital and Employment Status of Men in the Labor Market d.s.w.
(in percentages)

	Total	Employed				Unemployed; Seeking Work	Temporarily Inactive
		Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced		
Available Workers - Males	100.0						
Single	30.1	100.0				100.0	100.0
Married	64.2	27.4	67.2			51.1	28.7
Widowed	3.8		3.6			41.9	63.5
Divorced	0.5		0.5			4.6	5.3
Separated	1.4		1.3			0.7	0.7
						1.7	1.8
Available Workers - Males	100.0						
Employed 1/	85.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		Male Heads of Families
Unemployed; (seeking work)	11.2	77.7	89.4	81.5	82.2		100.0
Temporarily Inactive	3.3	19.1	7.3	13.9	13.7		88.8
		3.2	3.3	4.6	4.1		8.0
							3.2

1/ "Employed" in this table includes both those in private employment and those employed on program work.

The single men represented 30.1 percent of all males in the labor market. Of them, 77.7 percent were employed, either privately or on program work, d.s.w. About two-fifths of these employed single men were under 25 years old and so definitely in the youth group.

A little over 19 percent of the single men in the labor market were unemployed d.s.w. and seeking work; of them 52.5 percent were under 25 years old.

Table No. 52. Single Men in the Labor Market: Color and Nativity, Age
(in percentages)

	Total	Native Born White	Foreign Born White	Negro	Other
Available Workers	100.0	90.8	6.6	2.5	0.1 (add across)
under 15 yrs old	0.3	0.4	0.4	-	-
15-19 years old	12.4	12.8	7.3	11.2	-
20-24 " "	29.5	31.2	10.0	18.4	-
25-34 " "	28.1	28.5	20.8	29.6	-
35-44 " "	13.5	12.6	22.8	22.5	-
45-64 " "	13.8	12.2	34.8	17.3	-
65 and over	1.3	1.2	3.1	-	-
Age NA	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.0	100.0

Of all the single males in Albany, about 3.4 percent were foreign-born white, but of the single available male workers the foreign-born whites represented 6.6 percent.

This is easily understood when it is realized that only 2.9 percent of all the single white males of foreign birth were under 15 years old, contrasted with 44.1 percent of those of native birth.

The employment status of the single men in the labor market, according to color and nativity and age is shown in Table 53.

Table No. 53. Single Men in the Labor Market: Employment Status,
by Color and Nativity, and Age

(in percentages)
(30.1 percent of all men in Labor Market)

	Total	Native-Born White	Foreign-Born White	Negro & Others
Available Workers - Single	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed (priv & program)	77.7	100.0	77.2	100.0
Under 15 years old	0.5	0.5	0.5	-
15 - 19 " "	9.9	10.2	6.5	11.4
20 - 24 " "	29.6	31.3	11.5	15.7
25 - 34 " "	29.9	30.4	23.0	28.6
35 - 44 " "	13.9	13.0	24.5	20.0
45 - 64 " "	13.7	12.3	29.5	24.3
65 and over	1.2	1.0	3.5	-
Age NA	1.3	1.3	1.0	-
Unemployed (seeking work)	19.1	100.0	18.2	100.0
Under 15 years old	-	-	-	-
15 - 19 " "	22.1	23.3	12.8	10.7
20 - 24 " "	30.4	32.4	4.2	25.0
25 - 34 " "	22.3	22.4	14.9	32.1
35 - 44 " "	11.9	10.6	21.3	28.6
45 - 64 " "	11.3	9.4	44.7	-
65 and over	1.6	1.6	2.1	-
Age NA	0.4	0.3	-	3.6
Temporarily Inactive Workers	3.2	100.0	4.6	100.0
Under 15 years old	-	-	-	-
15 - 19 " "	13.6	15.0	-	-
20 - 24 " "	22.4	23.9	8.3	-
25 - 34 " "	17.6	18.6	8.4	-
35 - 44 " "	12.0	13.3	-	-
45 - 64 " "	30.4	24.8	83.3	-
65 and over	4.0	4.4	-	-
Age NA	-	-	-	-
Available Workers (read across)	100.0	90.8	6.6	2.6
Employed	100.0	91.0	6.5	2.5
Unemployed (seeking work)	100.0	90.1	6.2	3.7
Temporarily Inactive	100.0	90.4	9.6	-

Note that the employment status of the native-born white and foreign-born white (single men) was about the same, but that the single negroes (including about 20 of "other" races) showed a greater percentage unemployed and seeking work.

The married men represented 64.2 percent of all men in the labor market. About 89.4 percent of them were employed (including both private and program employment), 7.3 percent were unemployed and seeking work, 3.3 percent temporarily inactive d.s.w.

Table No. 54. Married Men in the Labor Market: Color and Nativity, Age
(in percentages)

	Total	Native Born White	Foreign Born White	Negro	Other
Available Workers	100.0	80.1	17.7	2.1	0.1 (add across)
15-19 years old	0.1	0.1	-	-	100.0 (add down)
20-24 " "	2.9	3.4	0.5	3.9	-
25-34 " "	22.2	24.8	10.1	26.8	-
35-44 " "	28.2	28.7	25.1	37.4	-
45-64 " "	40.5	36.9	57.9	29.1	-
65 and over	4.8	4.6	6.1	2.2	-
Age NA	1.3	1.5	0.3	0.6	100.0

Of all the married men tabulated in the survey, 79.6 percent were native-born white, 18.2 percent were foreign-born whites and 2.2 percent negroes and other races. Among the married men in the labor market the percentages were very similar.

The employment status of the married men according to color and nativity and age is shown on Table 54.

Table No. 55. Married Men in the Labor Market: Employment Status,
by Color and Nativity, and Age

(in percentages)
(64.2 percent of all men in Labor Market)

	Total	Native-born White	Foreign-born White	Negro & "others"
Available Workers - Married	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed (priv & program)	89.4 100.0	90.8 100.0	83.6 100.0	85.7 100.0
15 - 19 years old	0.1	0.1	-	-
20 - 24 " "	2.9	3.3	0.6	4.6
25 - 34 " "	23.0	25.4	11.2	26.3
35 - 44 " "	29.0	29.3	26.4	37.5
45 - 64 " "	39.3	36.2	56.1	28.9
65 and over	4.3	4.1	5.4	2.0
Age NA	1.4	1.6	0.3	0.7
Unemployed (seeking work)	7.3 100.0	6.3 100.0	11.2 100.0	12.7 100.0
15 - 19 years old	0.3	0.5	-	-
20 - 24 " "	3.7	5.1	0.6	-
25 - 34 " "	17.5	21.5	6.0	25.0
35 - 44 " "	21.3	21.5	18.5	37.5
45 - 64 " "	47.3	41.8	63.5	33.3
65 and over	9.7	9.4	11.4	4.2
Age NA	0.2	0.2	-	-
Temporarily Inactive Workers	3.3 100.0	2.9 100.0	5.2 100.0	1.6 100.0
15 - 19 years old	-	-	-	-
20 - 24 " "	1.1	1.5	-	-
25 - 34 " "	11.5	14.3	2.6	66.7
35 - 44 " "	23.5	25.5	17.9	33.3
45 - 64 " "	56.7	50.5	74.4	-
65 and over	7.2	8.2	5.1	-
Age NA	-	-	-	-
Available Workers (read across)	100.0	80.1	17.7	2.2
Employed	100.0	81.3	16.5	2.2
Unemployed; (seeking work)	100.0	69.1	27.0	3.9
Temporarily Inactive	100.0	70.8	28.1	1.1

Employment among the married men was better than among those of any other marital status. The native-born whites showed only about half the percentage of unemployment showed by the foreign-born whites and negroes (grouped with the negroes in the table are the "other" races, but their total was only about 30 married men). The foreign-born white married men also showed nearly twice the percentage of temporarily inactive as compared with the native-whites. To put it another and more striking way: whereas 17.7 percent of all available workers among the married men were foreign-born white, 27 percent of the unemployed seeking work and 28.1 percent of the temporarily inactive were foreign-born white.

It will be noted that while the unemployed seeking work and the temporarily inactive married men, together, represented 10.6 percent of their total number, the male heads of families unemployed and inactive d.s.w. represented 11.2 percent of the total. However, a direct comparison of the status of the married men with that of the male heads of families is not as significant as in the case of married women and female heads of families. Single men and men in other marital status are recognized heads of families to a much greater degree relatively than is the case among the females.

More than half of the native white married men who were unemployed and seeking work were 45 years old or more; almost 75 percent of the foreign-born white; but only 37.5 percent of the married male negro and "other races".

Widowers represented 3.8 percent of all men in the labor market. Their employment status did not show up so well as that of the married men: 13.9 percent of them were unemployed and seeking work d.s.w., with 4.6 percent of them temporarily inactive.

Table No. 56. Widowers in the Labor Market: Color and Nativity, Age
(in percentages)

	Total	Native Born White	Foreign Born White	Negro and Other
Available Workers	100.0	75.8	21.6	2.6 (add across)
		100.0	100.0	100.0 (add down)
15-19 years old	-	-	-	-
20-24 " "	-	-	-	-
25-34 " "	1.8	2.1	0.9	-
35-44 " "	8.9	8.8	5.6	38.5
45-64 " "	59.9	60.1	59.8	53.8
65 and over	28.6	27.9	33.7	7.7
Age NA	0.8	1.1	-	-

Of all the widowers tabulated in the survey, the native-born white represented 71.8 percent, the foreign-born white 25.7 percent, the negroes 2.5 percent; among those in the labor market 75.8 percent were native whites, 21.6 percent foreign-born whites and 2.6 percent negroes. While about two-thirds of all the widowed males were in the labor market (nearly 90 percent of them 45 years old or more), nearly 70 percent of the native white widowers were in the labor market and only about 55.5 percent of the foreign-born white widowers were in the labor market.

Table 57 shows the employment status of the widowers in the labor market by color and nativity and age.

Table No. 57. Widowers in the Labor Market: Employment Status, by Color and Nativity, and Age

(in percentages)

(3.8 percent of all men in Labor Market)

	Total	Native-Born White	Foreign-Born White	Negro
Available Workers - widowers	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>Employed</u> (priv & program)	81.5	81.9	78.5	92.3
15 - 19 years old	-	-	-	-
20 - 24 " "	-	-	-	-
25 - 34 " "	1.7	1.9	1.2	-
35 - 44 " "	10.2	10.1	6.0	41.7
45 - 64 " "	60.1	60.7	58.3	58.3
65 and over	27.0	26.0	34.5	-
Age NA	1.0	1.3	-	-
<u>Unemployed</u> (seeking work)	13.9	14.1	14.0	7.7
15 - 19 years old	-	-	-	-
20 - 24 " "	-	-	-	-
25 - 34 " "	-	-	-	-
35 - 44 " "	2.9	3.8	-	-
45 - 64 " "	63.8	60.4	80.0	-
65 and over	33.3	35.8	20.0	100.0
Age NA	-	-	-	-
<u>Temporarily Inactive workers</u>	4.6	4.0	7.5	-
15 - 19 years old	-	-	-	-
20 - 24 " "	-	-	-	-
25 - 34 " "	8.7	13.3	-	-
35 - 44 " "	4.4	-	12.5	-
45 - 64 " "	43.5	46.7	37.5	-
65 and over	43.4	40.0	50.0	-
Age NA	-	-	-	-
<u>Available workers</u> (read across)	100.0	75.8	21.6	2.6
Employed	100.0	76.2	20.8	3.0
Unemployed; (seeking work)	100.0	76.8	21.7	1.5
Temporarily Inactive	100.0	65.2	34.8	-

The divorced and separated men represented only 1.9 percent of all males in the labor market. Table 58 shows that 78.1 percent of them were native white men, 11.3 percent foreign-born white and 10.6 percent negroes and other races.

Table No. 58. Divorced and Separated Men in the Labor Market: Color and Nativity, Age
(in percentages)

	Total	Native Born White	Foreign Born White	Negro
Available Workers	100.0	78.1	11.3	10.6
		100.0	100.0	100.0
15-19 years old	-	-	-	-
20-24 " "	1.2	1.5	-	-
25-34 " "	17.2	17.0	6.9	29.6
35-44 " "	38.7	40.0	24.1	44.5
45-64 " "	38.7	37.5	62.1	22.2
65 and over	3.1	2.0	6.9	3.7
Age NA	1.1	2.0	-	-

Of all the divorced and separated men tabulated in the survey, 78.5 percent were native white men, 11.5 percent foreign-born white and 10 percent negroes and other races. The division among those in the labor market was not substantially different.

All but 18.5 percent of the native-born white men divorced or separated were 35 years old or over, and all but 6.9 percent of the foreign-born white men. In the case of the negroes, however, nearly 30 percent were under 35.

The employment status of the separated and divorced men in the labor market d.s.w. is shown in Table 59 by color and nativity and age.

Table No. 59. Divorced and Separated Men in the Labor Market: Employment Status, by Color and Nativity, and Age

(in percentages)

(1.9 percent of all men in the Labor Market)

	Total	Native-Born White	Foreign-Born White	Negro
Available Workers (divorced and separated)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>Employed</u> (priv & program)	82.0 100.0	82.5 100.0	72.4 100.0	88.9 100.0
15 - 19 years old	-	-	-	-
20 - 24 " "	1.4	1.8	-	-
25 - 34 " "	18.6	19.4	4.8	25.0
35 - 44 " "	39.0	38.8	28.6	50.0
45 - 64 " "	36.7	36.4	57.1	20.8
65 and over	2.9	1.8	9.5	4.2
Age NA	1.4	1.8	-	-
<u>Unemployed</u> (seeking work)	13.7 100.0	14.0 100.0	17.2 100.0	7.4 100.0
15 - 19 years old	-	-	-	-
20 - 24 " "	-	-	-	-
25 - 34 " "	11.4	7.2	20.0	50.0
35 - 44 " "	34.3	39.3	20.0	-
45 - 64 " "	48.6	46.4	60.0	50.0
65 and over	5.7	7.1	-	-
Age NA	-	-	-	-
<u>Temporarily Inactive Workers</u>	4.3 100.0	3.5 100.0	10.4 100.0	3.7 100.0
15 - 19 years old	-	-	-	-
20 - 24 " "	-	-	-	-
25 - 34 " "	9.1	-	-	100.0
35 - 44 " "	45.4	71.4	-	-
45 - 64 " "	45.5	28.6	100.0	-
65 and over	-	-	-	-
Age NA	-	-	-	-
Available Workers(read across)	100.0	78.1	11.3	10.6
Employed	100.0	78.6	10.0	11.4
Unemployed; (seeking work)	100.0	80.0	14.3	5.7
Temporarily Inactive	100.0	63.6	27.3	9.1

Social-Economic Groups of Men in the Labor Market

Survey week jobs: of the men in private employment d.s.w., the largest single group was comprised of clerical and kindred workers who represented 26 percent of the total.

Skilled workmen represented 18.5 percent, semi-skilled 18.2 percent. and unskilled 14.8 percent of the males in private employment d.s.w. Almost half of the unskilled workers were servants.

Proprietors, managers and officials represented 15.3 percent of the total and those in professional work 7.2 percent.

Of these privately employed men, 94 percent were working at their "last full-time job" - in other words they had had full-time employment in jobs they were working at d.s.w. and at that time were still working full-time in those jobs. About 1.6 percent had never had a full-time job and for 0.2 percent the status was N.A.

That leaves only 4.2 percent of these privately employed men who d.s.w. were working at other than their last full-time jobs. The social-economic groups in which their last full-time jobs placed these men who were working at other than their last full-time jobs are compared with groups in which their survey week jobs placed them in Table 60.

Table No. 60. Men in the Labor Market, Privately Employed d.s.w. at other than Last Full-time Job:
Social-Economic Group of Survey Week Job by Social-Economic Group of Last Full-time Job

Social-Economic Group of Last Full-time Job	Social-Economic Group of Survey Week Job (in percentages)							
	Total	Professional Persons	Proprietors Managers Officials	Clerks and Kindred	Skilled Workers and Foremen	Semi- Skilled Workers	Unskilled Workers	
							Total	Servant Classes Other Classes
Total	100.0	4.9	6.0	15.0	27.4	19.3	27.4	67.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional persons	4.4	72.7	-	1.5	1.6	-	0.8	-
Proprietors, Mgrs, Off.	7.5	4.5	59.3	2.9	1.6	4.6	2.5	6.0
Clerks and kindred workers	15.0	4.5	18.5	73.5	2.4	5.8	7.5	2.4
Skilled workers and foremen	29.0	4.6	11.1	2.9	81.5	12.6	5.0	10.7
Semi-skilled workers	22.8	4.6	7.4	11.8	7.3	67.8	10.0	23.8
Unskilled workers	21.5	9.1	3.7	7.4	5.5	9.2	19.3	57.1
Servant classes	27.8	50.0	100.0	42.9	42.9	12.5	59.7	57.1
Other classes	72.2	50.0	-	57.1	57.1	87.5	73.0	97.9
							(add across)	(add down)

Of this comparatively small section - 4.2 percent - of the privately employed men, the last full-time job placed 29 percent as skilled workers, 22.8 percent as semi-skilled workers and 21.5 percent as unskilled workers.

Of the skilled workers d.s.w., 81.5 percent had been in the same class of work in their last full-time job, 12.0 percent had previously been semi-skilled and unskilled workers, 2.4 percent previously clerks.

About one-third of the men on semi-skilled work d.s.w. had in their last full-time job been in other classes of work: 9.2 percent of them had been unskilled, 12.6 percent skilled, 5.8 percent clerks; 4.6 percent had been proprietors or managers.

Less than 60 percent of the survey group of unskilled workers had been on unskilled work in their last full-time job, over 19 percent of them had previously been semi-skilled and 10.5 percent skilled workers. As many as 6.5 percent of these unskilled workers d.s.w. had previously been proprietors, managers and officials.

It is apparent that the skilled worker group among those who were not during survey week working at their last full-time jobs, more successfully held their grade than did the semi-skilled and unskilled workers - in fact than any of the worker groups shown on the table. In the skilled worker group, indeed, the survey week employment showed a step-up for 7.3 percent who had been semi-skilled in their last full-time jobs and 5.6 percent who had been unskilled workers. In the other two categories, the step was generally down, probably due to the necessity of finding work and taking the type of work that was available.

The clerks and kindred workers d.s.w. were composed 73.5 percent of men who had been previously in the same class of work, with nearly 12 percent more having come from semi-skilled work in their last full-time jobs and 7.4 percent from unskilled employment, with 2.9 percent drawn from the

skilled worker class. Of the proprietors and managers d.s.w., less than 60 percent had been proprietors and managers in their last full-time jobs - the balance had been clerks, skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers. This is no phenomenon - many men unable to find employment had gone into some small business of their own requiring little capital. A similar situation is reflected in the group of professional people, of whom 72.7 percent had in their last full-time job been also in professional work - the balance drawn from men previously in other lines of work.

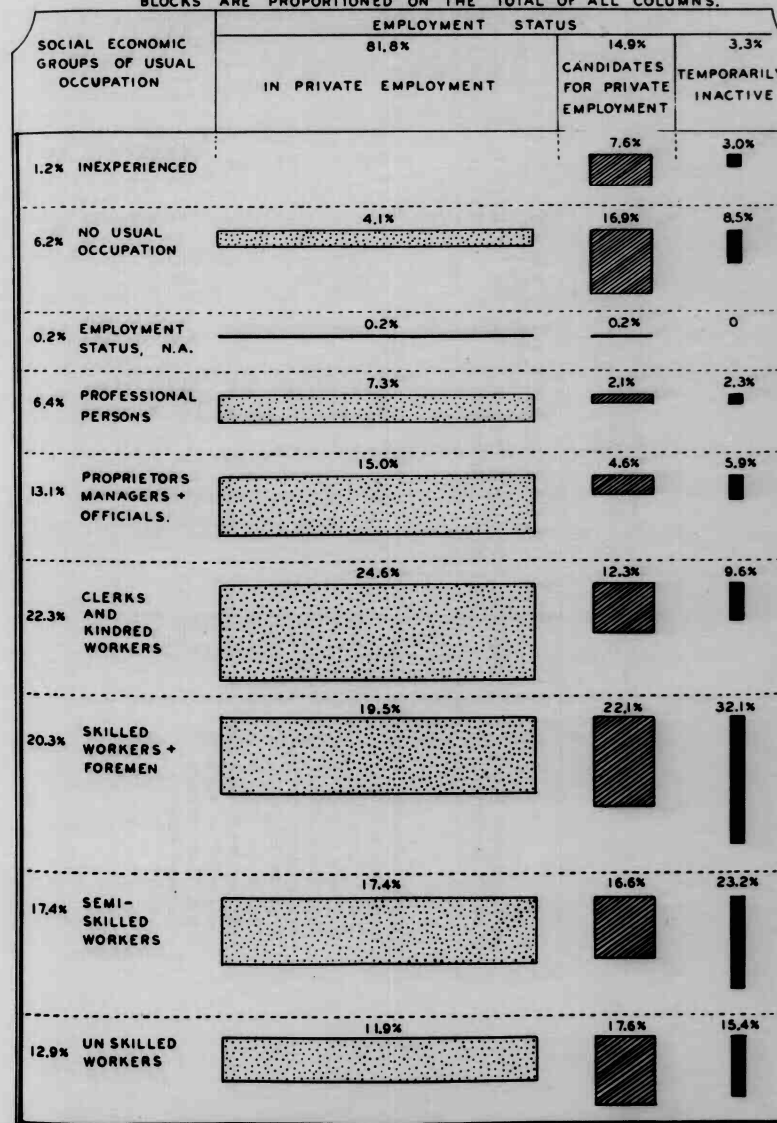
Usual occupations. A comparison with the actual survey week grouping of the privately employed men with the groups they would have been placed in had they been employed at their usual occupations indicates no particularly striking shifts from usual occupational groups.

Table No. 61. Men Privately Employed d.s.w.
(in percentages)

Social-Economic Group	Usual Occupation	Survey Week Job
Professional	7.3	7.2
Proprietors, managers, officials	15.0	15.3
Clerks and kindred workers	24.6	26.0
Skilled workers and foremen	19.5	18.5
Semi-skilled workers	17.4	18.2
Unskilled workers	11.9	14.8
No usual occupation	4.1	-
Status NA	0.2	-
	100.0	100.0

It is significant that of the men who were on program employment d.s.w. (see Table 62) 14.3 percent had no usual occupation; of those who had neither private nor program employment but were actively seeking work, 10.1 percent were inexperienced and 17.7 percent had no usual occupation, a total of 27.8 percent; and that of temporarily inactive male workers a total of 11.5 percent were without experience or a usual occupation.

CHART NO. 17. **MEN IN THE LABOR MARKET**
SOCIAL ECONOMIC GROUPS OF USUAL OCCUPATION
BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS D.S.W.
PERCENTAGES ADD DOWN TO 100% EACH COLUMN.
BLOCKS ARE PROPORTIONED ON THE TOTAL OF ALL COLUMNS.



ALBANY LABOR MARKET SURVEY
SURVEY WEEK, MAY 7-13, 1939

↓ MEN = 67.8% OF
ALL AVAILABLE WORKERS

Table No. 62. Men in the Labor Market: Employment Status d.s.w. and Social-Economic Group of Usual Occupation (in percentages)

Social-Economic Group of Usual Occupation	Employment Status d. s. w.					
	Total	In Private Employment	On Program Employment	Unemployed Seeking Work	Temporarily Inactive	Prog. Emp. and Temporarily Seeking Work (cols 3+4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
All Available Men Workers	100.0	81.8	3.7	11.2	3.3	14.9
Usual Occupation						
Inexperienced	1.2	-	-	10.1	100.0	100.0
No usual occupation	6.2	4.1	14.3	17.7	3.0	7.6
Employment status NA	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	8.5	16.9
Professional persons	6.4	7.3	1.7	2.3	-	0.2
Proprietors, mgrs., off.	13.1	15.0	4.2	4.7	2.3	2.1
Clerks and kindred workers	22.3	24.6	10.4	12.9	5.9	4.6
Skilled workers & foremen	20.3	19.5	26.6	20.6	9.6	12.3
Semi-skilled workers	17.4	17.4	15.8	16.9	32.1	22.1
Unskilled workers	12.9	11.9	26.8	23.2	23.2	16.6
Servant classes	39.0	44.7	5.4	29.6	15.4	17.6
Others	61.0	55.3	94.6	70.4	74.6	79.4
						(add across)
						(add down)

Considering as one group the program workers and those who were unemployed d.s.w. it is seen that the combined groups of men in the market for private employment represented 14.9 percent of all available men workers. It is also seen that nearly one-fourth of them were without experience or a usual occupation, which contrasted with only 4.1 percent among the privately employed who had no usual occupation. The largest group with usual occupations were the skilled workers, who constituted 22.1 percent of the men in the market for private employment. The semi-skilled represented 16.6 percent and the unskilled 17.6 percent (one-fifth of the latter were servants). Thus the skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers represented 56.3 percent of all the men in the market for private employment d.s.w. Clerical workers represented 12.3 percent, the managerial group 4.6 percent and the professional workers 2.1 percent.

Among the men who had no employment at all d.s.w., it will be seen that their usual occupation would have placed the skilled and semi-skilled workers in about the same percentage relation to the total as those groups held among the privately employed. While the unemployed drawn from professional and managerial ranks and from the clerical workers were relatively few compared with those same groups in private employment, the unskilled workers among the unemployed were disproportionately greater than among the privately employed. It is clear that unemployment hit relatively hard the unskilled workers and those men without experience or a usual occupation.

Industry Groups of Men in the Labor Market

The industry groups of men counted as "gainfully occupied" at the time of the U.S. Census of 1930 may for purposes of percentage comparisons fairly be set against the grouping according to the 1939 labor market survey, of those men who were in "private employment" d.s.w.

The first two columns of Table No. 64 reflect changes which have occurred in the relative importance of the respective industry groups as employers. The most striking changes are in the manufacturing and mechanical industries, trade, the services and the clerical occupations. Manufacturing furnished work to 36 percent of the workers gainfully occupied in 1930, but to only 25.7 percent of the available workers privately employed in 1939; transportation and communications also shrunk somewhat in importance as employers, from 14.7 percent in 1930 to 13.9 percent in 1939. On the other hand trade employed a larger percentage in 1939 than in 1930, as did all the services and the clerical occupations.

The changes between these years are as follows:

Table No. 63	
Industry Group	1930 to 1939 change in percentage of all male workers privately employed
Manufacturing and mechanical	+
Transportation and communication	10.3
Trade	0.8
Public Service, n.e.c.	2.8
Professional service	0.5
Domestic and personal service	1.5
Clerical occupations	3.0
Agriculture, forestry, etc.	3.2
	0.1

Table No. 64. Men in the Labor Market: Industry Groups of Survey Week Jobs, of Usual Occupations, and of Occupations in 1930 per U. S. Census (in percentages)

Industry Group of Occupation	1930 Gainfully Occupied	1939 Survey Week Job		Usual Occupations, by Employment Status d.s.w.		Industry Groups of	
		Employed Private	Employed Program	Employed Private	Employed Program	In Market for Private Employment	Temporarily Inactive
Total Men in Labor Market	-	-	-	4.3	17.0	14.5	17.8
No usual occupation and NA	-	-	-	-	7.6	-	10.1
Inexperienced	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.7	75.4	85.5	72.1
Industry specified						100.0	100.0
Agriculture, Forestry, Quarrying	0.7	0.8	1.5	0.9	1.4	2.2	1.1
Manufacturing and Mechanical	36.0	25.7	21.6	27.7	44.5	41.6	45.5
Transportation & Communication	14.7	13.9	53.6	13.9	19.7	34.3	14.1
Trade	19.7	22.5	-	21.7	13.4	7.5	15.7
Public Service, n.e.c.	4.3	4.8	4.6	4.4	2.1	1.5	2.4
Professional Service	6.7	8.2	2.5	8.4	3.6	2.4	4.0
Domestic and Personal Service	7.2	10.2	0.6	9.0	6.7	2.5	8.4
Clerical Occupations	10.7	13.9	15.6	14.0	8.6	8.0	8.8
							8.5
							3.0
							88.5
							100.0
							1.5
							50.3
							22.8
							7.8
							1.5
							3.4
							5.7
							7.0

1/ U.S. Census

2/ Albany Labor Market Survey - week May 7 - 13, 1939

3/ This classification is not strictly comparable with that used in Chapter I, which permits a finer breakdown. Here electric and gas Public Utilities are included in Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries; here Transportation is combined with Communications, whereas in Chapter I the data was from sources other than the survey and permitted Transportation to be shown separately. See Definition of Terms; also Chapter IV for reconciliation.

4/ This includes miscellaneous Civil Service, but not all government employees. See Definition of Terms.

Segregation of "clerical occupations" from the respective industry groups in which they were employed makes impossible a direct comparison between Table No. 64 and Table No. 1 in Chapter I, in which table all employees including clerical are assigned to their respective industry groups, and in which table the industry groups themselves are composed differently.

It is worth noting that had the male workers in private employment d.s.w. been working at their "usual occupation" during that week, the very marked drop in the manufacturing and mechanical group's percentage between 1930 and 1939 would have been modified by about 2 percent and the gain shown by the trade group would have been reduced by about 30 percent and that of the domestic and personal service group by 40 percent. On the other hand the gains of 1939 over 1930 by the professional service and the clerical groups would have been slightly increased.

Nearly a fourth of those who were in the market for private employment d.s.w. reported that they were without experience or a usual occupation. This group is made up of those on program employment as well as those without any employment and actively seeking work. Of the former, 14.5 percent reported "no usual occupation" but none of them was without experience of some kind; however, of these unemployed and seeking work, 27.9 percent were without experience or a usual occupation. In this combined group who were in the market for private employment, about three-fourths had usual occupations, and of these nearly half were from the manufacturing and mechanical industry group, about one-fifth from the transportation and communications group - the two groups that showed decreases in relative private employment between 1930 and 1939.

A smaller relative percentage reported their usual occupations in trade and in the services and clerical fields than of those actually privately employed in those fields in 1939. The comments just made about those available for private employment apply also to those who were temporarily inactive d.s.w.; the manufacturing-and-mechanical and transportation-and-communication groups were represented by more than their respective percentages of privately employed d.s.w., and the trade, professional, and clerical groups by less than their respective percentages.

It would seem to be indicated that men with usual occupations in the manufacturing and mechanical industries and in the transportation and communications group were hardest hit by employment conditions and changes that arose during the past decade, while workers in the other groups, particularly trade and clerical occupations suffered less severely.

WOMEN IN THE LABOR MARKET

About 52 percent, or in round numbers about 65,000 of the persons included in the survey tabulations were females.

About 29.7 percent of all females were tabulated as available workers. This chapter is concerned with these women in the labor market, numbering approximately 19,000.

Nearly 11,000 of them were single, the other 8,000 being married or widowed, divorced or separated.

Of the 19,000 women in the labor market, 7,000 were reported to be heads of families. Females heads of one-person families numbered about 5,000; the other 2,000 were heads of families of 2 or more persons.

Of the female one-person family heads in the labor market about 28 percent were in Section A, 49 percent in Section B and 23 percent in Section C.

Of the female heads of 2-person and larger families in the labor market, 35.2 percent were in Section A, 51 percent in Section B, and 13.8 percent in Section C.

Marital and Employment Status

Table 65 shows the percentages of females in the labor market according to their marital and employment status:

Table No. 65. Marital and Employment Status of Women in the Labor Market d.s.w.
(in percentages)

	Total	Employed ^{1/}	Unemployed; Seeking Work	Temporarily Inactive
Available Workers - females	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single	57.6	57.9	60.8	41.2
Married	24.6	24.9	19.9	32.9
Widowed	11.9	11.5	13.0	15.7
Divorced	2.0	2.0	2.6	1.9
Separated	3.9	3.7	3.7	8.3

	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Female Heads of Families
Available Workers - females	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Unemployed ^{1/}	85.3	85.7	86.3	83.1	82.5	81.8	87.5
Unemployed (seeking wk)	11.2	11.8	9.1	12.3	14.3	10.7	9.0
Temporarily inactive	3.5	2.5	4.6	4.6	3.2	7.5	3.5

^{1/} "Employed" in this table includes both those in private employment and those employed on program work.

The single women represented 57.6 percent of all women in the labor market. It is seen from Table 65 that 85.7 percent of them were employed (either privately or on program work), 2.5 percent of them were temporarily inactive d.s.w., and 11.8 percent of them were unemployed and seeking work.

Table No. 66. Single Women in the Labor Market: Color and Nativity, Age (in percentages)

	Total	Native Born White	Foreign Born White	Negro	
Available Workers	100.0	94.7	5.9	1.4	(add across)
15-19 years old	11.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	(add down)
20-24 " "	18.8	12.1	3.6	21.2	
25-34 " "	25.3	29.3	14.4	34.6	
35-44 " "	13.8	24.8	36.0	26.9	
45-64 " "	13.9	13.8	17.3	7.7	
65 and over	1.9	13.7	23.0	7.7	
Age N.A.	4.4	1.2	3.6	-	
		4.5	2.1	1.9	

Although of all the single women in the city of Albany 2.4 percent were foreign-born and 2 percent negroes, 3.9 percent of the single women in the labor market were foreign-born white and only 1.4 percent negro. This is accounted for by the difference in age: only about 12 percent of the foreign born white single women were younger than 15 years, whereas nearly 60 percent of the single negroes were under 15. This reversal of age preponderance between the two groups is clearly seen in the above table which shows 43.9 percent of the employed foreign white single women 35 years or older, but only 5.4 percent of the negroes.

The employment status of the single women in the labor market, according to color and nativity and age, is shown in Table 67.

Table No. 67. Single Women in the Labor Market: Employment Status, by Color and Nativity and Age (in percentages)

(57.6 percent of all women in labor market)

	Total	Native-Born White	Foreign-Born White	Negro
Available Workers - single	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed (priv & program)	85.7	100.0	85.7	100.0
15 - 19 years old	9.0	9.1	4.0	17.1
20 - 24 " "	28.5	29.0	16.1	34.1
25 - 34 " "	27.3	26.9	37.1	29.3
35 - 44 " "	14.8	14.8	16.2	7.3
45 - 64 " "	14.0	13.8	21.0	9.8
65 and over	1.7	1.6	3.2	-
Age NA	4.7	4.8	2.4	2.4
Unemployed (seeking work)	11.8	100.0	7.2	100.0
15 - 19 years old	32.1	32.6	-	44.5
20 - 24 " "	33.0	34.1	-	22.2
25 - 34 " "	13.0	12.1	40.0	22.2
35 - 44 " "	6.6	6.2	20.0	11.1
45 - 64 " "	10.8	10.3	40.0	-
65 and over	1.4	1.5	-	-
Age NA	3.1	3.2	-	-
Temporarily Inactive Workers	2.5	100.0	3.6	100.0
15 - 19 years old	16.9	18.3	-	-
20 - 24 " "	18.0	17.1	-	100.0
25 - 34 " "	13.5	14.6	-	-
35 - 44 " "	15.7	14.6	40.0	-
45 - 64 " "	25.8	25.6	40.0	-
65 and over	9.0	8.6	20.0	-
Age NA	1.1	1.2	-	-
Available workers (read across)	100.0	94.7	3.9	1.4
Employed	100.0	94.7	4.0	1.3
Unemployed (seeking work)	100.0	95.5	2.4	2.1
Temporarily inactive	100.0	92.1	5.6	2.3

Only 7.2 percent of the foreign-born white single women were unemployed and seeking work, while 11.9 percent of the native white single women and 17.3 percent of the single negroes were unemployed and seeking work. This is easily understood when coupled with the fact that youth under 25 years old experienced greater employment difficulties than later age groups, and foreign-born white women under 25 constituted only a very small percentage (4.3 percent) of all foreign-born white women, due to the drastic immigration laws of the past few years. The bulk of all foreign-born white women were in the age groups which experienced less employment difficulty than youth. On the other hand a relatively much larger percentage of the foreign-born single white women were temporarily inactive workers than of the native born, when measured by the percentage of all available workers furnished by these groups respectively.

It is interesting that the heavier percentages of single negro women in the labor market fell in the earlier years, under 35, sharply tapering off after that; while among the foreign-born whites, the heavier percentages began with the age 25 and then tapered off, dropping decidedly in the 65 and over group.

The married women represented 24.6 percent of all women in the labor market. They were 86.3 percent employed, only 9.1 percent unemployed seeking work and 4.6 percent temporarily inactive during survey week.

Table No. 68. Married Women in the Labor Market: Color and Nativity, Age
(in percentages)

	Total	Native Born White	Foreign Born White	Negro	
Available Workers	100.0	81.5	12.8	5.7	(add across)
15-19 years old	1.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(add down)
20-24 " "	9.3	1.1	-	1.2	
25-34 " "	36.2	10.4	1.0	12.6	
35-44 " "	26.9	38.8	20.4	34.5	
45-64 " "	23.6	26.4	29.1	29.9	
65 and over	1.2	20.1	47.5	20.7	
Age N.A.	1.8	1.2	1.5	1.1	
		2.0	0.5	-	

Although 14.5 percent of all the married women in the city of Albany were foreign-born whites and 2.2 percent negroes, among those in the labor market the foreign-born whites were only 12.8 percent, but the negroes were 5.7 percent. Here again among the foreign-born white married women the absence of any considerable percentage of youth is noted.

The employment status of married women according to color and nativity and age is shown in Table 69.

Table No. 69. Married Women in the Labor Market: Employment Status,
by Color and Nativity and Age
 (in percentages)

(24.6 percent of all women in labor market)

	Total	Native-Born White	Foreign-Born White	Negro
Available Workers - married	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed (priv & program)	86.3	86.7	87.2	78.2
15 - 19 years old	0.8	0.9	-	1.5
20 - 24 " "	8.8	9.7	0.6	14.7
25 - 34 " "	36.6	39.4	21.1	30.9
35 - 44 " "	27.9	27.4	31.0	29.4
45 - 64 " "	22.6	19.1	45.0	22.1
65 and over	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.4
Age NA	1.9	2.2	0.6	-
Unemployed (seeking work)	9.1	9.0	7.7	13.8
15 - 19 years old	2.9	3.6	-	-
20 - 24 " "	15.8	17.9	6.7	8.3
25 - 34 " "	31.0	33.0	6.6	41.7
35 - 44 " "	21.6	19.6	20.0	41.7
45 - 64 " "	27.3	24.1	66.7	8.3
65 and over	0.7	0.9	-	-
Age NA	0.7	0.9	-	-
Temporarily Inactive Workers	4.6	4.3	5.1	8.0
15 - 19 years old	-	-	-	-
20 - 24 " "	7.1	9.2	-	-
25 - 34 " "	39.4	38.9	30.0	57.1
35 - 44 " "	18.3	20.4	10.0	14.3
45 - 64 " "	35.2	31.5	60.0	28.6
65 and over	-	-	-	-
Age NA	-	-	-	-
Available workers -(read across)	100.0	81.5	12.8	5.7
Employed	100.0	81.9	12.9	5.2
Unemployed (seeking work)	100.0	80.6	10.8	8.6
Temporarily inactive	100.0	76.1	14.1	9.8

Note that unemployment and temporary inactivity were relatively heaviest among the married negro women and that employment was relatively lowest.

The paucity of youth among the foreign-born white women previously referred to is assumed to account largely for the relatively better employment showing of these women - had there been relatively as many youth in this group as there were of the native whites, it is reasonable to assume they would have had similar difficulty in finding employment. As it was, all but about 1 percent of these foreign-born married women in the labor market were 25 or over. Although 49.5 percent of them were 45 and over, two-thirds of those unemployed and seeking work were 45 and over; while in the case of native white women about one-quarter and in the case of negroes only one-twelfth of the unemployed work seekers were in their later working years, 45 and over.

Married women and their husbands: employment status: Between 4500 and 5000 married women were in the labor market. Of them, 85.5 percent were privately employed, 9.9 percent (including program workers) were prospects for private employment, and 4.6 percent were temporarily inactive workers.

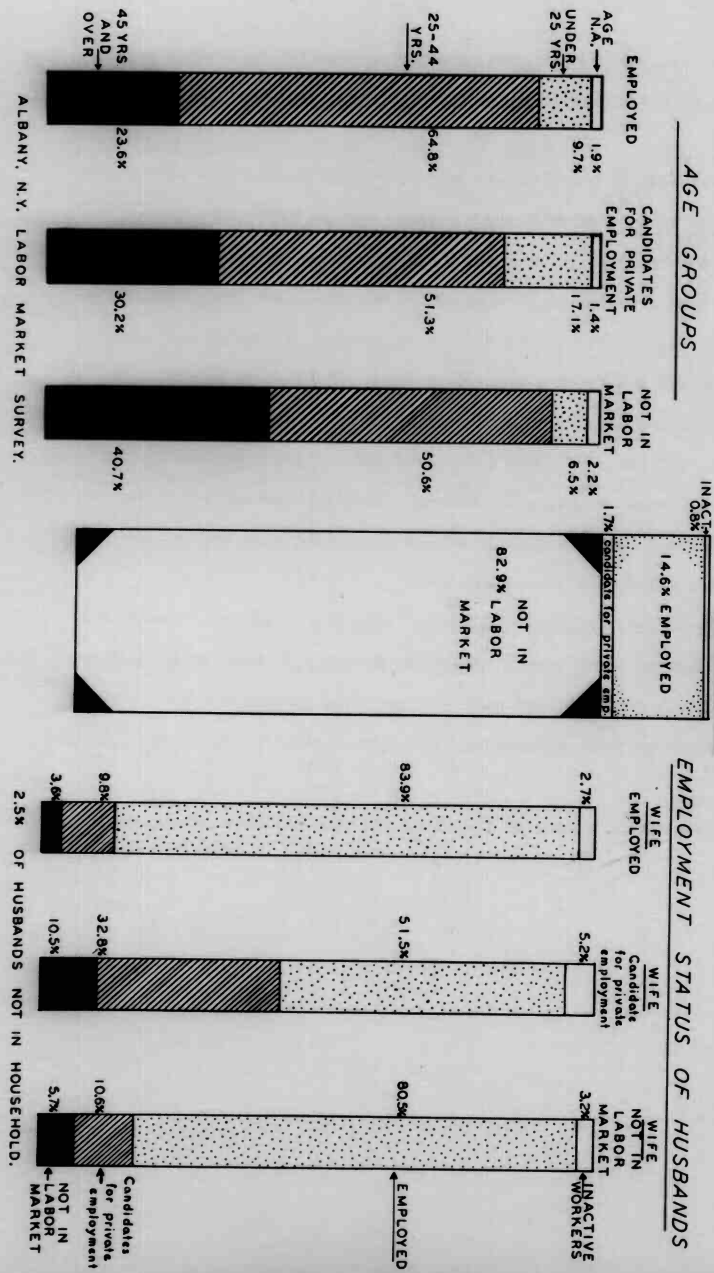
The employment status of the wives and of their husbands is shown in chart No. 18.

CHART NO. 18.

MARRIED WOMEN

EMPLOYMENT STATUS.

AGE GROUPS



EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF HUSBANDS

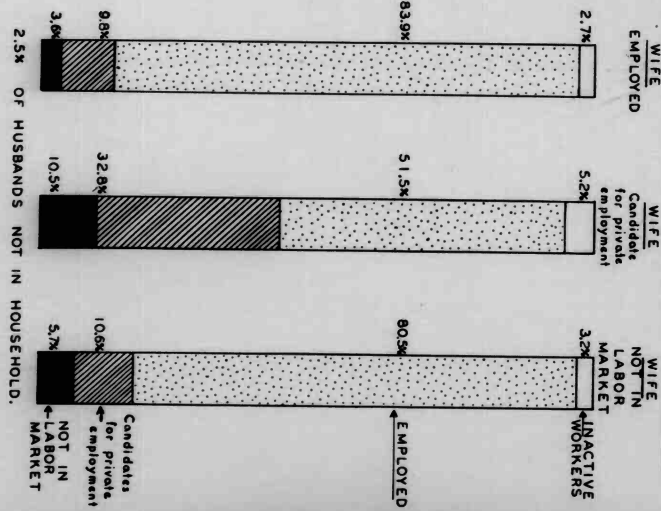


Table No. 70. Married Women Employment Status by Age Group (percentages)

Employment Status of Husbands, d.s.w.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Total All Married Women (Col. 2 + 3)	100.0	82.6	17.1	14.9	1.7	0.0
Husbands not in household	2.5	1.2	9.2	8.7	11.8	12.7
Husbands in household	97.5	98.8	90.8	91.3	88.2	87.3
Employed private	80.5	80.5	50.8	83.9	51.5	26.9
Candidates for priv. emp.	10.9	10.6	12.4	9.8	32.8	46.1
Temporarily inactive	3.1	3.2	2.9	2.7	5.2	5.2
Not in labor market	5.5	4.5	4.4	3.6	10.1	8.4
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

It is seen that of all the married women who were in the labor market, 9.2 percent of them had husbands who were not in the household. Of the others, whose husbands were in the household, 4.4 percent of the husbands were not in the labor market, though their wives were (these husbands are among the "permanently ill or disabled" discussed in Chapter III); a little over 80 percent were in private employment, about 3 percent were temporarily inactive workers, and almost 12½ percent were on program work or unemployed seeking work.

Of the married women in private employment, 91.3 percent had husbands in the household; of these husbands, nearly 84 percent were also in private employment; almost 10 percent were candidates for it; a little less than 3 percent were workers but temporarily inactive; and a little more than 3 percent were not in the labor market at all.

In the case of married women who were candidates for private employment, 88.2 percent had husbands in the household and 32.8 percent of these husbands were also candidates for private employment, only 51.5 percent having private employment, although 10.5 percent were not in the labor market. It is quite likely that in these latter cases the husbands were unable to work.

Married women and their husbands: social-economic groups of usual occupations: of all the married women in the labor market, it will be remembered, 9.2 percent had husbands outside the household and in the remaining 90.8 percent of the cases the husbands were in the household.

Table 71 shows the social-economic groups in which their usual occupations placed the married women in the labor market, and the social-economic groups of the usual occupations of their husbands.

Table No. 71. Married Women in Labor Market d.s.w.: Social-Economic Groups of Their Usual Occupations and Social-Economic Groups of Usual Occupations of Their Husbands
(in percentages)

Social-Economic Group of Usual Occupation	Total	Husbands not in Household	Inexperienced	No usual Occupation	Employment Status N A	Occupations Specified	Social-Economic Groups of Usual Occupations of Husbands							
							Professional Persons	Proprietors Managers etc.	Clerks and Kindred	Skilled Workers & Foremen	Semi-Skilled Workers	Unskilled Workers	Servant Classes	Other Classes
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Totals - add down	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No usual occupation	8.9	6.1	100.0	51.9	-	8.1	4.1	9.4	2.9	10.1	8.2	15.5	17.9	13.3
Employment status NA	0.2	-	-	-	75.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Occupation specified	90.9	100.0	93.9	100.0	25.0	100.0	95.9	100.0	97.1	100.0	91.8	84.5	82.1	86.7
Professional persons	9.9	13.1	-	-	-	-	9.7	33.8	9.2	13.9	7.5	2.5	3.6	1.5
Proprietors, mgrs., etc.	4.6	5.6	-	-	-	-	4.6	8.5	13.2	2.6	1.4	5.3	1.8	4.6
Clerks & kindred workers	45.2	26.2	-	15.4	-	-	47.6	49.3	59.2	65.0	38.7	19.2	25.5	13.8
Skilled Workers & foremen	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	0.6	0.8	2.2	-	-	-
Semi-skilled workers	22.7	24.3	-	30.8	-	-	22.5	5.6	9.8	12.8	32.8	39.2	30.9	46.2
Unskilled workers	16.7	30.8	-	53.8	100.0	-	14.6	2.8	8.0	4.9	16.7	22.4	38.2	33.9
Servant classes	99.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	-	98.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
Other classes	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	-	-	-	4.2	-	-	-
Totals - add across	100.0	9.0	0.1	2.1	0.3	1/	88.5	6.6	17.1	24.4	18.4	20.8	12.7	52.8
No usual occupation	100.0	6.2	0.9	12.4	-	-	80.5	3.3	19.8	8.8	23.0	20.9	24.2	45.5
Employment status NA	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Occupation specified	100.0	9.3	-	1.1	0.1	-	89.5	6.9	16.9	25.8	18.0	20.8	11.6	54.2
Professional persons	100.0	12.3	-	-	-	-	87.7	24.0	16.0	37.0	14.0	6.0	3.0	33.3
Proprietors, mgrs., etc.	100.0	11.3	-	-	-	-	88.7	12.8	48.9	14.9	8.5	6.4	8.5	75.0
Clerks & kindred workers	100.0	5.4	-	0.4	-	-	94.2	7.1	21.0	35.2	14.7	4.7	60.9	39.1
Skilled workers & foremen	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	10.0	20.0	40.0	30.0	-	-
Semi-skilled workers	100.0	9.9	-	1.5	-	-	88.6	1.7	7.3	14.7	26.3	29.7	20.3	63.8
Unskilled workers	100.0	17.2	-	3.6	0.5	-	78.7	1.3	9.3	8.6	20.5	31.8	28.5	51.2
Servant classes	100.0	17.4	-	3.7	0.5	-	78.4	1.3	9.4	8.7	20.8	30.9	28.9	48.8
Other classes	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-

1/ Columns 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 on each line add to 100 percent of the figure shown in column 6.

2/ Columns 13 and 14 on each line add to 100 percent of the figure shown in column 12.

About 9 percent of the husbands of these married women were reported as "not in the household" and 2.4 percent of them had no usual occupation or their employment status was NA. While nearly 10 percent of the wives were professional persons, 6.6 percent of their husbands were in the professions; 4.6 percent of the wives were proprietors or managers; but 17.1 percent of all the husbands. Whereas over 45 percent of the married women were usually employed in clerical occupations, only 24.4 percent of all the husbands were clerical workers. Of the wives, about one-sixth were servants but of the husbands only about one-sixteenth.

The reader may easily analyze for himself the social-economic status of the husbands of each group of married women. For instance, of the 45.2 percent of all married women in the labor market whose usual occupation was clerical in nature, 5.4 of their husbands were not in the household; less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 percent had husbands with no usual occupation. Of the husbands in the household who reported a usual occupation, 35.2 percent were also usually in clerical work, 21 percent were proprietors or managers of some kind of business, 7.1 percent were in a profession, 14.7 percent were skilled workers, 17.3 percent semi-skilled and 4.7 percent unskilled (of whom more than three-fifths were servants).

The widowed women represented 11.9 percent of all women in the labor market. Of these widows, 83.1 percent were employed d.s.w., 12.3 percent unemployed and seeking work and 4.6 percent inactive. This is not as good an employment status as that of either the single or married women. The widowed women constituted 11.9 percent of all women in the labor market, were only 11.5 percent of the employed, but were 13 percent of the unemployed work seekers and 15.7 percent of the temporarily inactive women workers.

Their ages and color and nativity are shown on Table 72.

Table No. 72. Widowed Women in the Labor Market: Color and Nativity, Age (in percentages)

	Total	Native Born White	Foreign Born White	Negro
Available Workers	100.0	82.1	12.9	5.0 (add across)
15-19 years old	-	100.0	100.0	100.0 (add down)
20-24 " "	0.4	0.3	-	2.7
25-34 " "	6.1	5.4	4.2	21.6
35-44 " "	20.3	20.5	14.7	32.5
45-64 " "	60.8	61.7	66.3	32.4
65 and over	9.5	8.6	14.8	10.8
Age NA	2.9	3.5	-	-

Of the total females included in the survey tabulations, 88.1 percent were native-whites, 9.7 percent were foreign-born white and 2.2 percent were negroes; but of all the widows, 78.1 percent were native white women, 19.5 percent were foreign-born white women and 2.4 percent negroes. The large percentage of foreign-born white women who were widowed is accounted for by the fact that the average age of the foreign-born is much higher than that of the other groups, immigration having been very restricted for years. There were only about 250 foreign-born females under 25 years old counted in the survey. Of the widows who were in the labor market, 82.1 percent were native white, 12.9 percent foreign-born white and 5 percent negroes.

The difference in the age range is noticeable in Table 72; 90.8 percent of the native white widows in the labor market being over 35 years old, but 95.8 percent of the foreign-born widows. Only 75.5 percent of the negro widows in the labor market were over 35 years old. On the other hand 21.6 percent of the negro widows in the labor market were from 25-to-34 years old, 4 times as large a relative percentage as that of the native white widows and 5 times the relative percentage of the foreign-born white widows. Whether this indicates that negro men die younger than white men, or whether the negro widows are under greater compulsion to enter the labor market is not clearly disclosed by the statistics, but both assumptions may be reasonable.

Table 73 shows the employment status of the widows in the labor market by color and nativity and age. Note that unemployment was 50 percent heavier among negro widows than among native white widows.

Table No. 73. Widowed Women in the Labor Market: Employment Status, by Color and Nativity, and Age (in percentages)

(11.9 percent of all women in labor market)

	Total	Native-Born White	Foreign-Born White	Negro
Available Workers - widowed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed (priv & program)	83.1	83.0	85.3	78.4
15 - 19 years old	-	-	-	-
20 - 24 " "	0.3	0.4	-	-
25 - 34 " "	6.9	6.2	4.9	24.1
35 - 44 " "	20.2	20.5	13.6	34.5
45 - 64 " "	60.7	61.4	66.7	31.0
65 and over	9.3	8.3	14.8	10.4
Age NA	2.6	3.2	-	-
Unemployed (seeking work)	12.3	12.4	9.5	18.9
15 - 19 years old	-	-	-	-
20 - 24 " "	1.1	-	-	14.3
25 - 34 " "	2.2	1.3	-	14.3
35 - 44 " "	20.9	20.0	22.2	28.6
45 - 64 " "	60.4	62.7	55.6	42.8
65 and over	9.9	9.3	22.2	-
Age NA	5.5	6.7	-	-
Temporarily Inactive Workers	4.6	4.6	5.2	2.7
15 - 19 years old	-	-	-	-
20 - 24 " "	-	-	-	-
25 - 34 " "	2.9	3.6	-	-
35 - 44 " "	20.6	21.4	20.0	-
45 - 64 " "	64.7	64.3	80.0	-
65 and over	11.8	10.7	-	100.0
Age NA	-	-	-	-
Available workers -(read across)	100.0	82.1	12.9	5.0
Employed	100.0	82.1	13.2	4.7
Unemployed (seeking work)	100.0	82.4	9.9	7.7
Temporarily Inactive	100.0	82.4	14.7	2.9

The divorced and separated women represented 5.9 percent of all the women in the labor market. About 82 percent of them were employed either privately or on program work, 12 percent of them were unemployed and seeking work, 6 percent temporarily inactive d.s.w.

Table No. 74. Divorced and separated women in the Labor Market: Color and Nativity, Age (in percentages)

	Total	Native Born White	Foreign Born White	Negro
Available Workers	100.0	88.0	6.8	5.2 (add across)
		100.0	100.0	100.0 (add down)
15-19 years old	0.3	-	-	5.3
20-24 " "	5.4	5.9	-	5.3
25-34 " "	30.4	30.9	16.0	42.1
35-44 " "	32.1	32.7	28.0	26.3
45-64 " "	28.8	27.8	52.0	15.8
65 and over	1.4	1.2	4.0	-
Age NA	1.6	1.5	-	5.2

Of all the divorced and separated women tabulated in this survey, 85.8 percent were native-born white, 9 percent were foreign-born white and 5.2 percent negroes; among those in the labor market the native-born white women represented 88 percent and the foreign-born white women only 6.8 percent. Whereas over 50 percent of the divorced and separated negro women in the labor market were under 35 years of age, only about 37 percent of the native-born white women were under 35, and only 16 percent of the foreign-born white women.

The employment status of the separated and divorced women in the labor market d.s.w. is shown in Table 75, by color and nativity and age.

Note that 21 percent of the negro women who had been divorced or were separated from their husbands were unemployed and seeking work, as against

Table No. 75. Divorced and Separated Women in the Labor Market: Employment Status by Color and Nativity and Age (in percentages)

(5.9 percent of all women in labor market)

	Total	Native-Born White	Foreign-Born White	Negro
Available Workers - divorced and separated	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>Employed (priv & program)</u>	82.0 100.0	83.3 100.0	72.0 100.0	73.7 100.0
15 - 19 years old	-	-	-	-
20 - 24 " "	5.0	5.2	-	7.2
25 - 34 " "	31.8	31.5	22.2	50.0
35 - 44 " "	33.4	34.1	33.3	21.4
45 - 64 " "	26.8	26.3	44.5	14.3
65 and over	1.3	1.5	-	-
Age NA	1.7	1.4	-	7.1
<u>Unemployed (seeking work)</u>	12.0 100.0	11.4 100.0	12.0 100.0	21.0 100.0
15 - 19 years old	-	-	-	-
20 - 24 " "	9.1	10.8	-	-
25 - 34 " "	22.7	24.3	-	25.0
35 - 44 " "	25.0	21.6	33.3	50.0
45 - 64 " "	40.9	40.6	66.7	25.0
65 and over	-	-	-	-
Age NA	2.3	2.7	-	-
<u>Temporarily Inactive Workers</u>	6.0 100.0	5.3 100.0	16.0 100.0	5.3 100.0
15 - 19 years old	4.5	-	-	100.0
20 - 24 " "	4.5	5.9	-	-
25 - 34 " "	27.3	35.3	-	-
35 - 44 " "	27.3	35.3	-	-
45 - 64 " "	31.9	23.5	75.0	-
65 and over	4.5	-	25.0	-
Age NA	-	-	-	-
Available workers - read across	100.0	88.0	6.8	5.2
Employed	100.0	89.4	6.0	4.6
Unemployed (seeking work)	100.0	84.1	6.8	9.1
Temporarily inactive	100.0	77.3	16.2	4.5

12 percent of the foreign-born whites and about 11.4 percent of the native white women. However, the temporarily inactive represented 3 times as many, relatively, among the foreign-born white women as among either the native white or negro women.

Social-Economic Groups of Women in the Labor Market

The women privately employed d.s.w. were in occupations which placed them in the following groups:

	Percent
Professional persons	10.6
Proprietors, managers, etc.	3.3
Clerks and kindred workers	46.3
Skilled workers and forewomen	0.4
Semi-skilled workers	21.1
Unskilled (servants)	18.3
	100.0

Of these privately employed women, 46.3 percent were clerical workers, 21.1 percent semi-skilled workers. Thus, 67.4 percent of all the women in private employment d.s.w., were clerks, cashiers, telephone operators, waitresses, salesladies in stores, etc. About 10.6 percent were professional persons and 3.3 percent proprietors, managers and officials; 18.3 percent were servants. The remaining 0.4 percent were skilled workers and forewomen.

A little over 90 percent were working at their "last full-time" jobs. Another 4.5 percent never had a full-time job and for 0.2 percent the status was NA. Only 4.9 percent of them were working during the survey week at other than their last full-time jobs. Of this comparatively small number, about 9.5 percent were in professional work, about 1.6 percent were proprietors, managers, etc., 23.4 percent were clerical workers, about 24.2 percent semi-skilled and about 41.3 percent unskilled (all servants).

To get a fair comparison between the social-economic group of survey week job and that of the last full-time job, the following table includes only the women who composed the 4.9 percent working d.s.w. at other than their last full-time job.

Of these women who were not working at their last full-time job, clearly the servants represented the largest group; it is interesting that only 62.5 percent of these women who were employed as servants d.s.w. had been servants in their last full-time job, while 25 percent of them had in their last full-time job been semi-skilled workers, about 9.6 percent of them had been clerks, less than 2 percent skilled workers and only 1 percent professional people. That most of these changes from other kinds of work to enter domestic service was brought about by necessity under depression conditions can be the only assumption.

Among the semi-skilled workers, 72.1 percent had also been in the semi-skilled group under their last full-time jobs, 6.6 percent of them had formerly been servants; a large section, 18 percent had been clerical workers, and 3.3 percent had formerly been professional workers. These changes may not reflect as great an economic adjustment perhaps as the changes just brought out in the servant group, since many semi-skilled jobs may be as desirable in point of pay and working conditions as were the former jobs. Doubtless the changes were more or less forced by conditions of the past few years, however.

In the clerical group there seem to be fewer changes of occupation than in the other groups: 88.1 percent of the survey week clerical workers had been clerical workers also in their last full-time jobs, 8.5 percent had previously been semi-skilled and 3.4 percent servants.

Table No. 76.

Women in the Labor Market, Privately Employed d.s.w. at other than Last-Full Time Job: Social-Economic Group of Survey Week Job by Social-Economic Group of Last Full-Time Job (4.9 percent of all privately employed women)
(in percentages)

Social-Economic Group of Last Full-Time Job	Social-Economic Group of Survey Week Job					
	Total	Professional Persons	Proprietors Managers etc.	Clerks	Skilled Workers Foremen	Semi-Skilled Workers (servants)
Total	100.0	9.5	1.6	23.4	-	41.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0
Professional Persons	9.1	83.3	-	-	-	1.0
Proprietors, Mgrs, Officials	0.8	-	50.0	-	-	-
Clerks, kindred workers	30.9	16.7	25.0	88.1	-	9.6
Skilled workers & foremen	0.8	-	-	-	-	1.9
Semi-skilled workers	30.2	-	25.0	8.5	-	25.0
Unskilled workers-servants	28.2	-	-	3.4	-	62.5
						(add across) (add down)

192.

About 15.5 percent of these women working at other than their last full-time jobs d.s.w. had entered the servant group from employment in their last full-time jobs in other groups; and about 2.4 percent had since their last full-time jobs left domestic service for clerical and semi-skilled occupations.

One-sixth of these survey week professional women had previously been clerks.

The social-economic groups of usual occupation as reported by women in the labor market are shown according to their employment status d.s.w. in the following chart and table.

It is to be noted that all of the 2.7 percent of the women in the labor market who were inexperienced were either candidates for private employment or temporarily inactive d.s.w. The inexperienced represented 18.2 percent of all candidates for private employment, and those who reported "no usual occupation" represented another 16.7 percent.

Chart 19 shows that a very negligible number of the proprietors and managers group were candidates for private employment (seeking work or employed on program work). The largest group was among the clerks, with the semi-skilled workers and the unskilled workers next in order. These three groups and the professional women showed percentages relatively lower than the same groups among the privately employed. However among the temporarily inactive only the clerks and professional women showed relatively smaller percentages than the same groups among the privately employed.

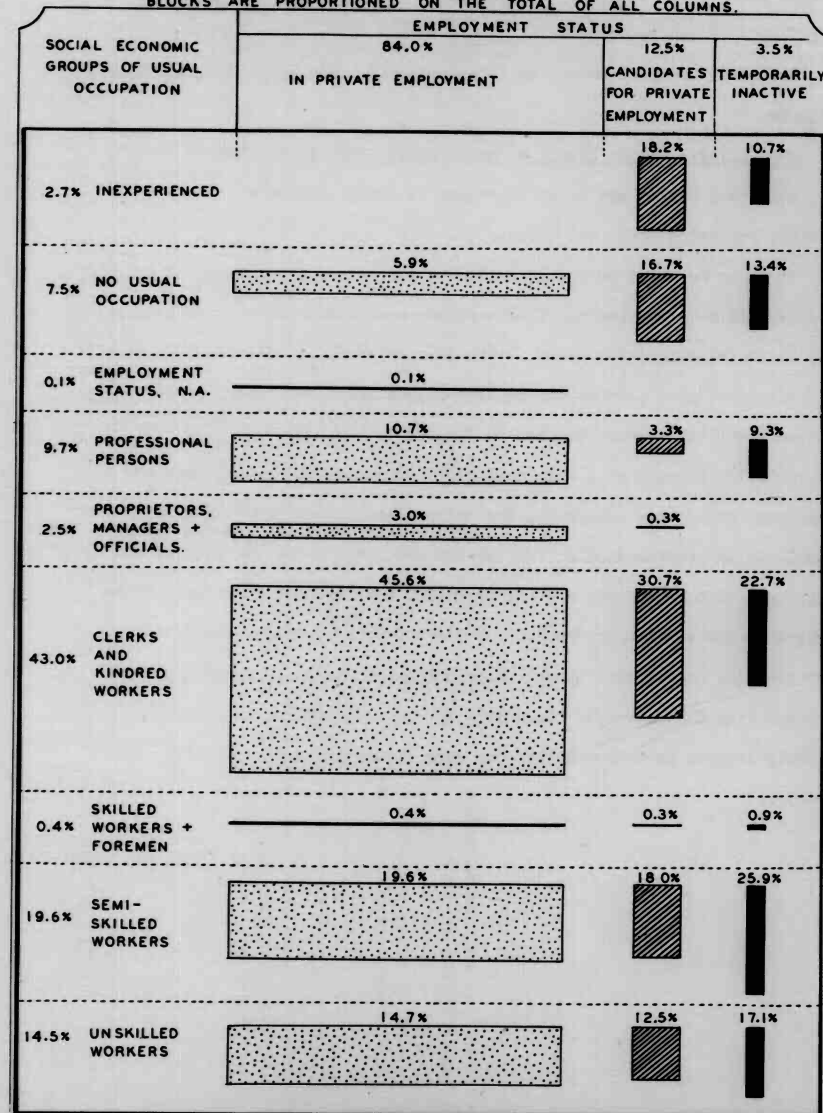
193.

CHART
NO. 19

WOMEN¹ IN THE LABOR MARKET

SOCIAL ECONOMIC GROUPS OF USUAL OCCUPATION BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS D.S.W.

PERCENTAGES ADD DOWN TO 100% EACH COLUMN.
BLOCKS ARE PROPORTIONED ON THE TOTAL OF ALL COLUMNS.



ALBANY LABOR MARKET SURVEY.
SURVEY WEEK, MAY 7-13, 1939.

¹ WOMEN = 32.2% OF
ALL AVAILABLE WORKERS

Table No. 77. Women in the Labor Market: Employment Status d.s.w.
and Social-Economic Group of Usual Occupation
(in percentages)

Social-Economic Group of Usual Occupation	Employment Status d. s. w.					
	Total	In Private Employment	On Program Employment	Unemployed; Seeking Work	Temporarily Inactive	Prog. Emp. and Seeking Work (cols 3+4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
All available women workers	100.0	84.0	1.3	11.2	3.5	12.5
Usual occupation	2.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Inexperienced	7.5	5.9	27.1	20.3	10.7	18.2
No usual occupation	0.1	0.1	-	15.5	13.4	16.7
Employment status NA	9.7	10.7	3.5	3.3	9.3	-
Professional persons	2.5	3.0	-	0.3	-	3.3
Proprietors, mgrs., off.	43.0	45.6	42.3	29.4	22.7	30.7
Clerks and kindred workers	0.4	0.4	-	0.3	0.9	0.3
Skilled workers & foremen	19.6	19.6	21.2	17.6	25.9	18.0
Semi-skilled workers	14.5	14.7	5.9	13.3	17.1	12.5
Unskilled workers						

¹ Practically all servants

Industry Groups of Women in the Labor Market.

A comparison of the distribution of women among industry groups according to their occupations in 1930, in 1939 during survey week, and according to usual occupations, reflects changes in the employment of women among the various groups of industries during the past decade.

Whereas, of all women "gainfully occupied" in 1930, the manufacturing and mechanical industries employed 14.6 percent, in 1939 only 10.9 percent of all women in private employment were working in these industries. (The "gainfully occupied" in 1930 were practically all in private employment, the full impact of the depression having hardly affected employment seriously at the time of the U.S. Census, and all employment then being what is called private employment - see Definition of Terms. Therefore the comparison of industry-groups as employers in 1930 with their 1939 relative standing, measured by those workers in private employment, is reasonable.) Of all the women with program employment in 1939 (who represented only 1.4 percent of all females available workers tabulated in the survey), 37.6 percent were in manufacturing and mechanical industries; the actual number is relatively small, very largely engaged in sewing and similar work projects.

The transportation and communications industries, likewise the professional services, employed a larger percentage of the women workers in 1930 than they did in 1939; but the trade group, miscellaneous public service, domestic and personal service, employed relatively more of the women in 1939 than in 1930 on a comparable basis. A decidedly larger percentage of the female workers were classed among clerical occupations in 1939 than in 1930.

Table No. 78. Women in the Labor Market: Industry Groups of Survey Week Jobs, of Usual Occupations, and of Occupations in 1930 per U. S. Census (in percentages)

Industry Group of Occupation	1930 Gainfully Occupied ^{1/}	Industry Groups of Usual Occupations, by Employment Status d.s.w. ^{2/}				
		1939 Survey Week Job ^{2/}		Usual Occupations		Temporarily Inactive
		Private	Employed Program	Employed Private	In Market for Private Employment Total	
Total Women in Labor Market No usual occupation and NA Inexperienced	-	-	-	6.0	16.7	13.4
Industry specified	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.0	18.2	10.7
Manufacturing & Mechanical ^{3/}	14.6	10.9	37.6	11.3	65.1	75.9
Transportation & Communication	3.7	2.2	-	2.5	1.6	2.4
Trade	9.6	10.9	-	10.1	14.3	15.9
Public service, n.e.c. ^{4/}	0.3	0.7	1.2	0.6	-	-
Professional service	14.2	11.4	4.7	12.3	6.1	12.2
Domestic and personal service	27.8	28.9	7.1	26.0	27.4	36.6
Clerical occupations	29.8	35.0	49.4	37.2	50.0	12.8

^{1/} U.S. Census

^{2/} Albany Labor Market Survey - week May 7 - 13, 1939

^{3/} This classification is not strictly comparable with that used in Chapter I, which permits a finer breakdown. Here electric and gas public utilities are included in Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries; here Transportation is combined with Communications, whereas in Chapter I the data was from sources other than the survey and permitted Transportation to be shown separately. See Definition of Terms.

^{4/} This includes miscellaneous Civil Service, but not all governmental employees. See Definition of Terms.

It is significant that if these women workers in the labor market who were privately employed in 1939, and had usual occupations, had had employment at their usual occupations and in their usual industry groups, a slightly larger percentage of them would have been in manufacturing and mechanical industries than actually were so employed, but still not as many as in 1930; the same is true of transportation and communications and of the professional services. Relatively fewer than actually were employed in the trade group and in domestic and personal services would have been so employed if they had been working in the industry groups of their usual occupations.

Of the women in private employment d.s.w., 88.2 percent were working at their usual occupations and 11.8 percent at other occupations. Over half of this 11.8 percent had no usual occupation (6 percent), about 2.1 percent were in the same industry but at a different occupation, and 3.7 percent were working in a different industry as well as at a different occupation.

The situation among women who were in the market for private employment during survey week in 1939 brings out quite vividly the industry groups which, either under the influence of depression or because permanently changed conditions affecting employment of women, were not employing them d.s.w. in the same proportions as in 1930. Of the women prospects for private employment d.s.w. (including the very small number who were on program work), 19.4 percent of those who could claim a "usual occupation" placed themselves as usually in the manufacturing and mechanical industries; 14.3 percent of them in the trade group, both disproportionate, relatively, to 1930. But in personal and domestic service the percentages of both privately employed and prospects for private employment were not much different from 1930. However, of the latter, over one-sixth were unable to claim a usual occupation and 18.2

percent were inexperienced - a large section of the inexperienced being of youthful age.

Thus it is clear that the natural thing had happened during difficult employment times - those with no usual occupation and no experience in the labor market constituted a heavy percentage (35 percent) of the women who were without private employment. Among those "temporarily inactive", laid off temporarily for one reason or another, 24 percent were without a usual occupation or any experience.

CHAPTER VII

YOUTH IN THE LABOR MARKET

Youth is a somewhat relative term - but as used here it is arbitrarily applied on an age basis only. The range is from 16 years, when compulsory school education eases and many enter the labor market, to 29 years. That this latter figure seems to stretch the term a little is realized. A great deal has been written and spoken, however, about the employment difficulties encountered by school graduates since the long depression set in, and to include those who may have entered the labor market from 1930 on seems reasonable in order to examine their employment status alongside that of more recent school graduates.

The 16-to-29 age range represents 22.9 percent of the persons covered by this survey, 30.6 percent of all available workers in the labor market (15.8 percent of those outside the labor market), but 40.2 percent of all who were seeking work (including those who were employed on program work).

The youngest group in this youth range is from 16-to-19. (The interval 16-to-19 is shorter by one year than the succeeding age-groups here discussed and, to that degree, strictly speaking, cannot be compared). Only 6.3 percent of all persons in the survey were in this 16-to-19 age group. Of those still going to school, or for other reasons not in the labor market, 7.8 percent were in the 16-to-19 group. A rather substantial number from this age group had entered the labor market however, representing 4.8 percent of the total available workers; but this youngest of the "youth" age groups took up 12.5 percent of those seeking work (including the 6.2 percent who were program workers).

Youth from 20-to-24, as a group, includes many recent graduates of high school and college. The survey indicates that this group has also experienced difficulty in getting employment. Over 17 percent of those in the labor market

Table No. 79. YOUTH IN THE LABOR MARKET: EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY SEX AND AGE^{1/}

(in percentages)

Sex and Age	Total		Not in Labor Market		In Labor Market		In Private Employment		In Market for Pri. Emp.		Temporarily Inactive		Program Workers Only	
	% of Youth only	% of All Ages	% of Youth only	% of All Ages	% of Youth only	% of All Ages	% of Youth only	% of All Ages	% of Youth only	% of All Ages	% of Youth only	% of All Ages	% of Youth only	% of All Ages
BOTH SEXES 16-29	100.0	22.9	100.0	15.8	100.0	30.6	100.0	29.3	100.0	40.2	100.0	20.4	100.0	25.8
16 years old	6.3	1.4	16.7	2.7	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.1	1.2	0.5	-	-	2.8	0.7
17 years old	7.0	1.6	15.3	2.4	2.3	0.7	1.3	0.4	6.5	2.6	-	-	3.4	0.9
18 years old	7.3	1.7	10.7	1.7	5.4	1.7	3.8	1.1	11.5	4.6	6.0	1.2	8.9	2.3
19 years old	6.9	1.6	6.4	1.0	7.2	2.2	6.0	1.8	12.0	4.8	10.5	2.2	8.9	2.3
16-19 years old	27.5	6.5	49.1	7.8	15.5	4.8	11.6	3.4	31.2	12.5	8.3	1.7	24.0	6.2
20-24 years old	36.6	8.4	23.0	3.6	44.1	13.5	44.4	13.0	43.2	17.4	24.8	5.1	39.0	10.1
25-29 years old	35.9	8.2	27.9	4.4	40.4	12.3	44.0	12.9	25.6	10.3	39.9	8.1	37.0	9.5
MALES 16-29	100.0	22.4	100.0	15.8	100.0	25.6	100.0	24.1	100.0	35.5	100.0	17.2	100.0	23.5
16 years old	6.9	1.5	28.3	4.5	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.9	0.3	-	-	1.8	0.4
17 years old	7.5	1.7	24.8	3.9	2.5	0.6	1.4	0.3	5.7	2.0	8.0	1.4	4.4	1.0
18 years old	7.6	1.7	16.9	2.7	4.9	1.3	3.4	0.8	10.6	3.8	8.0	1.4	8.9	2.1
19 years old	7.1	1.6	10.4	1.6	6.2	1.6	4.9	1.2	10.9	3.9	6.7	1.1	8.8	2.1
16-19 years old	29.1	6.5	80.4	12.7	14.3	3.7	10.3	2.5	28.1	10.0	22.7	3.9	23.9	5.6
20-24 years old	36.5	8.2	17.5	2.8	42.0	10.7	42.0	10.1	42.0	14.9	41.3	7.1	35.4	8.3
25-29 years old	34.4	7.7	2.1	0.3	43.7	11.2	47.7	11.5	29.9	10.6	36.0	6.2	40.7	9.6
FEMALES 16-29	100.0	23.3	100.0	15.8	100.0	41.2	100.0	40.1	100.0	51.9	100.0	26.9	100.0	38.8
16 years old	5.9	1.4	11.7	1.9	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.7	0.9	-	-	6.1	2.4
17 years old	6.5	1.5	11.3	1.8	2.2	0.9	1.1	0.4	7.9	4.1	3.5	0.9	-	-
18 years old	7.0	1.6	8.2	1.3	5.9	2.4	4.3	1.7	13.1	6.8	13.8	3.7	9.1	3.5
19 years old	6.7	1.6	4.7	0.7	8.6	3.6	7.5	3.0	13.8	7.1	10.3	2.8	9.1	3.5
16-19 years old	26.1	6.1	35.9	5.7	17.2	7.1	13.2	5.3	36.5	18.9	27.6	7.4	24.3	9.4
20-24 years old	36.6	8.5	25.3	4.0	46.9	19.3	47.4	19.0	45.3	23.5	37.9	10.2	51.5	20.0
25-29 years old	37.3	8.7	38.8	6.1	35.9	14.8	39.4	15.8	18.2	9.5	34.5	9.3	24.2	9.4

^{1/}Percentages on this table are to be read vertically only. Example: ("Not in the Labor Market" group): 15.8 percent of all persons of both sexes and all ages who were "Not in the Labor Market" were 16-to-29 years of age.

who were seeking work (including 10 percent on program employment) fell in this age group. Only 13.5 percent of all workers were of the 20-to-24 age, however.

The third working-age group, from 25-to-29, includes graduates and others who left school 8 or 10 years ago. Many of them were once, in the same boat as the younger group, mitigated somewhat by the passage of time during which they very apparently fitted themselves to some available jobs. Quite likely many went to work on jobs other than those for which they had prepared, perhaps often utilizing less than their full capabilities.^{1/} This group represented 12.3 percent of the labor market but only 10.3 percent of those who were candidates for private employment. This reflects a somewhat better employment situation than general commentaries might lead one to expect among those who entered the labor market during the earlier and middle years of the long depression. In fact, these people 25-to-29 years old were in better-than-average shape, since only 10.3 percent of them, against 14.1 percent of all available workers, were candidates for private employment.

Nearly 1760 persons out of the survey total were 16 years old, about 1930 were 17, 2020 were 18, and a few more than 1900 were 19. More than 7600 were thus in the 16-to-19 age-group. The 20-to-24 group included slightly over 10,100 persons and the 25-to-29 group slightly under 10,000. All told, this youth group numbered around 27,700 persons of whom 47 percent were males, and 53 percent females. About 64 percent were in the labor market.

The relative importance of these youthful age groups to the labor market is shown graphically in chart 20. Note their gradual entry into the labor market, beginning at age 16 when only 6.3 percent had entered the market. This percentage more than tripled for the 17-year-olds, jumped to nearly half of the 18-year-group, and to two-thirds of the 19-year-old

1/ This statement is based on opinion and general knowledge rather than on information revealed by the survey.

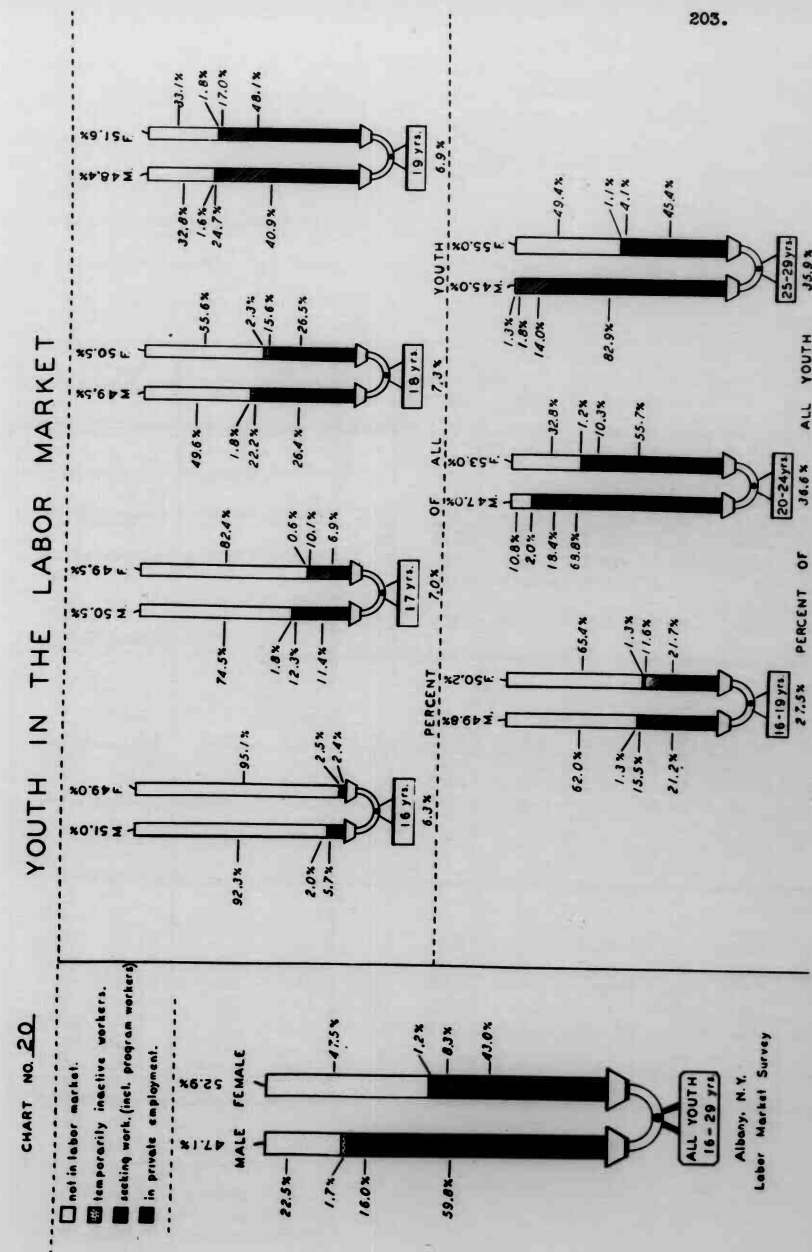


Table No. 80. YOUTH IN THE LABOR MARKET, SEX AND AGE, BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS

(in percentages)

Employment Status	Total All Ages		Total Youth 16-to-29		Age 16		Age 17		Age 18		Age 19		Age 16-19		Age 20-24		Age 25-29	
<u>BOTH SEXES</u>																		
Not in Labor Market	51.9		35.7		93.7		78.4		52.6		33.0		63.7		22.5		27.8	
In Labor Market	48.1	100.0	64.3	100.0	6.3	100.0	21.6	100.0	47.4	100.0	67.0	100.0	36.3	100.0	77.5	100.0	72.2	100.0
In Private Employment	39.7	82.5	50.9	79.2	4.1	64.9	9.2	42.4	26.4	55.8	44.6	66.5	21.5	59.1	61.8	79.8	62.3	86.2
Seeking Work (incl. Program)	6.8	14.1	12.0	18.6	2.2	35.1	11.2	51.8	18.9	39.8	20.7	30.9	13.5	37.3	14.1	18.2	8.5	11.8
Temporarily Inactive	1.6	3.4	1.4	2.2	-	-	1.2	5.8	2.1	4.4	1.7	2.6	1.3	3.6	1.6	2.0	1.4	2.0
Program Workers only	1.4	2.9	1.6	2.4	0.7	10.8	0.8	3.6	1.9	4.1	2.0	3.0	1.4	3.8	1.7	2.2	1.6	2.3
<u>MALES</u>																		
Not in Labor Market	31.9		22.5		92.3		74.5		49.6		32.8		62.0		10.8		1.3	
In Labor Market	68.1	100.0	77.5	100.0	7.7	100.0	25.5	100.0	50.4	100.0	67.2	100.0	38.0	100.0	89.2	100.0	98.7	100.0
In Private Employment	55.7	81.8	59.8	77.1	5.7	73.9	11.4	44.6	26.4	52.4	40.9	60.9	21.2	55.7	68.8	77.1	82.9	84.0
Seeking Work (incl. Program)	10.1	14.9	16.0	20.7	2.0	26.1	12.3	48.2	22.2	44.0	24.7	36.7	15.5	40.8	18.4	20.7	14.0	14.2
Temporarily Inactive	2.3	3.3	1.7	2.2	-	-	1.8	7.2	1.8	3.6	1.6	2.4	1.3	3.5	2.0	2.2	1.8	1.8
Program Workers only	2.5	3.7	2.6	3.3	0.7	8.7	1.5	6.0	3.0	6.0	3.2	4.8	2.1	5.6	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.1
<u>FEMALES</u>																		
Not in Labor Market	70.3		47.5		95.1		82.4		55.6		33.1		65.4		32.8		49.4	
In Labor Market	29.7	100.0	52.5	100.0	4.9	100.0	17.6	100.0	44.4	100.0	66.9	100.0	34.6	100.0	67.2	100.0	50.6	100.0
In Private Employment	25.0	84.0	43.0	81.9	2.4	50.0	6.9	39.3	26.5	59.6	48.1	71.8	21.7	62.8	55.7	82.9	45.4	89.8
Seeking Work (incl. Program)	3.7	12.5	8.3	15.8	2.5	50.0	10.1	57.1	15.6	35.1	17.0	25.5	11.6	33.6	10.3	15.3	4.1	8.0
Temporarily Inactive	1.0	3.5	1.2	2.3	-	-	0.6	3.6	2.3	5.3	1.8	2.7	1.3	3.6	1.2	1.8	1.1	2.2
Program Workers only	0.4	1.4	0.7	1.3	0.7	14.3	-	-	0.9	2.0	0.9	1.4	0.6	1.8	1.0	1.4	0.4	0.9

group. The labor market drew 77.5 percent of the 20-to-24 age-group but drew a slightly lower proportion from the 25-to-29 group, 72.2 percent.

The rapid decrease in the percentage of males remaining outside the labor market is seen almost at a glance, starting with 92.3 percent at age 16 and ending with 1.3 percent in the 25-to-29 age group.

The labor market attracted only 4.9 percent of the 16-year-old girls, leaving 95.1 percent outside the labor market. In succeeding ages rapidly increasing percentages entered the labor market; only 32.8 percent of the 20-to-24 group remained outside. However, the marriage market evidently called many of the women in their later 20's, as 49.4 percent of the 25-to-29 age-group remained outside the labor market, a sharp reversal.

The depression difficulties of the younger people in finding jobs is brought out in statistical relief by a comparison of the Albany Labor Market in 1939 with 1930.

Table No. 81. Percent of Youth in the Albany Labor Market
1939 Compared with 1930

Sex and Age Groups	1939 (per Albany Labor Market Survey)	1930 (per U. S. Census) ^{1/}
	Percent in Labor Market	Percent Gainfully Occupied ^{2/}
<u>Males</u>		
16 years	7.7	20.7
17 "	25.5	44.1
18-19 "	58.5	68.4
20-24 "	89.2	89.2
25-29 "	<u>98.7</u>	<u>98.1</u>
16-29 years	77.5	82.9
<u>Females</u>		
16 years	4.9	15.8
17 "	17.6	37.3
18-19 "	55.5	57.8
20-24 "	67.2	57.2
25-29 "	<u>50.6</u>	<u>41.3</u>
16-29 years	52.5	47.9

^{1/} Volume 3, Part 2.

^{2/} Includes both persons "gainfully employed" at time of census and persons usually working but temporarily unemployed. Not strictly comparable with "labor market" - see Definition of Terms.

The Young Men 16-to-19 Years Old

The survey clearly reveals that fewer young men in their late 'teens went to work or were seeking it in 1939 than in 1930. The combined effect of the long depression and great technological advances since 1930, together, encouraged a longer school attendance and delay in entering the labor market.

Male youth 16 years old in the labor market numbered less than 70, out of the survey total of about 900 for this age; but in 1930 the U.S. Census showed 176, or over a fifth of the 851 young men of this age, as "gainfully occupied".^{1/}

Nearly half of the 17-year-old males were among the gainfully employed in 1930, but only a little over a fourth in 1939.

While in 1930 the labor market drew more than two-thirds of the 18-and-19 year age groups, in 1939 only 58.5 percent of these ages were in the market.

Of about 1440 young men between 16-and-19 years old who had joined the ranks of the workers in 1939, only 55.7 percent were in private employ; 40.8 percent were prospects for private employment, including 5.6 percent who were working on relief programs and 35.2 percent actively seeking work; and 3.5 percent were temporarily inactive during survey week. Here again the special difficulty encountered by young men seeking work comes into clear focus. Nearly 15 percent of all male workers were candidates for private employment (including 3.7 percent on program work), but over 35 percent of these young men just entering upon their working careers were without any employment (even program relief work), and were actively seeking work at the time of this survey. Only 6 of these work-seekers were married;

^{1/}Not strictly comparable perhaps - See Definition of Terms.

in fact, less than 20 of the 16-to-19 males in the labor market were married, 12 of them being employed. It is of course a rather early age for marriage.

There were about 800 males from 16-to-19 years of age in private employment; this is 2½ percent of all males privately employed. They reported that their usual occupations fell in the main social-economic groups as follows:

No usual occupation	39.6 percent
Proprietors, managers and officials	0.8 "
Clerks and kindred workers	23.1 "
Skilled workers and foremen	5.2 "
Semi-skilled workers	17.9 "
Unskilled workers (almost half in servant classes)	13.4 "

About 80 males of this age were on relief program work, and three-fourths of these had no usual occupation. The other 20 were divided, 3 as skilled, 6 as semi-skilled, and 11 as unskilled workers.

Those actively seeking work numbered about 510 and fell in the following classes:

Inexperienced	51.5 percent
No usual occupation	34.9 "
Professional	0.6 "
Proprietors, managers and officials	0.6 "
Clerks and kindred workers	5.9 "
Semi-skilled workers	2.4 "
Unskilled workers	4.1 "

The remaining 50 youth from 16-to-19 years old were temporarily inactive during survey week. Of them, about 27 were inexperienced, 12 had no usual occupation, 3 were clerks, 3 were semi-skilled, 5 were unskilled.

Hence this 16-to-19 youth group in the labor market was made up about as follows:

Table No. 82.

Social-Economic Groups	Total	
	In the Labor Market	Candidates for Private Employment
Inexperienced	285	260
No usual occupation	567	235
Professional	3	3
Proprietors, managers, officials	10	3
Clerks, and kindred workers	220	30
Skilled workers	45	4
Semi-skilled workers	165	20
Unskilled workers	145	35
	1440	590

It appears that, of the nearly 600 male youth in their late 'teens who were seeking work or had program work, 44 percent were inexperienced and 40 percent were unable to claim any "usual" occupation, the latter having had no employment of more than short duration - perhaps a succession of short jobs in some cases. Only 16 percent of the total could place themselves definitely in a social-economic group: about 5 percent in the clerical occupations, 3.4 percent semi-skilled, 6 percent unskilled (1 percent servants), and only $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 percent each in the professional, proprietor or manager, and skilled grades.

The males aged 16-to-19 years constituted $3\frac{2}{3}$ percent of all available workers, but only $2\frac{1}{2}$ percent of all privately employed. They represented 5.6 percent of the program workers, nearly $11\frac{1}{2}$ percent of all who were entirely unemployed and actively seeking work during survey week. Combining these latter two groups, it is found that about 10 percent of all male prospects for private employment were in this youthful age group which accounted for only $3\frac{2}{3}$ percent of all the available workers in the labor market. These youth constituted 29.2 percent of all male workers who were "inexperienced" and had "no usual occupation".

It is easy to understand the large percentage of "inexperienced" workers and those with "no usual occupation" at these early working ages. Yet, in what might, before 1930, have been referred to as "normal times", most of the 18-and-19 year-old youth would probably have acquired some experience in what they would have considered "usual occupations". It is hard to believe they would have accounted for as much as 29 percent of the total males of all ages with no experience and "no usual occupation", nearly 8 times their proportion of all male workers in the labor market. In those more normal days, outside of the very youngest, those with no "usual" occupation would (perhaps with some inaccuracy) have been referred to as "drifters". This term cannot fairly be applied under present conditions.

Men in Their Early Twenties

Young men 20-to-24 years of age numbered approximately 4750, of whom those in the labor market during survey week numbered about 4240. Of the latter, 77.1 percent were in private employment, 2.2 percent were temporarily inactive, 20.7 percent were prospects for private employment (including 2.8 percent on program relief). These youth apparently were better situated than their younger brothers (of whom only 55.7 percent had found private employment while 40.8 percent were in the market for it), but were still handicapped by their youth under the existing employment conditions.

A few more than 725 of the workers were married, 9 divorced or separated. All these divorced or separated young men were employed. Of the 725, the employed numbered 650, while 70 were seeking work and 5 were

temporarily inactive.

There were about 510 young men 20-to-24 not in the labor market, 12 of them married. Since the tabulations showing reasons why these 510 men were not counted as available workers for the labor market were compiled on a slightly different age-grouping, it will be necessary to consider here as a group the youthful males from 17-to-24. However, all the males 16 years old who were not in the labor market were tabulated as being either "students" or "too young" for the labor market, consequently the 825 or so of this age who were not in the labor market may be considered adequately accounted for. Those 17-to-24 who were outside the labor market numbered about 2030. About 1970 were students; about 15 considered themselves "too young" to work; 45 were permanently incapacitated by illness or other disability, of whom 3 had had a full-time job up to something over a year before the survey date.

To resume discussion of the 20-to-24 year old males, this group shows a larger percentage of employment than the younger men. In 1930 89.2 percent were gainfully occupied; in 1939, the same percentage were in the labor market.^{1/} However, in 1939 as many as 20.7 percent of these workers (including 2.8 percent relief program workers) were prospects for private employment. This is a much better employment situation than the youth in their late 'teens experienced, however, (only half of the 40.8 percent of the latter group).

The survey shows about 3270 in private employment, who claimed usual occupations in the following proportions, by social-economic groups:

No usual occupation	10.6 percent
Professional	4.0 "
Proprietors, managers, officials	3.3 "
Clerks and kindred workers	36.4 "
Skilled workers and foremen	8.0 "
Semi-skilled workers	22.4 "
Unskilled workers (about 42.5 percent of them servants)	15.3 "

^{1/} See Definition of Terms: "gainfully occupied" and "labor market" not strictly comparable.

Of the 3270, about 930 were heads of families.

There were about 120 young men of the 20-to-24 age group on relief program work, of whom about 45 had no usual occupation, 3 were of professional grade, 12 were clerks, another 12 skilled workers, about 20 semi-skilled, and 28 unskilled workers. About 50 of them were family heads.

Those actively seeking work, having no employment of any kind during survey week, numbered around 750, reporting usual occupations in the following proportions:

Inexperienced	20.6 percent
No usual occupation	31.0 "
Professional	0.8 "
Proprietors, managers, officials	0.8 "
Clerks and kindred workers	18.6 "
Skilled workers	6.4 "
Semi-skilled workers	10.7 "
Unskilled workers (less than one-fifth of these were servants)	11.1 "

Of these 750, about 85 were heads of families.

The temporarily inactive group took up the remaining 100, of whom about 10 were inexperienced, 20 had no usual occupation, 3 were proprietors or managers, 6 were clerks, 6 skilled workers, 40 semi-skilled and 15 unskilled (6 of them servants). About 12 of the temporarily inactive male workers were counted as heads of families.

This youthful age group 20-to-24 accordingly accounts for about the following numbers:

Table No. 83.

Social-Economic Groups	Total In the Labor Market	Candidates for Private Employment
Inexperienced	165	155
No usual occupation	645	280
Professional	135	10
Proprietors, managers, officials	120	5
Clerks and kindred workers	1350	150
Skilled workers	325	60
Semi-skilled workers	875	100
Unskilled workers	625	110
	<u>4240</u>	<u>870</u>

Only 18 percent of these 870 young men candidates for private employment were inexperienced and 32 percent were without a "usual occupation". This is an improvement over the total of 84 percent of the younger age group. It is safe to attribute the improvement to the difference in ages, the 20-to-24 group having had more time to obtain jobs. It is believed likely that under better employment conditions, a much larger percentage of the youth, both 16-to-19 and 20-to-24 would have been able to claim experience in some "usual occupation".

It is noteworthy that, out of about 165 of these young men in the labor market without experience, 155 of them were without private employment. This seems to be attributable rather definitely to their lack of experience.

Of all available workers in the labor market, the 20-to-24 age group comprised 10.7 percent, and of those privately employed they comprised 10.1 percent. But young men of these ages represented 8.3 percent of the program workers and 17.1 percent of those with no employment during survey week but actively seeking employment. Since the program workers were also candidates for private employment, these latter two groups may be combined, and then represent about 15 percent of the workers who were candidates for private employment.

Obviously the early twenties group was more adversely affected by employment conditions than the average. They numbered only 10.7 percent of all workers but 15 percent of those in the market for private employment. Another indication is the fact that 27.6 percent of all male workers who reported "inexperienced" and "no usual occupation" were in this age group.

Men in Their Late Twenties

These men 25-to-29 years old are hardly in the youth group, but are included in this discussion because their employment experience has been obtained largely since 1929. Those who entered the labor market have encountered the depressed employment conditions of the past decade.

The difficulties of these men during the early 1930's had by 1939 been ameliorated by the time element, until in fact, during the survey week, as a group, they were in slightly better work status than the average for all males in the labor market: 14.2 percent of this group compared to 14.9 percent of all males were candidates for private employment.

Only about 60 men from 25-to-29 years old remained outside the labor market, or something over 1.3 percent of the total. All but 6 were single.

About 4400 men in this age group had entered the labor market, of whom 84 percent were in private employment and 1.8 percent were temporarily inactive workers, the other 14.2 percent being prospects for private employment during survey week (including 3.1 percent who were on program work).

The single men numbered approximately 2025; another 2335 were married, 5 widowed, 15 divorced and 20 separated.

There were about 3700 privately employed males 25-to-29 years of age. They reported usual occupations that placed them in the following social-economic groups:

No usual occupation	4.8 percent
Professional	6.7 "
Proprietors, managers, officials	10.4 "
Clerks and kindred workers	33.4 "
Skilled workers and foremen	12.5 "
Semi-skilled workers	21.5 "
Unskilled workers (about 44 percent were servants)	10.7 "

About 140 of these 25-to-29 men were on relief program work, less than 20 of them with no "usual occupation". Of the balance, about 15 were clerks, 45 skilled, 20 semi-skilled, and 40 unskilled workers.

Those without any work and actively seeking it numbered about 480, or 11 percent of the available workers of these ages in the labor market. They reported themselves in the following social-economic groups:

Inexperienced	3.1 percent
No usual occupation	20.4 "
Professional	2.5 "
Proprietors, managers, officials	1.8 "
Clerks and kindred workers	19.8 "
Skilled workers	11.7 "
Semi-skilled workers	29.0 "
Unskilled workers (three-eighths of them servants)	11.7 "

The remaining 80 were temporarily inactive workers, of whom 20 were without a "usual occupation", 6 were professional men, 6 proprietors or managers, about 20 were clerks, 6 skilled workmen, 12 semi-skilled, and 10 unskilled.

This age-group of men 25-to-29 years old hence was divided about as follows:

Table No. 84.

Social-Economic Groups	Total In the Labor Market	Candidates for Private Employment
Inexperienced	15	13
No usual occupation	315	117
Professional	265	12
Proprietors, managers, officials	400	9
Clerks and kindred workers	1365	111
Skilled workers	570	100
Semi-skilled workers	970	162
Unskilled workers	500	96
	4400	620

Out of over 600 men 25-to-29 years old who were candidates for private employment, almost 20 percent reported no usual occupation. To put it another way, of all the male workers who were inexperienced and had no "usual occupation", 11.4 percent were aged 25-to-29.

The 25-to-29 group represented 11.2 percent of all male workers in the market, 11.5 percent of all males privately employed, 9.6 percent of all male program workers, 11 percent of those actively seeking work, 6.2 percent of the temporarily inactive workers. By and large, their employment situation was better than the average for all male workers, and far better than that of the two younger groups already discussed. This is logical, as men in their late twenties are getting into stride in workmanship, ability, maturity of judgment.

Young Women 16-to-19 Years Old

A much smaller number of these young women were in the labor market in 1939 than in 1930, the depressed employment situation of the intervening 10 years doubtless causing longer school attendance, as in the case of the young men.

While in 1930, 15.8 percent of the 16-year-old girls were "gainfully occupied", in 1939 only 4.9 percent had entered the labor market.

Whereas 37.3 percent of the 17-year-old females were gainfully occupied in 1930 only 17.6 percent were counted among the available workers in 1939.

In 1930 nearly 58 percent of the 18-and-19 year-old young women were gainfully occupied, the percentage in 1939 being only slightly less - 55.5 percent.

In the labor market in 1939, according to this survey, were about 1320 young women 16-to-19 years old. Of them, about 830 or 62.8 percent were in private employ; 31.8 percent actively seeking work, 1.8 percent employed on relief programs, and 3.6 percent temporarily inactive during survey week. It is significant that only 12.5 percent of all women in the labor market, but in this youngest group more than one-third, were candidates for private employment. Out of approximately 445 in this group, only 12 were married; in fact only about 45 of all the young women between 16 and 19 who had entered the labor market were married, the other 33 being privately employed.

The 830 young women in private employment represented almost 5.3 percent of all the privately employed females in 1939. Both the number of young women 16-to-19 and this age group's proportion of the female total privately employed are larger than the comparable figures for the males 16-to-19. The total young women of these ages included in the survey was about 30 more than the total number of young men - and the number of the 16-to-19 females in private employment exceeded the number of males by the same figure.

Privately employed young women in this age group reported that their usual occupation placed them in the following social-economic groups:

No usual occupation	19.9 percent
Professional	1.1 "
Clerks and kindred workers	47.6 "
Semi-skilled workers	13.0 "
Unskilled workers (servants)	18.4 "

About 25 young women of this age were on relief program work, of whom about 15 had no "usual" occupation, 6 were classed as semi-skilled workers, the other 4 claiming clerical work as their usual occupation.

Those without any work during survey week and looking for it numbered about 415, whose usual occupations placed them in the following categories:

Inexperienced	52.1 percent
No usual occupation	22.2 "
Clerks and kindred workers	19.3 "
Semi-skilled workers	0.7 "
Unskilled workers (servants)	5.7 "

The other 50 young women workers in the 16-to-19 age group were temporarily inactive during survey week. Of them, about 44 were inexperienced or had no usual occupation, 3 were clerks, and 3 were servants.

Taking the whole group of 16-to-19 female workers in the labor market, the approximate number who claimed usual occupations in the various social-economic groups may be tabulated as follows:

Table No. 85.

Social-Economic Groups	Total In the Labor Market	Candidates for Private Employment
Inexperienced	250	220
No usual occupation	285	105
Professional	10	-
Clerks and kindred workers	480	80
Semi-skilled workers	115	10
Unskilled workers (servants)	180	25
	1320	440

It is not surprising that 50 percent of these young women seeking work or working on program in their late 'teens were inexperienced and that another 24 percent could claim no "usual occupation". Those who could place themselves definitely as to usual occupation, 26 percent of the total, were divided about 18 percent clerks, a little over 2 percent semi-skilled workers, and almost 6 percent servants.

Of all female workers in the labor market, the 16-to-19 age group represented 7.1 percent, but of all the women in private employment only 5.3

percent were in this age group. This is another statistical confirmation of the fact that employment conditions still remain more difficult for youth than for those in their twenties. This age group also represented a disproportionately higher percentage of the combined group of females who were employed on program or actively seeking employment - 19 percent. Of all the women who were inexperienced in the labor market or had no "usual" occupation, these young women in their 'teens represented slightly over 28 percent.

Women in Their Early Twenties

About 5480 young women 20-to-24 years old were counted in the survey, of whom a little over 3600 were in the labor market. Of this 3600, 82.9 percent had private employment, 13.9 percent were actively seeking employment, 1.4 percent were working on relief programs, the other 1.8 percent being temporarily inactive workers. As in the case of the male youth in this age group, the women in their early twenties were relatively twice as well off as their younger sisters in their late 'teens - 15.3 percent working on program or seeking employment who may be grouped as candidates for private employment, as against 33.6 percent of the younger ages. As in the case of the comparable male group, they were still handicapped by their youth when it came to finding employment, as compared with those in their late twenties.

The 20-to-24 females however had entered the labor market to a greater extent than women of the same age had done at the time of the 1930 U. S. Census. It has already been seen that a larger percentage of the 16-to-19 female age group were gainfully occupied in the 1930 than, under unfavorable employment conditions, were in the labor market in 1939. This

present group of 20-to-24-year-old women reverses that situation. Instead of about 9 percent less in 1939 than in 1930, as in the case of the younger group, 10 percent more of the 20-to-24 age group females were in the labor market in 1939 than in 1930.

It will be remembered that 89.2 percent of the young men of this 20-to-24 year age group entered the labor market in 1939, the same percentage as in 1930. Apparently, under generally backward employment conditions in the later year, more young women of this age found it necessary to enter the labor market; and apparently, judging from the fact that 15 percent of the young women and over 20 percent of the young men of this age in the labor market were candidates for private employment, the young women either found it relatively easier to obtain work, or, as has sometimes been alleged, they were willing to work for less money than men. Anyway, young women of this age group did enter the labor market to a greater relative degree in 1939 than in 1930, - 67.2 percent against 57.2 respectively. Under happier employment conditions, the story might have been different, but that is only conjecture. Actually only 200 more were counted in the labor market in the 1939 survey than in the 1930 census.

About 3100 out of the 3600 young women of this age in the labor market were unmarried; 430 were married, 10 widowed, 5 divorced, 55 separated. Of the single women, about 2635 were employed, about 420 were actively seeking work or working on program, about 45 were temporarily inactive during survey week.

Among the 430 who were married, about 350 were employed, 65 were candidates for private employment, 15 were temporarily inactive. Of the widows, 7 were employed and 3 were looking for work. All but 15 of the divorced and separated young women were employed.

The survey shows about 2985 young women in their early twenties in private employment. They claimed usual occupation in the following social-economic groups:

No usual occupation	6.1 percent
Professional	7.8 "
Proprietors, managers, officials	0.7 "
Clerks and kindred workers	58.1 "
Semi-skilled workers	16.4 "
Unskilled workers (servants)	10.9 "

Of the 2985 privately employed, about 650 were heads of families.

There were about 50 young women of the 20-to-24 age group on relief program work, of whom 20 had no usual occupation and 30 were clerks. Those actively seeking work during survey week, having no employment of any kind, numbered around 500. They were divided into social-economic groups of usual occupations as follows:

Inexperienced	29.9 percent
No usual occupation	10.2 "
Professional	2.4 "
Clerks and kindred workers	41.9 "
Semi-skilled workers	7.2 "
Unskilled workers (servants)	8.4 "

About 40 of these work seekers were heads of families.

The temporarily inactive made up the remaining 65, of whom 5 were inexperienced, about 10 had no usual occupation, 3 were professional workers, about 25 were clerks, 12 semi-skilled, and 10 unskilled workers. Ten of them were heads of families.

Hence, the young women aged 20-to-24 numbered about as follows as to social-economic groups of usual occupation:

Table No. 86.

Social-Economic Groups	Total In the Labor Market	Candidates for Private Employment
Inexperienced	155	150
No usual occupation	265	70
Professional	250	10
Proprietors, managers, officials	20	-
Clerks and kindred workers	2000	240
Semi-skilled workers	535	35
Unskilled workers (all servants except 3)	<u>375</u>	<u>45</u>
	3600	550

Of these 550 young women candidates for private employment, 27 percent were inexperienced, and almost 13 percent had no usual occupation, a total of 40 percent. This is in sharp contrast with the 74 percent of the 16-to-19 female workers, and can be attributed to the difference in ages. It is noteworthy that in this age group, out of 155 who said they had no work experience, 150 were candidates for private employment; noteworthy merely because a natural consequence of inexperience is difficulty in obtaining work, especially when unemployment is widespread and there are many more applicants than jobs.

Of all the available female workers in the labor market, 19.3 percent were 20-to-24 years old. Of all the female workers in private employment 19 percent were in this age group. Of all those who were candidates for private employment, over 23 percent were in this age group. The young female workers in this age group were not in as good employment condition as were female workers of all ages on the average. Private employment took 84 percent of all female workers, but 82.9 percent of those in their early twenties; 12.5 percent of all female workers were candidates for private employment, but 15.3 percent of the early twenties group.

Women in Their Late Twenties

Young women 25-to-29 years old were in the labor market more strongly in 1939 than in 1930. Only 41.3 percent were reported as "gainfully occupied" by the 1930 U. S. Census, but in the 1939 survey 50.6 percent of them were found in the labor market.

It has already been seen that there were in 1939 only about one-third of the 16-to-19 year old girls in the labor market, although in 1930 there had been 43.6 percent. It is assumed (logically it is believed) that the difficult employment situation was largely responsible and that many of these 16-to-19 young women in 1939 were still going to school simply because they could not find a job.

It has been seen that of the 20-to-24 age group about two-thirds had entered the labor market in 1939, while only 57 percent of that group were gainfully occupied in 1930.

It is also clearly seen by Chart 20 that the percentage of young women in the labor market dropped off sharply in the 25-to-29 age group; this may be attributed in a large part to their assumption of responsibility as homemakers (whereas only about one-seventh of the 20-to-24 age group were married, widowed, divorced or separated, well over one-third of the 25-to-29 age group were so reported.)

Since the percentage of young women in their late twenties who were in the labor market was less than the percentage of young women in their early twenties who were in the labor market by about the same figure in 1939 as in 1930, the assumption that marriage played a large part would seem reasonable. The assumption that long depression and resulting unemployment drove young women in their late twenties into the labor market to

the extent of about 10 percent more in 1939 than in 1930 has less support, particularly the assumption that the young women were stepping into the breach caused by employment difficulties encountered by the men folks and that the young women found it perhaps relatively easier to obtain work. However, of the young women 25-to-29 who had entered the labor market in 1939, only 8 percent were candidates for private employment, against 14 percent of the young men of that age.

About 2760 young women in their late twenties were in the labor market: about 1785 of them were single, 825 married, 12 widowed, 33 divorced, 105 separated. Of the single women, about 1640 were employed, about 125 were candidates for private employment, and about 20 were temporarily inactive.

Among the 825 married women about 740 were employed, 55 candidates for private employment, and 30 temporarily inactive. All of the widows were employed, and all except 25 of the divorced and separated young women were employed.

The survey shows about 2480 young women of this age in private employment. They claimed their usual occupations would place them in the following social-economic groups:

No usual occupation	2.9 percent
Employment status NA	0.2 "
Professional	12.0 "
Proprietors, managers, officials	1.0 "
Clerks and kindred workers	56.9 "
Skilled workers	0.2 "
Semi-skilled workers	17.7 "
Unskilled workers (servants)	9.1 "

There were about 25 young women aged 25-to-29 on relief program work, of whom about 15 were clerks, 4 unskilled workers, 3 professional persons, and 3 who had no usual occupation. Those actively seeking work during survey week, having no employment of any kind, numbered about 195. They were divided in social-economic groups of usual occupations as follows:

Inexperienced	6.1 percent
No usual occupation	15.1 "
Professional	7.6 "
Clerks and kindred workers	42.4 "
Semi-skilled workers	18.2 "
Unskilled workers (servants)	10.6 "

The remaining 60 were temporarily inactive workers, of whom about 12 were inexperienced or had no usual occupation, 10 were professional people, 18 were clerks, 10 were semi-skilled and 10 were servants.

The entire 2760 young women workers in the 25-to-29 age group were divided into the following social-economic groups:

Table No. 87.

Social-Economic Groups	Total	
	In the Labor Market	Candidates for Private Employment
Inexperienced	20	10
No usual occupation	110	35
Professional	325	20
Proprietors, managers, officials	25	-
Clerks and kindred workers	1530	100
Skilled workers	5	-
Semi-skilled workers	485	35
Unskilled workers (servants)	<u>260</u>	<u>25</u>
	2760	225

Out of the 225 young women candidates for private employment, 45 (or 20 percent) were inexperienced or had no usual occupation. Of all the female workers who were inexperienced or had no usual occupation 6.8 percent were aged 25-to-29.

This age group represented 14.7 percent of all female workers in the labor market, 15.8 percent of all females privately employed, 9.5 percent of all females who were candidates for private employment. Of these young women in their late twenties, 8 percent were candidates for private employment, as against 14.2 percent among the males of this age. Generally speaking their employment situation was not only better than that of all female workers (of which 12.5 percent were candidates for private employment), but

far better than that of any other age group among the females, and more favorable than that of the males in the same age group.

CHAPTER VIII

ALBANY'S FAMILIES: SIZE, TYPE, AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS 1/Size of family and Number of Workers

Of the 46,400 families in the city, 31.7 percent were in Section A (lower-income section); 46.1 percent were in Section B (medium-income section); and 22.2 percent were in Section C (higher-income section).

Survey figures divide the families according to size in the following percentages, by Sections of the city:

Table No. 88. Composition of Albany City, and Sections A, B, and C as to size of family (in percentages)

<u>Size of family</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Section A</u>	<u>Section B</u>	<u>Section C</u>
1-person	27.3	29.9	27.4	23.5
2-persons	27.4	26.0	28.3	27.7
3-persons	19.6	17.1	19.9	22.5
4-persons	13.0	12.1	12.8	14.8
5-persons	6.8	7.0	6.4	7.4
6-persons	3.1	3.7	2.8	2.7
7-persons	1.5	2.1	1.3	0.9
8 & 9 persons	1.0	1.6	0.9	0.4
10 and more	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.1</u>
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ See also Families section in Chapter II

The average size of all families in the city was 2.67 persons each; of all families in Section A 2.72 persons each, in Section B 2.62 persons each, and in Section C 2.7 persons each. The average size of those families with 2 or more persons each was as follows: the city, 3.3 persons, Section A 3.46 persons, Section B 3.23 persons, Section C 3.22 persons.

One-person families. As already stated, this term is largely a statistical one. A 1-person family is simply an individual, not necessarily living alone, but either living alone or as a member of a household to the members of which he is not related. Since the total figure of 46,400 families includes nearly 12,700 such 1-person families, even though they are not individually actual families they constitute an important sector of the city's employment activity. Their employment status is therefore of interest.

It will be seen from Table 88 that 1-person families comprised 27.3 percent of all Albany families. Almost 30 percent of Section A's total were 1-person families, somewhat more than that section's share; but Section C showed less than its share, while Section B had about the city average. This is brought out in sharper relief perhaps in a comparison of the sectional distribution of the 1-person families, divided as between those in the labor market and those outside and by sex:

Table No. 89. One-Person Families Divided Between Available Workers in the Labor Market and Others, by Sex (in percentages)

	Both Sexes	Males	Females
<u>Albany total</u>	100.0	100.0	100.0
Available workers	74.4	81.3	69.2
Not in labor market	24.4	17.2	29.9
N.A.	<u>1.2</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>0.9</u>
	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>Section A</u>	34.6	43.1	28.2
Available workers	79.1	87.7	69.1
Not in labor market	19.2	10.4	29.4
N.A.	<u>1.7</u>	<u>1.9</u>	<u>1.5</u>
	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>Section B</u>	46.3	42.5	49.2
Available workers	74.7	83.0	69.3
Not in labor market	24.2	15.7	29.9
N.A.	<u>1.1</u>	<u>1.3</u>	<u>0.8</u>
	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>Section C</u>	19.1	14.4	22.6
Available workers	65.1	56.8	69.1
Not in labor market	34.3	42.1	30.5
N.A.	<u>0.6</u>	<u>1.1</u>	<u>0.4</u>
	100.0	100.0	100.0

As to employment, nearly three-quarters of the 1-person families in the city were in the labor market: 81.3 percent of the males and 69.2 percent of the females. The other fourth were outside the labor market: 17.2 percent of the males and 29.9 percent of the females.

Nearly 80 percent of Section A's 1-person families however were in the labor market, and only 65 percent of those in Section C, with Section B about equalling the city average with 74.7 percent. Only about a fifth of Section A's 1-person families were outside the labor market, but over a third of those in Section C. In Section C alone did the percentage of male 1-person families who were not in the labor market exceed the percentage of female 1-person families outside the labor market. Doubtless the better average economic condition of people in this higher-income section accounts for this - a larger percentage of men probably are financially independent enough to retire and at earlier ages than in the other sections, since the percentage in Section A was only 10.4 and Section B had only 15.7 percent, against 42.1 percent in Section C.

Of all the 1-person families in the city, slightly more than 43 percent were males. In Section A the males predominated (53.6 percent), in Section B and C females predominated (60.4 and 67.4 percent respectively).

Available workers in the labor market counted as 1-person families were divided as follows: (in percentages)

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
City Total	47.0	53.0
Section A:	59.4	40.6
Section B:	43.9	56.1
Section C:	28.5	71.5

Thus among available workers, female 1-person families predominated in Sections B and C.

The former is a section of many rooming houses and includes the area where many of the governmental workers live. This may well explain the predominance of female workers in Section B classed as 1-person families. Section B comprises 45.2 percent of all the persons included in this survey - the largest section of the three in population. It's proportion of all the 1-person families in the city is 46.3 percent, a little more than its relative population.

Section C had a heavy preponderance of women among the 1-person family workers. Nearly half of them (43 percent) were domestic servants; another 49 percent were nurses, hospital workers, teachers, clerical workers and governmental employees.

Families of 2 Persons or more. The statistical group known as 1-person families has been excluded in the discussion under this paragraph head, and percentages used are applied to families of 2 or more persons each.

About 33,700 families of 2 or more persons each were counted in the survey total for the city, Section A having about 10,300, Section B about 15,500, and Section C almost 7900.

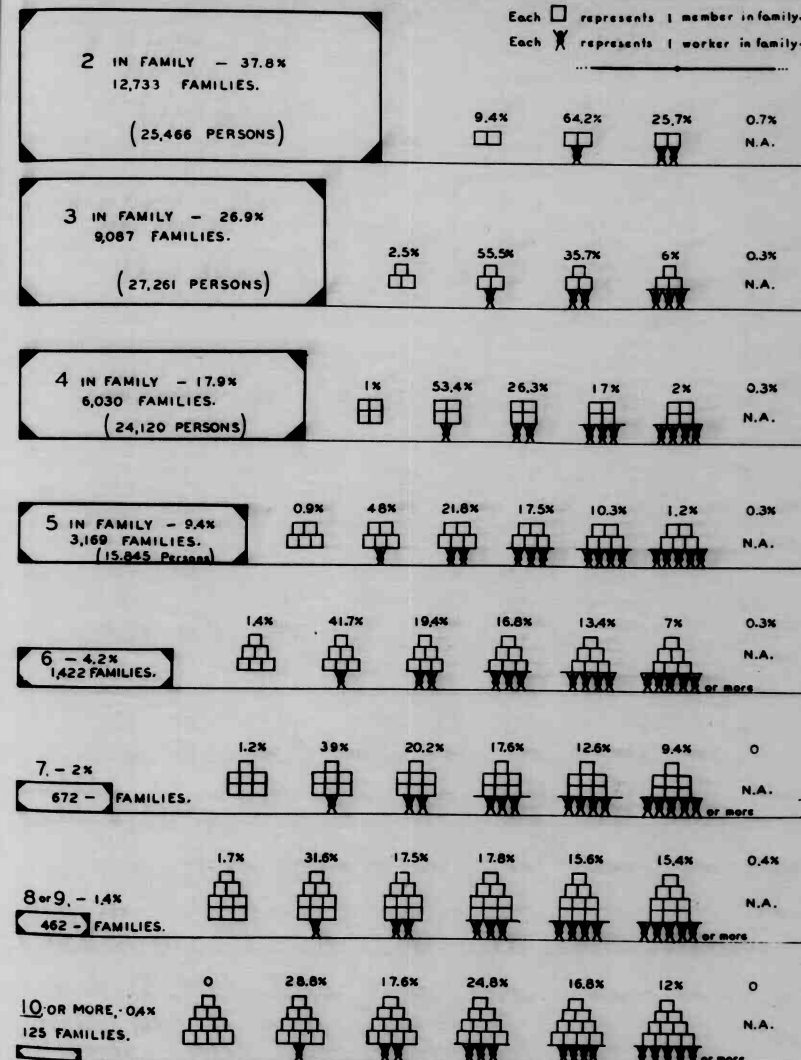
The number of families of each size (2-persons and over) and the number of workers per family (in percentages), for the city as a whole and for each of the Sections, A, B, and C, are shown in Charts 21, 22, 23, 24, and Table 90.

CHART NO. 21

— CITY OF ALBANY —

FAMILIES BY SIZE AND NUMBER OF WORKERS

1 PERSON FAMILIES: 12,688, WITH 74% IN LABOR MARKET, (WORKERS).



Labor Market Survey. Albany, N. Y.
Survey Week, May, 7-13, 1939.

CHART NO. 22

SECTION A

FAMILIES BY SIZE AND NUMBER OF WORKERS

1 PERSON FAMILIES: 4,393 WITH 79% IN LABOR MARKET (WORKERS).

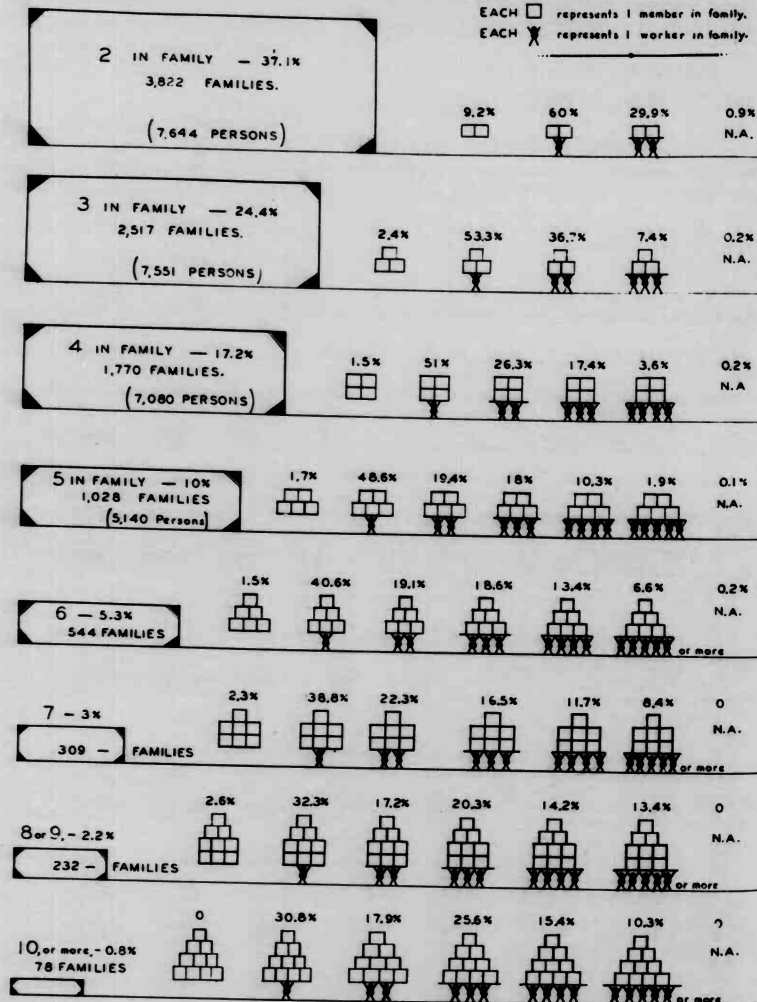
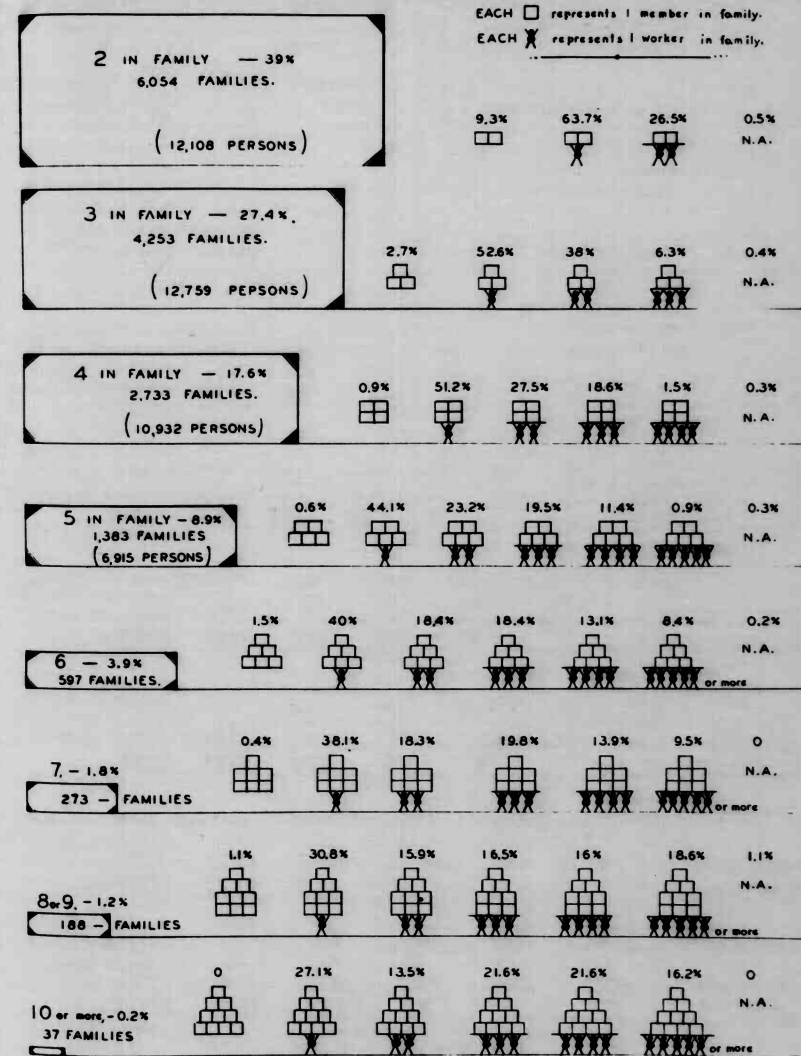
Labor Market Survey, Albany, N.Y.
Survey Week, May 7-13, 1939.

CHART NO. 23

SECTION B

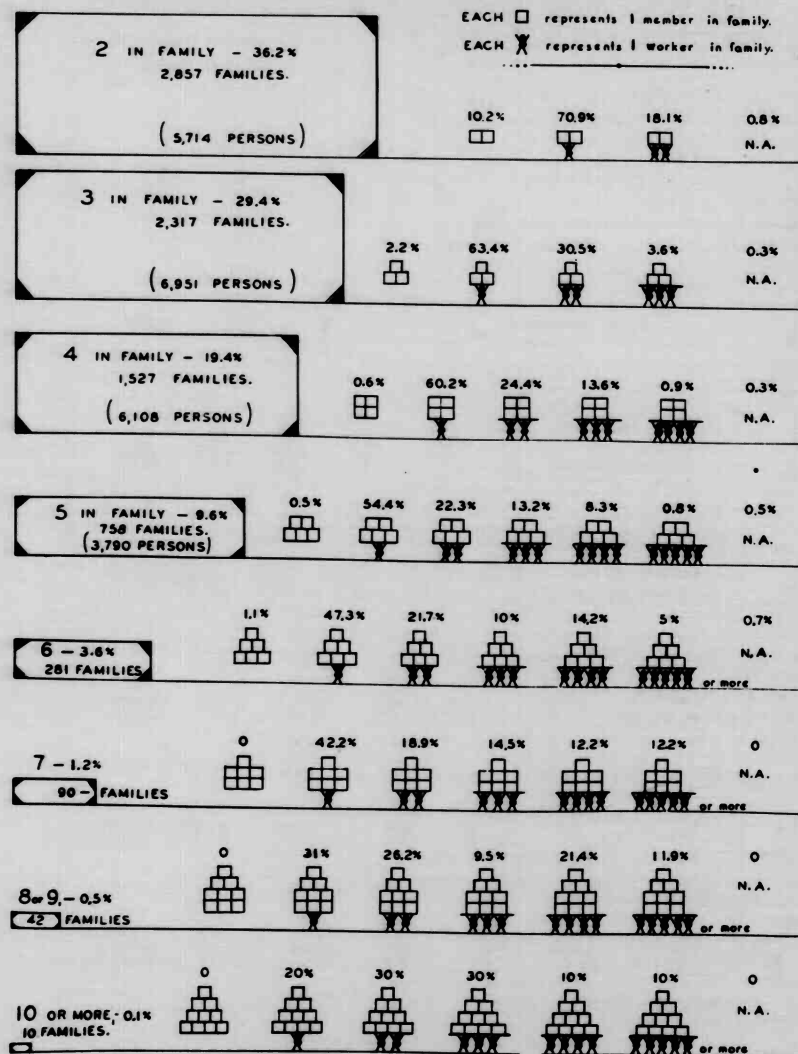
FAMILIES BY SIZE AND NUMBER OF WORKERS

1 PERSON FAMILIES: 5,875 WITH 74.5% IN LABOR MARKET (WORKERS).

Labor Market Survey, Albany, N.Y.
Survey Week, May 7-13, 1939.

FAMILIES BY SIZE AND NUMBER OF WORKERS

1 PERSON FAMILIES; 2,420 WITH 65% IN LABOR MARKET. (WORKERS).

Labor Market Survey, Albany, N.Y.
Survey Week, May, 7-13, 1939.Table No. 90. Families of 2 or More Persons Each, by Size and Number of Workers
(in percentages)

Size of Family	Percent of each size	No Wkrs	1 Wkr	2 Wkrs	3 Wkrs	4 Wkrs	5 or more	Wkrs N.A.
	(read down)	(add horizontally to 100% on each line)						
City Totals: Total families	100.0	100.0	4.6	56.4	27.6	7.7	2.4	0.8
2-person families	37.8	9.4	64.2	25.7	-	-	-	0.7
3-person families	26.9	2.5	55.5	35.7	6.0	-	-	0.3
4-person families	17.9	1.0	53.4	26.3	17.0	2.0	-	0.3
5-person families	9.4	0.9	48.0	21.8	17.5	10.3	1.2	0.3
6-person families	4.2	1.4	41.7	19.4	16.8	13.4	7.0	0.3
7-person families	2.0	1.2	39.0	20.2	17.6	12.6	9.4	-
8-9 person families	1.4	1.7	31.6	17.5	17.8	15.6	15.4	0.4
10 or more person families	0.4	-	28.8	17.6	24.8	16.8	12.0	-
(6 or more persons)	(8.0)							
Section A: Total families	30.6	100.0	4.6	53.2	28.7	8.7	3.1	1.2
2-person families	37.1	9.2	60.0	29.9	-	-	-	0.9
3-person families	24.4	2.4	53.3	26.7	7.4	-	-	0.2
4-person families	17.2	1.5	51.0	26.3	17.4	3.6	-	0.2
5-person families	10.0	1.7	48.6	19.4	18.0	10.3	1.9	0.1
6-person families	5.3	1.5	40.6	19.1	18.6	13.4	6.6	0.2
7-person families	3.0	2.3	38.8	22.3	16.5	11.7	8.4	-
8-9 person families	2.2	2.6	32.3	17.2	20.3	14.2	13.4	-
10 or more person families	0.8	-	30.8	17.9	25.6	15.4	10.3	-
(6 or more persons)	(11.3)							
Section B: Total families	46.0	100.0	4.7	54.8	28.9	8.0	2.3	0.8
2-person families	39.0	9.3	63.7	26.5	-	-	-	0.5
3-person families	27.4	2.7	52.6	38.0	6.3	-	-	0.4
4-person families	17.6	0.9	51.2	27.5	18.6	1.5	-	0.3
5-person families	8.9	0.6	44.1	23.2	19.5	11.4	0.9	0.3
6-person families	3.9	1.5	40.0	18.4	18.4	13.1	8.4	0.2
7-person families	1.8	0.4	38.1	18.3	19.8	13.9	9.5	-
8-9 person families	1.2	1.1	30.8	15.9	16.5	16.0	18.6	1.1
10 or more person families	0.2	-	27.1	13.5	21.6	21.6	16.2	-
(6 or more persons)	(7.1)							
Section C: Total families	23.4	100.0	4.6	63.6	23.5	5.6	1.7	0.5
2-person families	36.2	10.2	70.9	18.1	-	-	-	0.8
3-person families	29.4	2.2	63.4	30.5	3.6	-	-	0.3
4-person families	19.4	0.6	60.2	24.4	13.6	0.9	-	0.3
5-person families	9.6	0.5	54.4	22.3	13.2	8.3	0.8	0.5
6-person families	3.6	1.1	47.3	21.7	10.0	14.2	5.0	0.7
7-person families	1.2	-	42.2	18.9	14.5	12.2	12.2	-
8-9 person families	0.5	-	31.0	26.2	9.5	21.4	11.9	-
10 or more person families	0.1	-	20.0	30.0	30.0	10.0	10.0	-
(6 or more persons)	(5.4)							

Large families of 6 or more persons represented only 8 percent of all the city's families. Section A had relatively more than its share: 11.3 percent of all its families were of 6 or more persons. Section B with 7.1 percent and Section C with 5.4 percent had relatively less than their share of the large families.

A relatively larger percent of 2-person families were found in Section B, than in A or C - 39 percent of all Section B's families consisted of 2-persons. But the higher-income Section C showed relatively more 3-person and 4-person families than the other sections. The lower-income Section A and higher-income Section C counted a relatively high percentage of 5-person families, 10 percent of all A's families and 9.6 percent of C's being of this size, while in Section B the percentage was 8.9.

Possibly if one were to have hazarded a guess on the basis of so-called "general knowledge", he would have placed relatively more large families in Section A, relatively more small families in Section B, and relatively moderately-sized families in Section C.

Table No. 91. Families of 2 or more persons, by percentage of city total in each section

	Total	2 Persons	3 Persons	4 Persons	5 Persons	6 Persons and over
City	100.0	37.8	26.9	17.9	9.4	8.0
Section A	30.6	30.0	27.7	29.4	32.4	43.3
Section B	46.0	47.6	46.8	45.3	43.7	40.9
Section C	23.4	22.4	25.5	25.3	23.9	15.8

It is not at all unusual that the families are largest in quarters less able to support large families; while in the middle-income groups the smallest families prevail; and the well-to-do families are in general moderately small. It is interesting to observe the conservative family showing of middle-income Section B.

The foregoing charts draw significant comparisons of the family employment necessities in the three sections of the city as measured by the number of persons per family who were in the labor market.

Of 2-person families, Section B had relatively the largest proportion, 39 percent, with Section A 37.1 and Section C 36.2 percent. Remembering that the predominant income levels run lower in Section A, medium in Section B and higher in Section C, the relative necessity for both members of 2-person families to contribute to the family expense load seems to be statistically as follows: in Section A, 29.9 percent of all 2-person families had 2 workers in the labor market, in Section B, 26.5 percent, in Section C, 18.1 percent. Possibly "necessity" is not the reason for both members of the family being workers, in all cases; but it is fair to consider that the principal motive is to meet each family's conception of its needs, though each Section's standards of its needs may be different. In reverse order, Section C had 10.2 percent of such families with no workers in the labor market, Section B had 9.3 percent and Section A, 9.2 percent.

Among the 3-person families, 53.3 percent of those in Section A had but 1 worker and in Section B only 52.6 percent; but in higher-income Section C the percentage was 63.4. Of course Section A showed the largest proportion of 3-person families all of which were in the labor market - 7.4 percent; in Section B the proportion was 6.3 percent and in Section C only 3.6 percent.

Reference to the foregoing charts reveals that in the case of all families up to 5 members in Section C, well over 50 percent depended upon but 1 worker in the labor market; that in Sections A and B, the 3-person and 4-person families with but 1 worker reach barely over the 50 percent mark, with only 44.1 percent of the 5-person families of Section B depending on 1 worker, 48.6 percent in Section A. Section B's 4- and - 5- person families with 2 and 3 workers each represent a larger percentage of those families in that section than in the case of Section A, but the percentage of these families in which all members are workers is greatest in Section A - and of course least in Section C. Among the larger families, Section B's percentages are greater than Section A's in the case of 6-person families with 5 workers, 7-person families with 3 or more workers, and all larger families with 4 or more workers. Even Section C has a larger percentage of its 6-person families with 2 and with 4 workers than is true of Section A; the same may be said of Section C's 7-person families with 4 and 5 or more workers, of its 8-person families with 4 workers each. Doubtless these unexpected reversals in Section C are exceptions to the predominant income levels of this higher-income Section.

Heads of families

As there were 46,400 families of all sizes, including the 1-person families, there were necessarily found 46,400 family heads. Of these responsible heads of families, only 16.5 percent were outside the labor market, made up of 5 percent males and 11.5 percent females.

Available workers represented 83.5 percent of all heads of families. Their employment status was somewhat more favorable than the city's average of all workers - about 12 percent of the family heads in the labor market were prospects for private employment (12.1 percent of the males and 11.1 percent of the

females), against the 14.1 percent of all available workers.

Chart 25 and Table 92 illustrate the employment status, by sex and age groups, of all heads of families during survey week. It clearly discloses the interesting fact that female heads of families under 25 years of age formed a larger section of all the privately employed heads of families of that age than did the females in any other age group. Though the total males recognized as heads of families numbered almost 2 2/3 times as many as females so recognized, nevertheless, among heads of families who were under 25 years old there were only 1.3 times as many males as females (see Table 92); and of those under 25 in private employment, the male heads were only 1.4 times the number of female heads.

Table No. 92. Employment Status of Heads of Families (including 1-person families),
in Each Age Group and by Sex, in percentages. 1/

	Total Both Sexes	24 & Under		25 to 34		35 to 44		45 & Over		N.A.	
		Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.
All Heads of Families	100.0	72.7	27.3	56.1	43.9	79.7	20.3	79.8	20.2	44.3	55.7
Not in labor market	16.5	5.0	11.5	1.8	8.2	0.7	4.2	9.2	17.6	2.3	20.6
In labor market	83.5	67.7	15.8	54.3	35.7	79.1	16.0	60.6	12.6	42.0	35.1
In private employment	70.9	57.4	13.5	46.9	33.1	68.9	13.5	49.0	10.4	40.6	31.4
Seeking work (inc. prog.)	10.0	8.2	1.8	6.8	2.1	8.3	1.8	8.8	1.6	1.4	3.7
In program employment	3.1	2.7	0.4	2.6	0.1	3.0	0.6	2.5	0.3	0.3	-
Seeking work - No empl.	6.9	5.5	1.4	4.2	2.0	5.0	1.4	6.3	1.3	1.1	3.7
Temporarily inactive wkrs.	2.6	2.1	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.9	0.7	2.8	0.6	-	-

1/ In each double column, on the top line the percentage of males and of females adds to 100 percent horizontally. All percentages below the first line in each column add vertically as indicated by indentations of line titles. Thus, the 6.8 percent of males "24 and under" seeking work (including program) is the percentage of all heads of families of these ages included in the survey who were prospects for private employment.

240

Chart
No. 25.

HEADS OF FAMILIES

241

■ = males
▤ = females

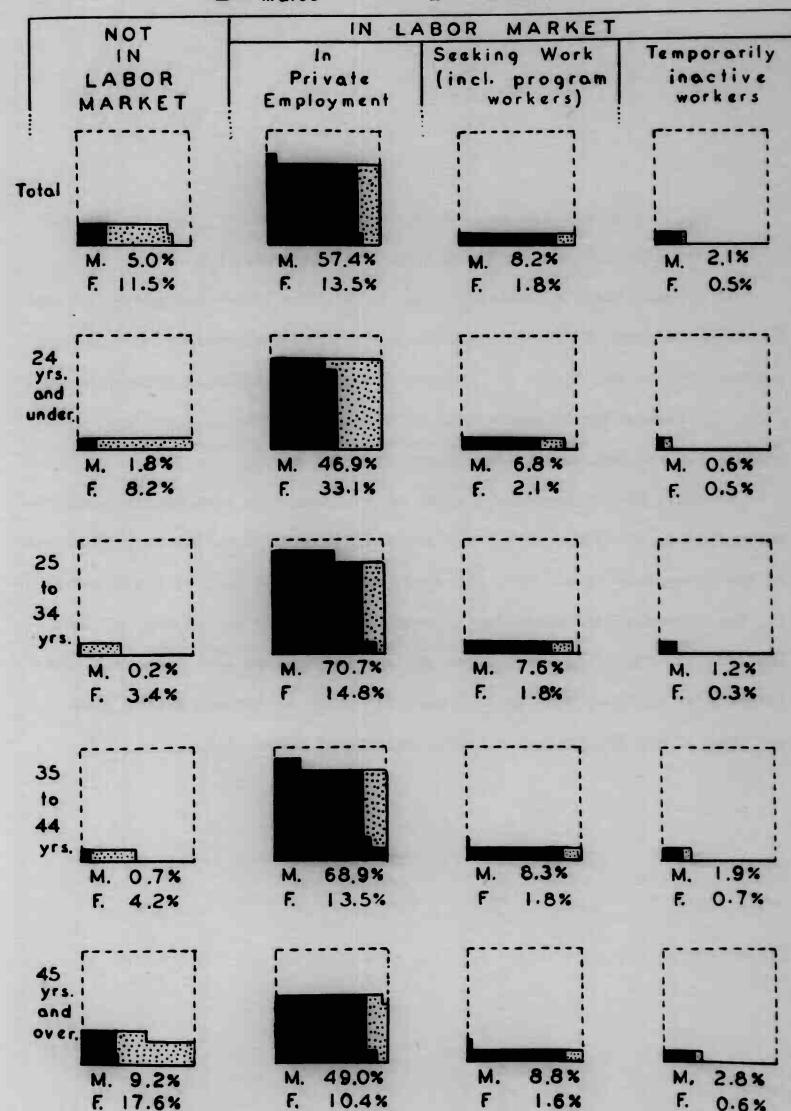


Table 93 compares the employment status of heads of families with that of all available workers, in percentages, by age groups and sex.

It is seen that in every age group a slightly larger percentage of male family heads than of all male workers had private employment, and a smaller percentage were candidates for private employment (including program workers). Among the female family heads, this is true also in the youngest and oldest groups, but the reverse is true of the 25-to-44 women.

However, it is significant that, of the women who were family heads the percentage in the labor market was about twice as high in the ages 25-and-over as the percentage of all women of these ages. In the case of those under 25, the percentage of women family heads in the labor market was $3\frac{1}{2}$ times that for all the young women under 25; and these women with responsibilities as heads of families were in much more favorable employment status than was true of all the available female workers of these ages.

Table No. 93. Comparison of Employment Status of Heads of Families with that of All Available Workers, by Age Groups and Sex.
(in percentages)

	All ages		24 - and - under		25 - to - 44		45 and over	
	Avail. Wkrs	Family Hds	Avail. Wkrs	Family Hds	Avail. Wkrs	Family Hds	Avail. Wkrs	Family Hds
Males								
Not in labor market	31.9	6.9	73.0	3.2	1.1	0.6	15.0	13.1
Available workers in labor market	68.1	93.1	27.0	96.8	98.9	99.4	85.0	86.9
In private employment	81.8	84.7	72.1	86.4	85.7	87.9	80.3	80.8
Seeking work (incl. program workers)	14.9	12.1	25.4	12.5	11.9	10.1	14.8	14.5
Temporarily inactive workers	3.3	3.2	2.5	1.1	2.4	2.0	4.9	4.7
Females								
Not in labor market	70.3	42.5	76.6	18.6	53.1	19.7	76.1	59.3
Available workers in labor market	29.7	57.5	23.4	81.4	46.9	80.3	23.9	41.7
In private employment	64.0	85.4	77.5	92.5	88.6	85.9	81.7	82.5
Seeking work (incl. program workers)	12.5	11.1	20.2	5.9	8.3	10.9	12.6	12.7
Temporarily inactive workers	3.5	3.5	2.3	1.3	3.1	3.2	5.7	4.8

Types of Families, by Size, Number of Dependent Children, and Employment Experience

Families with dependent children represented 30.4 percent of all families, those without represented the other 69.6 percent.

Normal families constituted 59.5 percent, broken families 12.5 percent, and other families 28 percent of all families.

1-person families (27.3 percent of all families) were placed among the "other families", and of course all were without dependent children.

2-person families (27.4 percent of all families): about 22.4 percent of these were "broken families", and one-fifth of these 2-person broken families included a dependent child.

Normal 2-person families equalled 68.2 percent of the total number of this size, and of course were 100 percent without dependent children.

The remaining 9.4 were classed as "other families", and only 2.5 percent of them had dependent children.

3-person and larger families: from 80 to 90 percent of all these families were normal, that is unbroken. Among those of 3-person size, those with and those without dependent children were about evenly divided - 51.8 and 48.2 percent respectively. In those with 4 persons each, about 70 percent had dependent children as did about 80 percent of the 5-person families and about 90 percent of those larger than 5 persons each.

There were dependent children in about 28 percent of the broken families of 3 person size, 43 percent of the broken families of 4-person size, about 57 percent of broken families of 5-person size and about 75 percent of the larger broken families.

"Other" families constituted only a small percentage of the 3, 4, 5, and 6-person-or-larger families. Only a small percentage of these families had dependent children.

FAMILIES WITH AND WITHOUT DEPENDENT CHILDREN
BY TYPE AND SIZE

CHART
NO. 26

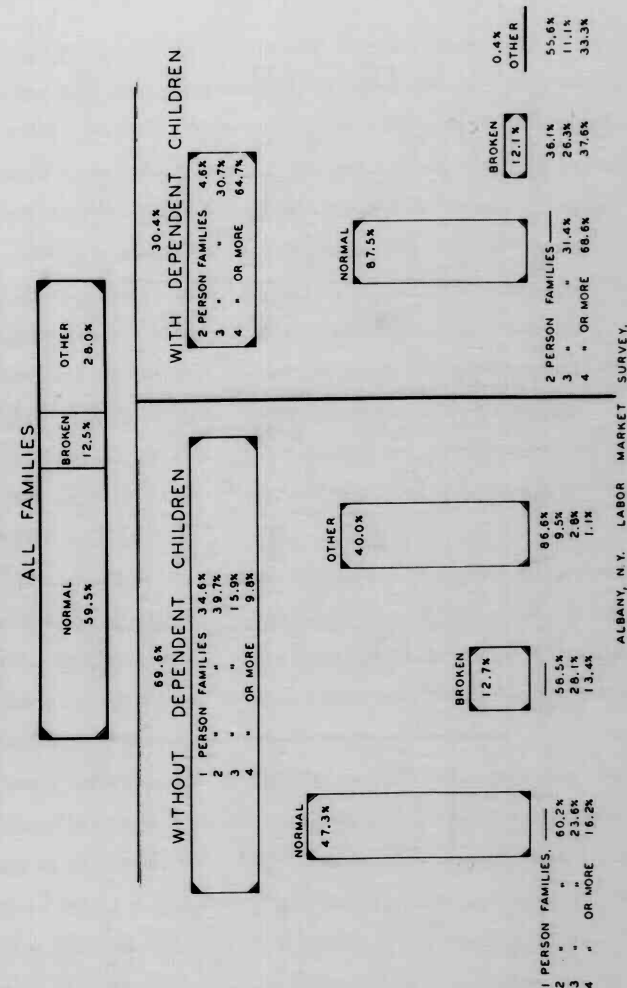


Table No. 94. Types of Families, Divided Between Those With and Those Without Dependent Children, by Size of Family.
(in percentages)

	Percent of Total	S I Z E O F F A M I L Y					
		1-person	2-persons	3-persons	4-persons	5-persons	6 and over
<u>All families</u>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
With dependent children	30.4		4.8	45.8	66.5	76.8	88.0
Without dependent children	69.5	100.0	95.2	54.2	33.5	23.2	12.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>Normal families</u>	59.5		68.2	79.1	87.8	90.9	89.4
With dependent children	44.7			51.8	70.4	79.3	99.8
Without dependent children	85.3	100.0	100.0	48.2	29.6	20.7	10.2
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>Broken families</u>	12.5		22.4	17.0	10.5	8.1	9.8
With dependent children	29.4		20.4	28.0	43.1	57.1	75.3
Without dependent children	70.6		79.6	72.0	56.9	42.9	24.7
	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>Other families</u>	28.0	100.0	9.4	3.9	1.7	1.0	0.8
With dependent children	0.4		2.5				
Without dependent children	99.6	100.0	97.5	98.3	99.1	100.0	42.9
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	57.1

Families with no workers constituted only 8.9 percent of all families. Families with workers of course constituted the other 91.1 percent of all families in the city. Of these families with workers, 78.1 percent were families whose workers were all in private employment, and another 9.5 percent were families some of whose workers were in private employment during survey week while some were either looking for work or temporarily inactive. All the workers in 3.7 percent of the families with workers had relief program employment and in only 8/10 of 1 percent were some workers on relief program and some seeking work or inactive d.s.w. Almost 8 percent of the families with workers had no employment, either program or private.

Of the 1-worker families over 85 percent had private employment, 4 percent were on relief program work, and nearly 11 percent were not working during survey week.

In 69.4 percent of the 2-worker families both workers had private employment and in an additional 23.3 percent one of the workers had private employment. In 5.1 percent of these 2-worker families 1 or both workers were on relief program work, while in 2.2 percent neither worker had any employment during survey week.

A larger percentage of the 3-worker families, 6 percent, were dependent on program relief, with 2.6 percent of them having all 3 workers so engaged. These include some cases where the CCC, NYA and WPA may have been furnishing simultaneous relief to (1) a minor boy out of school and unable to get private work, (2) a young student, and (3) a worker of the family. Of these 3-worker families, 52.7 percent showed all 3 workers privately employed, while an

additional 39.8 percent showed some workers privately employed and the others seeking work or temporarily inactive. Thus, 92.5 percent of the 3-person families had at least 1 worker in private employment, and in only 1.5 percent of them were none of the workers in any kind of employment.

Families with 4-or-more workers showed 34.5 percent whose workers all had private employment; another 60.5 percent includes some workers privately employed and some seeking work or temporarily inactive. None were left without at least 1 worker in some kind of employment; and 5 percent of them had 1 or more workers on program, the rest seeking work.

Table No. 95. Employment Status of Families, by Number of Workers per Family.
(in percentages)

	Total Families	Families with		1-wkr	2-wkrs	3-wkrs	4 or more
		No wkrs	Wkrs				
All Families	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Families with no workers	8.9	100.0					
Families with workers	91.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
All employed private only	78.1		78.1	85.2	69.4	52.7	34.5
Some employed private, some seeking work or inactive	9.5		9.5	-	23.3	39.8	60.5
All employed Program	3.7		3.7	4.1	3.2	2.6	0.8
Some employed Program, some seeking work or inactive	0.8		0.8	-	1.9	3.4	4.2
None employed Program and none employed private	7.9		7.9	10.7	2.2	1.5	-

Time Elapsed Since Last Full-Time Private Job Ended

Families with no workers represented nearly 9 percent of all families.^{1/} They would include families whose worker or workers were retired, with or without pensions, and those few which because of financial independence or equivalent reason had not been in the labor market. They would also include families whose otherwise potential workers were permanently out of the labor market due to physical or mental disability.

In 34.5 percent of such families, no member ever had a full-time job; in 35.6 percent of them, more than 5 years had elapsed since any member had had a full-time job; more than 10 years for nearly 20 percent.

Those whose members had no full-time job for from over 2 and up to 5 years represented 12 percent; for 13 to 24 months, 6.4 percent. About 6.5 percent of them had had a full-time job up to within a year of the survey week. (For the other 5 percent, the time since the last full-time job was "not ascertained".)

Thus, about one-third of these families with no workers were either financially independent or had found means of support to a degree that no member had ever had a full-time job, and an additional 35.6 percent had gotten along for more than 5 years with no worker in the labor market. A small proportion of these families may have been dependent for a long period on home relief, of course - families whose members were all incapacitated for work.

These no-worker families were mostly small in size, over 90 percent of them 1 and 2 persons each.

^{1/} These percentages, remember, are based on the inclusion of 1-person families and hence will not agree with those used in connection with charts 21, 22, 23, 24.

Table No. 96. Families with Program Employment and Those with No Program Employment, by Size and Number of Workers, Time Since Last Full-Time Private Job Ended
(in percentages)

		S I Z E O F F A M I L I E S																										
		ALL FAMILIES						1 PERSON FAMILY			2 PERSON FAMILY			3 PERSON FAMILY			4 PERSON FAMILY			5 OR MORE PERSON FAMILY								
		No Wkr	1 worker	2 or more workers	No Wkr	1 worker	No. Wkr	1 worker	2 workers	No. Wkr	1 worker	2 or more workers	No Wkr	1 worker	2 or more workers	No Wkr	1 worker	2 or more workers	No Wkr	1 worker	2 or more workers							
All Families	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0							
Families with <u>some</u> program employment		4.1	100.0	4.2	100.0		1.4	100.0		4.4	100.0	2.2	100.0		5.3	100.0	3.3	100.0		5.4	100.0	3.2	100.0		8.4	100.0	8.3	100.0
Some member employed at LFTFJ					42.3						25.0					43.9				42.9						46.1		
No member ever had a FTFTJ			5.6		2.8		7.9			5.0					4.5		2.4		8.9						4.2	4.5		
NA months since LFTFJ			7.5		2.7		7.9			6.7		4.2			8.0		2.4		7.1						8.5	3.4		
To 3 " " "			2.7		8.3		2.6			2.5		12.5			2.3				1.8						4.2	13.5		
4 mos.-1 yr " "			15.0		15.9		13.2			15.0		25.0			15.9		9.8		17.9			28.6			12.7	12.4		
13 to 24 mos. " "			17.4		8.8		10.5			17.5		12.5			20.5		12.2		19.6			5.6			15.5	7.9		
25 to 36 " " "			6.2		2.8		7.9			5.8		4.2			6.8		4.9		7.2			3.6			4.2	1.1		
37 to 60 " " "			17.2		4.4		15.8			18.3		14.6			18.2		14.6		14.3			3.5			16.9	1.1		
61 to 120 " " "			23.3		10.4		26.3			22.5		16.6			20.4		9.8		21.4			17.8			28.2	6.7		
Over 10 years			5.1		1.6		7.9			6.7					3.4				1.8						5.6	3.3		
Families with <u>no</u> program employment	100.0	95.9	100.0	95.8	100.0	100.0	98.0	100.0	100.0	95.6	100.0	97.8	100.0	100.0	94.7	100.0	96.7	100.0	100.0	94.6	100.0	96.8	100.0	100.0	91.6	100.0	91.7	100.0
Some member employed at LFTFJ			84.3		93.6			81.3			84.2		90.9		87.7		94.1		88.0			94.5				84.0	95.1	
No member ever had a FTFTJ	34.5		1.2		0.3	45.3		2.3	16.7		1.0		0.4	16.1		0.8		0.2	31.6		0.1		0.2	40.0		0.4	0.3	
NA months since LFTFJ	5.0		0.9		0.4	5.1		1.2	4.6		1.0		0.6	6.4		0.5		0.3	4.6		0.6		0.5	5.0		0.9	0.1	
To 3 " " "	1.7		4.3		3.0	1.2		4.2	2.4		3.8		3.7	1.6		3.7		2.8	4.5		5.4		2.9	5.0		6.2	2.6	
4 mos.-1 yr " "	4.8		4.2		1.6	2.9		4.8	6.3		4.4		2.7	14.5		3.3		1.6	13.6		3.0		1.2	5.0		4.4	0.8	
13 to 24 mos. " "	6.4		1.6		0.5	4.3		1.9	9.9		1.6		0.7	8.1		1.7		0.5	9.1		1.1		0.5	5.0		1.2	0.4	
25 to 36 " " "	3.9		0.8		0.2	2.6		0.7	6.3		0.9		0.2	6.5		0.8		0.1	4.6		0.6		0.2	-		0.6	0.2	
37 to 60 " " "	8.1		0.9			5.5		1.1	11.9		0.8		0.1	8.1		0.8		13.6		0.4			25.0		1.1			
61 to 120 " " "	16.0		1.1		0.3	13.0		1.5	21.6		1.5		0.6	22.6		0.4		0.2	4.6		0.2		10.0		0.9	0.3		
Over 10 years	19.6		0.7		0.1	20.1		1.0	20.3		0.8		0.1	16.1		0.3		0.2	13.6		0.6		5.0		0.3	0.2		

LFTPJ - Last Full Time Private Job

FTPJ - Full Time Private Job

Size of No-Worker Families

1-person families	60.2 percent
2-person "	31.8 "
3-person "	4.8 "
4-person "	1.7 "
5 persons or more	1.5 "

It will be observed from the table that substantial percentages of all these no-workers families, irrespective of size, were reported as "no member ever had a full time job". This was so in the case of nearly half the 1- person families, about one-sixth of the 2-person and 3-person families, nearly a third of those with 4 persons each, and 40 percent in the case of still larger families.

The proportions that had had no full-time job for more than 5 years also ran high in the smaller families: about one-third of the 1-person families; 41.9 percent of the 2-person families; 38.7 percent of the 3-person families. In the case of 4-person families, however, 18.1 percent had had a full-time job within the year just preceding the survey week, another 13.7 percent within from 13 months to 3 years, another 13.6 percent within 37 months to 5 years, and 18.2 percent had had no worker with a full-time job for over 5 years. While 40 percent of the 5-person families with no workers reported "no member ever had a full-time job", another 40 percent had had a private full-time job within the past 5 years. Another 15 percent had had no full-time private job in over 5 years, including 5 percent whose last job was more than ten years prior to survey week.

The families with 1 worker each represented 61.8 percent of all families. ^{1/}

About 4.1 percent of all these families had program employment - that is, the 1 worker was employed on a relief project.

^{1/}These percentages, remember, are based on the inclusion of 1-person families and hence will not agree with those used in connection with Charts 21, 22, 23, 24.

In 5.6 percent of the 1-worker families with program employment, the worker had never had a full-time job. It is assumed that most of these were young people.

Between one-fifth and one-sixth (17.7 percent) of these 1-worker families on program work had been without a full-time private job for 1 year or less, just prior to the survey week. Another one-fifth to one-sixth (17.4 percent) had been out of a full time private job for more than 1 but not more than 2 years just prior to survey week. Adding those out of a full-time job for from 25 months to 3 years, makes 41.3 percent of all these 1-worker families with relief program work during survey week who had had a full-time private job within 3 years prior to that week.

About 17.2 percent of the 1-worker families employed on program work had been out of full-time private employment for from 37 months to 5 years, and 28.4 percent of them for more than 5 years.

Families with 1 worker each on relief program employment varied in size as follows:

Size of 1-worker families with program employment

1-person families	10.2 percent
2-person "	32.2 "
3-person "	23.6 "
4-person "	15.0 "
5 or more persons	19.0 "

The length of time the 1-worker families on relief program work had been without a full-time private job appears as follows:

Table No. 97. 1-Worker Families with Program Employment: Length of Time Since Family's Last Full-Time Private Job Ended, by Size of Family.
(in percentages)

Time since LFTPJ ended	Total all Sizes	SIZE OF FAMILY				
		1 person	2 persons	3 persons	4 persons	5 or more persons
Never had FTPJ	5.6	7.9	5.0	4.5	8.9	4.2
1 year or less	17.7	15.8	17.5	18.2	19.7	16.9
13 mo's to 3 yrs.	23.6	18.4	23.3	27.3	26.8	19.7
37 mo's to 5 yrs.	17.2	15.8	18.3	18.2	14.3	16.9
Over 5 years	28.4	34.2	29.2	23.8	23.2	33.8
Time NA	7.5	7.9	6.7	8.0	7.1	8.5

It is a coincidence that the smallest and the largest 1-worker families on program work have a fairly similar percentage record of time elapsed since the last full-time private job ended; and that the 2-person families run closest to the average for all families. Note the substantial percentage of each size family which was out of a full-time private job for over 5 years.

The 1- worker families which did not have program employment represented 95.9 of all 1-worker families. Their record with respect to full-time jobs is quite different from those who were on relief program employment. To begin with observe the difference in the family-size:

Size of 1-worker families	With Program Employment	Without Program Employment
1 person	10.2 percent	31.3 percent
2 persons	32.2 "	30.2 "
3 persons	23.6 "	18.2 "
4 persons	15.0 "	11.4 "
5 or more persons	19.0 "	8.9 "

Obviously the 1-person family constituted relatively the smallest group among 1-worker families in program employment, while among the 1-worker families not in program employment it was relatively the largest group.

Conversely, the larger 1-worker families were relatively more important in relief program employment. Of course, program work filled a more pressing need for the larger families. One-person families with fewer apparent responsibilities generally found relief a less urgent necessity than did families with several persons dependent on the earnings of 1 worker.

Table No. 98. 1-Worker Families With No Program Employment: Length of Time Since Last Full-Time Private Job Ended, by Size of Family.
(in percentages)

Time Since LFTPJ ended	Total all Sizes	SIZE OF FAMILY				
		1 person	2 persons	3 persons	4 persons	5 or more persons
Employed at LFTPJ	84.3	81.3	84.2	87.7	88.0	84.0
Never had FTPJ	1.2	2.3	1.0	0.8	0.1	0.4
1 year or less	8.5	9.0	8.2	7.0	8.4	10.6
13 mo's to 3 yrs.	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.5	1.7	1.8
37 mo's to 5 yrs.	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.4	1.1
Over 5 years	1.8	2.5	2.3	0.7	0.8	1.2
Time NA	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.9

It is to be observed also that all but about 15.7 percent of the 1-worker families not in program employment were still employed at their "last full-time private job", and that only a very small percentage of these families "never had a full-time job". These workers were comparatively successful in keeping themselves privately employed, only 5.1 percent of them having been out of a full-time private job for more than a year at the time of this survey. About 8.5 percent of them had had such a job within one year prior to survey week.

Of course it is easy to assume that those who never had a full-time job were among the first to become dependent on relief program work; and that the 1-worker families whose workers had been without a full-time job over 3 years,

and up even to 10 years and over would be likewise in need of relief, obviously having been for a long time unable to command a full-time job. On the other hand, knowing the employment difficulties of the past decade, it is just as easy to admit that this judgment may be unfair. Whatever the reason, the fact remains that 1-worker families, in fact all families with workers, who were not in program employment during survey week showed heavy percentages of workers who still had their "last full-time private job" and comparatively light percentages of workers who had for more than 3 years been without a full-time job.

Families with 2 or more workers each represented 29.3 percent of all families. Of the families with some program employment, the 2-or-more-workers families were 32.8 percent; of those which did not have any worker in program employment, the families with 2 or more workers were 29.2 percent.

Size of families with 2 or more workers
(in percentages)

2-person families	25.6 percent
3-person families	29.2 "
4-person families	20.2 "
5 or more persons	25.0 "

Of these families with 2 or more workers, 4.2 percent had some program employment, the other 95.8 getting along without it.

The 4.2 percent of all 2-worker families who had at least 1 of the workers employed on program work were of the following sizes:

<u>Size of families with 2 or more workers, with some program employment.</u>	
2-person families	13.2 percent
3-person families	22.5 "
4-person families	15.4 "
5 or more persons	48.9 "

From the above, it is apparent that the largest sized families

constituted nearly half of those families with 2 or more workers each which had some program employment at the time of the survey. The necessity was most pressing in large families. The percentage of 2-person families having 2 workers with some program work, was relatively small.

The length of time these families had been without a full-time private job appears as follows:

Table No. 99. Families of 2 or more Workers Each Which had Some Program Employment: Length of Time Since Family's Last Full-Time Private Job Ended, by Size of Family
(in percentages)

Time since LFTPJ ended	Total all sizes	SIZE OF FAMILY			
		2 persons	3 persons	4 persons	5 or more persons
Some workers employed LFTPJ	42.3	25.0	43.9	42.9	46.1
Never had FTFJ	2.8		2.4		4.5
1 year or less	24.2	37.5	9.8	28.6	25.9
13 mo's to 3 yrs.	11.6	16.7	17.1	7.2	9.0
37 mo's to 5 yrs.	4.4		14.6	3.5	1.1
Over 5 years	12.0	16.6	9.8	17.8	10.0
Time NA	2.7	4.2	2.4		3.4

By comparison with the 1-worker families, the percentages of 2-worker families which had been without a full-time private job for over 5 years was less than half. A very heavy percentage of each family-size group was accounted for by those families some of whose workers were still employed at their "last full-time private job." The heavier percentages of 2-or-more-workers families, some of whom were still working at their full-time private jobs, while some had program employment, appear of course in the families of more

than 2 persons each. Such cases would include CCC and NYA type of program work. The actual number of such families was small.

Families with 2 or more workers having no program employment. Most of the families with 2 or more workers (95.8 percent) did not have program employment. These families were of the following sizes:

Size of families with 2 or more workers,
with no program employment

2-person families	26.2 percent
3-person families	29.5 "
4-person families	20.4 "
5 or more persons	23.9 "

Nearly all of these families had full-time private employment at the time of the survey, only about 6 percent of the total number having been out of a job for any length of time as shown on the following table:

Table No. 100. Families of 2 or more Workers Each, Which Had No Program Employment: Length of Time Since Family's Last Full-Time Private Job Ended, by Size of Family.
(In percentages)

Time since LFTPJ ended	Total all sizes	SIZE OF FAMILY			
		2 persons	3 persons	4 persons	5 or more persons
Some workers employed LFTPJ	93.6	90.9	94.1	94.5	95.1
Never had FTFJ	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
1 year or less	4.6	6.4	4.4	4.1	3.4
13 mo's to 3 yrs.	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.6
37 mo's to 5 yrs.	0.04	0.1			
Over 5 yrs.	0.4	0.7	0.4		0.5
Time N.A.	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.1

The percentage of these families that was without a full-time job for more than a year before survey week is very small, as is the percentage that never had a full-time job.

It appears clearly most of these families were well entrenched in the labor market, more than 90 percent of them having workers still in their last full-time jobs during survey week.

Families with Primary and Secondary Workers

The primary worker is the head of the family, if the head is a worker; otherwise the oldest worker is the primary worker. Secondary workers are of course the other workers in the family.

The accompanying table shows the employment status of both primary and secondary workers. It is clear that in 67.8 percent of the families there was only a primary worker, 23.1 percent of the families had one secondary worker, 6.4 percent had 2, only 1.9 percent had 3, and very few, only 8/10 of 1 percent, had 4 or more.

Secondary workers numbered about 18,000; primary workers around 42,000.

Families with but one worker in the family showed 85.2 percent privately employed, 4.1 percent employed on program work and 10.7 percent without work of any kind.

Families with a primary and one secondary worker represented nearly one fourth of all families with workers. Almost 80 percent of these secondary workers were in private employment during survey week; and in 87.3 percent of these cases where the secondary worker had private employment the primary worker was also privately employed.

In only 2.8 percent of the families with one secondary worker was the primary worker employed on program work, but in 12.9 percent of them the primary worker was unemployed.

Table No. 101. Families with Workers: Employment Status of Secondary Workers and Primary Workers

Employment status of secondary workers	Total	Employment Status of Primary Workers		
		Employed Private	Employed Program	Unemployed; Seeking Work
	(add %'s vertically)	(add %'s horizontally)		
<u>All families with workers</u>	100.0	84.5	3.7	11.8
<u>No Secondary Worker in Family</u>	67.8	85.2	4.1	10.7
<u>1 Secondary Worker</u>	23.1	84.3	2.8	12.9
Employed private	79.4	87.3	1.4	11.3
Employed program	1.1	51.5	15.2	33.3
Unemployed (seeking work)	19.5	73.8	7.6	18.6
<u>2 Secondary Workers</u>	6.4	80.9	2.7	16.4
Both employed private	62.5	84.2	1.3	14.5
Both unemployed (skg. work)	5.5	59.6	12.8	27.6
1 private, 1 program	2.0	76.5	11.8	11.7
1 private, 1 unemployed	28.2	80.4	2.5	17.1
1 program, 1 unemployed	1.8	40.0	13.3	46.7
<u>3 Secondary Workers</u>	1.9	78.4	2.4	19.2
All employed private	44.4	80.2	1.8	18.0
All unemployed (seeking wk.)	1.6	75.0	25.0	
2 private, 1 program	0.4	100.0		
2 private, 1 unemployed	35.6	80.9	1.1	18.0
1 private, 2 unemployed	14.4	80.6		19.4
1 program, 2 unemployed	1.2		33.3	66.7
1 private, 1 program, 1 unemployed	2.4	33.3	16.7	50.0
<u>4 or more Secondary Workers</u>	0.8	76.2	0.9	22.9
All employed private	60.5	80.3		19.7
All unemployed (seeking wk.)	2.8	66.7		33.3
Some private, some unemployed	35.8	71.8	2.6	25.6
Some private, some program, some unemployed	0.9			100.0

In only a very few of these families was the secondary worker on program work. In over half of such families the primary worker was employed privately, in nearly one-sixth the primary worker was also on program work, and in one-third of the cases the primary worker was without employment.

On the other hand nearly one-fifth of the families with one secondary worker showed that secondary worker without either private or program employment, while in nearly one-fifth of the families whose secondary worker was unemployed the primary worker was also unemployed during survey week.

Families with 2 secondary workers represented 6.4 percent of all families with workers. In only 5.5 percent of them were both the secondary workers without employment, and in a little more than one-fourth of such families the primary worker was also unemployed, while another one-eighth of the primary workers were on program work, and nearly 60 percent of them had private employment. Thus, in about 72 percent of the families where both secondary workers were unemployed, the primary worker had some employment, albeit 12.8 percent of them had only program employment.

Among the families with 3 secondary workers, only 1.6 percent showed all 3 without employment, but in all these cases the primary worker was employed: three-fourths of them privately and one-fourth of them on program work.

Of course the number of families with 4 or more secondary workers was comparatively small -- only a little more than 300 in the city. In only 10 such families were all secondary workers without jobs and in all but 3, the primary worker had private employment.

Primary workers approximated 42,000 in round numbers. ^{1/} By age, 5.8 percent were under 25, 22 percent from 25-to-34; 26.3 percent from 35-to-44; and 43.7 percent 45 and over. The age was not ascertained on 2.2 percent of them.

Of all primary workers, 84.5 percent were privately employed. About 79 percent (something over 33,000) of them were men, the remainder women.

The male primary workers employed private were 83.4 percent employees, 7.7 percent employers, 8.8 percent operated on "own account", the other 0.1 miscellaneous. Those who were in the market for private employment represented 12.5 percent of the male workers, 4 percent of them having program employment and 8.5 percent having no employment at all. About 3.3 percent were temporarily inactive.

Female primary workers were 85.5 percent employed private - 91.8 percent of them employees, 1.3 percent of them employers, 6.7 percent operating on "own account", the other 0.2 percent miscellaneous. About 2.2 percent of the female primary workers were on program employment, 8.8 percent without any work - all candidates for private employment. The temporarily inactive workers among them constituted about 3.5 percent.

Among the male primary workers those under 25 years old showed the largest percentage of candidates for private employment - 16.8 percent; but among the females those 45 and over.

Secondary workers with employed primary workers: duration of survey week job of latter. The following table is self-explanatory. Of the 18,000 secondary workers, something over 15,000 were in families whose primary workers were, during survey week, either in private employment (97 percent of them)

^{1/}Of the total number of families included in this survey, those with no workers approximated 4300.

Table No. 102. Primary Workers: Employment Status, by Sex and Age (in percentages)

Employment Status	Total	Under 25	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 and over	NA
All Primary Workers	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed private	84.5	84.2	88.5	86.4	81.0	93.0
Employees	85.2	97.6	91.2	85.5	80.1	83.4
Employers	6.3	0.3	3.1	7.0	8.5	6.9
Own Account	8.4	1.8	5.6	7.4	11.3	9.7
Others	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	-
In market for private emp.	12.2	14.0	9.8	10.8	14.2	7.0
Employed on Program	3.7	4.2	3.5	3.7	3.8	0.6
Unemployed (seeking work)	8.2	9.8	6.3	7.1	10.4	0.6
Temporarily Inactive	3.3	1.8	1.7	2.8	4.8	6.4
Male Primary Workers	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed private	84.2	81.3	88.4	86.4	80.7	96.7
Employees	83.4	95.8	89.6	83.8	78.8	76.9
Employers	7.7	0.5	3.7	8.3	10.1	10.9
Own account	8.8	3.2	6.7	7.9	11.0	12.2
Others	0.1	0.5	1.0	11.0	0.1	0.1
In market for private emp.	12.5	16.8	10.0	11.0	14.5	3.3
Employed on Program	4.0	5.6	3.7	4.1	4.1	0.7
Unemployed (seeking work)	8.5	11.2	6.3	6.9	10.4	2.6
Temporarily Inactive	3.3	1.9	1.6	2.6	4.8	2.6
Female Primary Workers	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed Private	85.5	88.6	88.5	86.0	82.3	89.0
Employees	91.8	100.0	97.5	92.7	85.5	90.8
Employers	1.3	0.4	1.7	1.6	1.8	2.3
Own Account	6.7	0.4	0.4	5.4	12.6	6.9
Others	0.2	0.2	2.2	0.3	0.1	0.1
In market for private emp.	11.0	9.8	9.2	10.1	12.6	11.0
Employed on Program	2.2	2.2	2.7	2.1	2.1	0.7
Unemployed (seeking work)	8.8	7.6	6.6	8.0	10.5	10.3
Temporarily Inactive	3.5	1.6	2.2	3.9	5.1	10.3
Percent Male	79.0	59.7	79.9	81.0	81.3	51.0
Percent Female	21.0	40.3	20.1	19.0	18.7	49.0

or employed on program work (3 percent).

Over a quarter of these primary workers in private employment had had their survey week job for more than 15 years.

Just three-eighths of them had had their survey week job for more than 10 years. More than half of them (53.0 percent) had had their survey week job for over five years. A little less than 10 percent had had their survey week job for over 3 years up to 5 years; 14 percent of them over 1 year up to 3 years and nearly 20 percent (19.5 percent) 1 year or less.

Of the primary workers on program work during survey week about 40 percent had been on their survey week job 1 year or less; 22.2 percent more than 1 year up to 3 years; 23.5 percent over 3 years up to 5 years; and only 5.2 percent (or about 25) of them had been on program employment for over 5 years.

Table No. 103. Secondary Workers with Employed Primary Workers: Duration of Survey Week Job of Primary Workers

Duration of Survey Week Job of Primary Worker	(in percentages)		
	EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF PRIMARY WORKERS		
	Total	Employed Private	Employed Program
12 months or less	20.2	19.5	39.9
13 to 36 months	14.2	14.0	22.2
37 to 60 months	10.2	9.8	23.5
61 to 120 months	15.2	15.5	5.2
121 to 180 months	11.4	11.7	
181 months and over	25.0	25.8	
Duration N.A.	3.8	3.7	9.2
	100.0	100.0	100.0
	100.0	97.0	3.0

Social-economic groups of primary and secondary workers.

The accompanying table brings out some interesting social-economic relations. This table includes only the families with both primary and secondary workers and shows the employment status of primary workers related to the employment status of the secondary workers in the families. Thus it is seen that of the total number of secondary workers, in 82 percent of the cases there was a primary worker with private employment, in 13.9 percent of the cases the primary worker was in the market for private employment and in 4.1 percent of the cases the primary worker was temporarily inactive.

In 84.7 percent of the cases where secondary workers had private employment the primary worker also had private employment, with 11.5 percent in the market for it and 3.8 percent temporarily inactive.

About 18.6 percent of the secondary workers were prospects for private employment; of these prospects, 71.9 percent had primary workers in private employment during survey week, while in nearly 24 percent of the cases the primary worker was in the market for private employment at the same time.

Of the secondary workers on program employment during survey week (only 1.3 percent of all secondary workers) in 42.3 percent of the cases the primary worker was a prospect for private employment, including 14.1 percent where the primary worker as well as the secondary worker had program work.

Of the secondary workers who were unemployed (seeking work) during survey week (17.3 percent of all secondary workers), 73.4 percent of the cases were where the primary worker had private employment, but in 22.5 percent of the cases the primary worker was in the market for private employment, including 16.3 percent where the primary worker as well as the secondary worker was without any employment.

Table No. 104. Employment Status and Social-Economic Groups of Primary and Secondary Workers

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During Survey Week

(in percentages)

Primary Workers	TOTAL	(in percentages)														
		SECONDARY WORKERS												In Market for Private Employment		Temporarily Inactive
		EMPLOYED PRIVATE														
		Sub Total	Profes- sional	Propri- etors	Clerks	Skilled Workers	Semi-skilled Workers			Unskilled Workers						
All	In Mfg.						Other	All	Servants	Others						
(Horizontal percentages:)		(78.0)	100.0	(5.2)	(3.2)	(37.8)	(3.5)	(16.4)		(11.9)			(18.6)	(1.3)	(17.3)	(3.4)
<u>Total</u>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>Employed private</u>	82.0	84.7	92.4	88.9	86.8	84.8	80.3	78.7	82.0	79.5	78.8	83.2	71.9	51.3	73.4	75.6
Professional	4.1	4.5	19.0	7.4	4.5	2.4	1.9	1.7	2.1	1.2	1.0	2.1	2.5	1.3	2.6	3.4
Proprietors, mgrs.	13.2	14.5	17.5	35.5	16.9	14.2	9.2	6.7	12.0	7.3	7.2	7.4	8.1	6.4	8.2	9.8
Clerks, etc.	19.5	21.1	28.6	21.7	27.6	12.8	13.4	12.1	14.8	9.7	8.8	12.0	13.7	1.3	14.7	16.1
Skilled workers	15.0	15.2	12.1	8.5	15.4	24.6	17.5	19.8	15.0	11.9	10.3	16.2	13.5	14.1	13.4	18.1
Semi-skilled	16.0	16.0	8.9	6.3	13.6	16.1	21.3	21.9	20.6	22.4	22.8	21.4	17.4	8.9	18.1	14.1
In mfg.	5.8	5.8	3.2	1.1	4.8	7.1	9.1	12.5	5.4	6.9	7.5	5.2	6.1	3.8	6.3	2.9
Other	10.4	10.2	5.7	5.2	8.8	9.0	12.2	9.4	15.2	13.5	15.3	16.2	11.3	5.1	11.8	11.2
Unskilled	14.0	13.4	6.3	9.5	8.8	14.7	17.0	16.5	17.5	27.0	28.1	24.1	16.7	19.3	16.4	14.1
Servants	6.9	6.6	3.8	5.3	4.1	9.0	7.0	5.9	8.1	15.1	17.2	9.4	8.1	9.0	8.0	7.8
Others	7.1	6.8	2.5	4.2	4.7	5.7	10.0	10.6	9.4	11.9	10.9	14.7	8.6	10.3	8.4	6.3
<u>In market for private employment</u>	13.9	11.5	6.3	8.5	10.2	9.0	13.9	15.3	12.3	16.4	17.8	12.6	23.8	42.3	22.5	14.2
Employed program	2.5	1.4	0.6	0.5	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.3	3.2	3.4	2.6	6.7	14.1	6.2	5.4
Unemployed(seek.wk.)	11.4	10.1	5.7	8.0	9.1	7.6	12.7	14.2	11.0	13.2	14.4	10.0	17.1	28.2	16.3	8.8
<u>Temporarily inactive</u>	4.1	3.8	1.3	2.6	3.0	6.2	5.8	6.0	5.7	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.3	6.4	4.1	10.2

Professional people privately employed (5.2 percent of all secondary workers). Of these privately employed secondary workers in professional pursuits, 19 percent were in families whose primary workers were also professionals in private employment; 17.5 percent of them were in families whose primary workers were proprietors or managers; 12.1 percent of them were in families whose primary workers were skilled workers. Thus 48.6 percent of the secondary workers were in families whose primary workers were either professional people, proprietors, managers, officials or skilled workers. The other 43.8 percent of the secondary workers privately employed were in families whose primary workers were semi-skilled (8.9 percent) or unskilled workers (6.3 percent) or clerical workers (28.6 percent). About 5.7 percent of the professional secondary workers were in families whose primary workers were without employment; in only 0.6 percent of the cases were the primary workers on program work.

Proprietors, managers, officials privately employed (3.2 percent of all secondary workers). Of these, 35.5 percent were secondary workers in families whose primary workers were proprietors, managers, officials, etc. In 7.4 percent of the cases the primary workers were professional people and in 8.5 percent of the cases the primary workers were skilled workers. Thus 51.4 percent or well over half of these privately employed secondary workers were in families whose primary workers were also privately employed as professionals, proprietors, managers, officials or skilled workers. The other 37.5 percent were in families whose primary workers were in the clerical worker group or the semi-skilled or unskilled groups. In 5.3 percent of the cases the primary worker was in the servant class.

Of these secondary workers privately employed as proprietors and managers, 8.5 percent were in families whose primary workers were in the market for private employment (8 percent without any work, $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 percent working on program employment).

Clerks and kindred workers in private employment (37.8 percent of all secondary workers). These secondary workers in private employment were from families 27.6 percent of whose primary workers were also privately employed in clerical work, 13.6 of whose primary workers were employed in semi-skilled work, and 8.8 percent of whose primary workers were employed in unskilled work (4.1 percent as servants). Thus 50 percent of these secondary workers were in families whose primary workers were also clerks, or in semi-skilled and unskilled work, the other 36.8 percent being proprietors, managers and officials (16.9 percent), professional workers (4.5 percent), and skilled workers (15.4 percent). About 10.2 percent of the secondary workers privately employed in clerical capacities were in families whose primary workers were prospects for private employment (1.1 percent of them on program work and 9.1 percent without any work).

Skilled workers privately employed (3.5 percent of all secondary workers). Of these, nearly a fourth were in families whose primary workers were also employed in the skilled worker class; 14.2 percent were in families whose primary workers were proprietors, managers or officials; and only 2.4 percent in families whose primary workers were professional people. Thus, 41.2 percent of the skilled secondary workers were in families whose primary workers were privately employed in professional capacities or as proprietors, managers, officials, or skilled workers.

The other 43.6 percent of privately employed secondary workers were in families whose primary workers were semi-skilled or clerical workers or unskilled (9 percent were servants).

Semi-skilled workers privately employed (16.4 percent of all secondary workers). These were in families whose primary workers were 80.3 percent privately employed, 13.9 percent seeking private employment, and 5.8 percent temporarily inactive. Of the privately employed semi-skilled secondary workers, 21.3 percent were in families whose primary workers were also in the semi-skilled class, 17.0 percent in the unskilled class (7 percent servants) and 17.5 percent skilled workers. Thus 55.8 percent of the primary workers whose secondary workers were privately employed as semi-skilled workers, were also employed either as skilled or semi-skilled or unskilled workers. In the other 24.5 percent of the cases the primary workers were privately employed either as professional workers (1.9 percent) or were proprietors, managers, officials (9.2 percent) or in clerical capacities (13.4 percent).

Unskilled workers with private employment (11.9 percent of all secondary workers). These were in families 79.5 percent of whose primary workers were also privately employed: 27 percent of them as unskilled workers, 22.4 percent of them as semi-skilled workers and 11.9 percent as skilled workers. Thus 61.3 percent of these secondary unskilled workers were in families whose primary workers were either skilled, semi-skilled or unskilled workers while the primary workers in the other 18.2 percent of the cases were either clerical workers (9.7 percent), proprietors, managers, or officials (7.3 percent), or professional workers (1.2 percent). About 16.4 percent of the privately employed secondary workers in the unskilled class were in families whose primary workers were in the market for private employment, 3.2 percent of these primary workers being on program work and 13.2 percent being without any employment.

CHAPTER IX

EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT

No definite rules of relationship can be set up between extent of education and type of employment. Nevertheless, the extent of formal education acquired by a worker has a definite bearing on the kind of work at which he will start his working life.

Some interesting facts are brought to light by tabulating the persons covered by the survey according to employment status and age d.s.w., and showing the last school grade completed.

It should be stated here that the survey tabulations as to last school grade completed include not only public schools, both city and state, but also parochial and other private educational institutions offering recognized formal education. The annual report of the Albany Board of Education cites figures for the United States published in May 1938, to show a 7.5 percent decrease in children under 6 years old; a decrease of nearly 10 percent in those from 6 to 9; no notable change in the number from 10 to 13 years old; and an increase of about 2 percent in the number 14 to 17 years old. Decreased birth rates have caused a yearly decline for the United States of about 100,000 annually entering the first grade, beginning in 1931. High school enrollments have not yet been materially affected, one factor being the inability of young people to obtain jobs and their consequent continued school attendance. The report says Albany school records bear out this general trend. The report of the

Albany Board of Education for 1940 says:

"A census of the school districts of the State, conducted during the past year by the State Education Department, shows that there are 88,165 fewer children between birth and eighteen years of age in the State than there were during the previous year. Most of this decrease is reported in the cities of the State. This census indicates that there are more children between 10 and 14 years of age than there are children between 5 and 9 years of age. This fact bears out the statement that enrollments in the younger age groups are decreasing, while the enrollment in the higher age groups tends to continue."

School attendance: color and nativity, age, sex.

Table number 105 presents a summary of all persons included in the survey tabulations to show the percentage who were d.s.w. attending school, divided according to color and nativity and sex.

The comparatively small percentage of foreign-born whites attending school d.s.w. is occasioned by the comparatively small percentage in that group who were of school age (only 2.5 percent were under 20 years old).

Though a larger percentage of the males than of the females in the

Table No. 105. All Persons Included in Survey: School Attendance d.s.w., by Color and Nativity, Sex
(in percentages)

Color and Nativity	BOTH SEXES			MALES			FEMALES		
	Total	Attending	Not Attending	Total	Attending	Not Attending	Total	Attending	Not Attending
Total (add across)	(100.0) 100.0	18.5 (100.0)	81.5 (100.0)	(47.9) 100.0	20.0 (51.9)	80.0 (47.1)	(52.1) 100.0	17.1 (48.1)	82.9 (52.9)
All Persons (add vertically)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Native-born white	87.3	96.8	86.1	86.4	96.8	83.7	88.1	96.2	86.4
Foreign-born white	10.4	1.1	12.5	11.2	1.1	13.7	9.6	1.1	11.4
Negro and other	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.5	2.2	2.7	2.1
NA	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.1

Sex and Attendance	Native White			Foreign-Born White			Negro and Other			Color-Nativity NA		
	Total	Attending	Not Attending	Total	Attending	Not Attending	Total	Attending	Not Attending	Total	Attending	Not Attending
Both Sexes (add across)	100.0	87.3	10.4	10.4	2.2	0.1	2.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Both Sexes (add vertically)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Attending	18.5	20.5	2.0	2.0	19.0	5.9	19.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9
Not Attending	81.5	79.5	98.0	98.0	81.0	94.1	81.0	94.1	94.1	94.1	94.1	94.1
Males	47.9	47.4	51.6	51.6	49.8	52.9	49.8	52.9	52.9	52.9	52.9	52.9
Attending	20.0	22.5	1.9	1.9	17.4	11.1	17.4	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1
Not Attending	80.0	77.5	98.1	98.1	82.6	88.9	82.6	88.9	88.9	88.9	88.9	88.9
Females	52.1	52.6	48.4	48.4	50.2	47.1	50.2	47.1	47.1	47.1	47.1	47.1
Attending	17.1	18.7	2.0	2.0	20.7	79.3	20.7	79.3	79.3	79.3	79.3	79.3
Not Attending	82.9	81.3	98.0	98.0	79.3	100.0	79.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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native white group (which constituted over 87 percent of all persons tabulated) were attending school d.s.w., the reverse was true of the "negro and other" races. This seems to indicate that the negro males enter the labor market with less formal education completed than the native whites, although it is true that a part of the higher percentage of negro females attending school is due to the fact that 19.7 percent of the negro females but only 14.5 percent of the negro males were of compulsory school age (see table 15.)

Any assumption as to the attendance of native white girls compared with that of girls of "negro and other" races would have to be tempered by a recognition that only a little more than 15 percent of all native white girls were of compulsory school age, compared with nearly 20 percent of the girls in the "negro and other" group.

The story of school attendance by age groups is clearly shown for the city as a whole in Table No. 106, which repeats the story for each of the color and nativity groups separately. Of course practically no school attendance is shown for those under 5 years old, and only small percentages of non-attendance for those between the ages of 5 and 15, when attendance is compulsory. The 16-to-20 year old group is divided between those attending and those not attending, on not far from a 50 - 50 basis, but only 9.2 percent of the males and 3.8 percent of the females from 21-to-24 were still attending school, while after 24 the attendance percentage becomes negligible.

It is rather noteworthy that while 51.7 percent of the native whites and 50 percent of the negro and "other" persons from 16-to-20 years old were attending school d.s.w., as many as 60 percent of the foreign-born white people were attending - probably a recognition of their special need

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Table No. 106. (page 1 of 4) School Attendance: All Persons, by Age Groups, Sex
(in percentages)

	Total	Under 5 Years Old	5 - 15	16 - 20	21 - 24	25 - 44	45 and over	Age N A
Both sexes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Attending	18.5	0.7	93.4	51.8	6.4	0.2	-	0.6
Not attending	81.5	99.3	6.6	48.2	93.6	99.8	100.0	99.4
Males (47.9 percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Attending	20.0	0.5	93.0	56.0	9.2	0.3	-	-
Not attending	80.0	99.5	7.0	44.0	90.8	99.7	100.0	100.0
Females (52.1 percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Attending	17.1	1.0	93.8	47.8	3.8	0.1	-	0.8
Not attending	82.9	99.0	6.2	52.2	96.2	99.9	100.0	99.2
Both sexes (add across)	100.0	5.6	14.9	7.9	6.8	32.3	30.9	1.6
Males (47.9 percent)	100.0	6.2	15.9	8.0	6.7	32.0	30.3	0.9
Females (52.1 percent)	100.0	4.9	13.9	7.8	6.9	32.7	31.4	2.4

Table No. 106. (page 2 of 4) School Attendance: Native-Born White Persons, by Age Groups, Sex
(in percentages)

	Total	Under 5 Years Old	5 - 15	16 - 20	21 - 24	25 - 44	45 and over	Age N A
Native-born white (87.5% of all persons)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Both sexes	20.5	0.7	93.4	51.7	6.6	0.2	-	0.6
Attending	79.5	99.3	6.6	48.3	93.4	99.8	100.0	99.4
Males (47.4 percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Attending	22.5	0.5	93.1	55.8	9.5	0.3	-	-
Not attending	77.5	99.5	6.9	44.2	90.5	99.7	100.0	100.0
Females (52.6 percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Attending	18.7	1.0	93.8	47.8	3.9	0.1	-	0.9
Not attending	81.3	99.0	6.2	52.2	96.1	99.9	100.0	99.1
Both sexes (add across)	100.0	6.2	16.5	8.7	7.4	32.1	27.3	1.8
Males (47.4 percent)	100.0	7.0	17.9	8.8	7.5	31.9	26.0	0.9
Females (52.6 percent)	100.0	5.5	15.2	8.5	7.4	32.4	28.5	2.5

Table No. 106. (page 3 of 4) School Attendance: Foreign-Born White Persons, by Age Groups, Sex
(in percentages)

	Total	Under 5 Years Old	5 - 15	16 - 20	21 - 24	25 - 44	45 and over	Age N A
Foreign-born white (10.4% of all persons)								
Both sexes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Attending	2.0	-	100.0	60.0	2.8	-	-	-
Not attending	98.0	100.0	-	40.0	97.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
Males (51.6 percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Attending	1.9	-	100.0	58.7	3.1	-	-	-
Not attending	98.1	100.0	-	41.3	96.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
Females (48.4 percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Attending	2.0	-	100.0	63.2	2.6	-	-	-
Not attending	98.0	100.0	-	36.8	97.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
Both sexes (add across)	100.0	0.1	1.0	1.5	1.7	31.9	63.1	0.7
Males (51.6 percent)	100.0	0.1	0.6	2.1	1.5	30.6	64.7	0.4
Females (48.4 percent)	100.0	0.1	1.4	0.9	1.9	33.3	61.4	1.0

Table No. 106. (page 4 of 4) School Attendance: Negro and Other Persons, by Age Groups, Sex
(in percentages)

	Total	Under 5 Years Old	5 - 15	16 - 20	21 - 24	25 - 44	45 and over	Age N A
Negro and other persons (2.2% of all persons)								
Both sexes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Attending	19.0	-	91.1	50.0	1.7	-	-	-
Not attending	81.0	100.0	8.9	50.0	98.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
Males (49.8 percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Attending	17.4	-	89.4	61.8	-	-	-	-
Not attending	82.6	100.0	10.6	38.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Females (50.2 percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Attending	20.7	-	92.3	36.7	2.8	-	-	-
Not attending	79.3	100.0	7.7	63.3	97.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
Both sexes (add across)	100.0	5.6	17.0	6.9	6.4	41.6	22.0	0.5
Males (49.8 percent)	100.0	6.1	14.4	7.4	5.0	42.6	23.9	0.6
Females (50.2 percent)	100.0	5.2	19.6	6.5	7.8	40.5	20.0	0.4

to prepare for living in an adopted country, possibly an evidence of special appreciation for the educational facilities available - or perhaps a combination of both. In any event the percentage of the foreign-born attending school drops more sharply with the 21-to-24 age group than does that of the native white group, although not so sharply as that of the negro group.

Now consider the attendance status among the native-born, the foreign-born and "negro and other" races, by age groups in each case, as shown in table No. 106, together with the last school grade completed (at the time of the survey), as shown in table 107.

In the summary section of the table those 15-and-under are shown to constitute 20.5 percent of the total. Of that age group, 40.8 percent had not completed the first grade of school at the time of the survey. However, the greatest part - 27.3 percent - of this age-group were under 5 years old and had not yet started school, so that approximately the balance of the 40.8 percent shown to have completed no grades of school (or 13.5 percent of this age-group) were at least 5 years old and were either in the first grade d.s.w. or had not yet started school for some reason.

Table No. 107 shows that 42.7 percent of all the children 15 years old or less had finished one of the first 6 grades of school - 7.4 percent of them had finished the 6th grade. Some 15.2 percent had completed one of the junior high school grades - 2.8 percent of them had completed the ninth or last grade of junior high school. Less than one percent had completed grade 10 (the first year in senior high school), and only two-tenths of 1 percent had finished the second high school year. None had completed the last year in senior high school - but remember that these young people were 15 years old or less.

Table No. 107. (page 1 of 4) Last School Grade Completed: All Persons: Age. (in percentages)

Last Grade Completed	Total	Age NA	15 and under	16 to 20	21 to 24	25 to 44	45 and over
BOTH SEXES - Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not ascertained (subtotal)	2.3	16.8	0.2	0.1	0.4	1.5	4.7
Grade 0	10.5	0.9	40.8	0.2	0.3	1.2	5.5
1	1.6	-	7.2	-	-	0.1	0.3
2	1.8	0.3	6.9	0.1	-	0.4	0.8
3	2.4	0.3	6.9	0.1	0.2	0.8	2.2
4	3.0	0.2	6.9	0.3	0.4	1.5	3.5
5	3.3	0.7	7.4	0.8	0.4	1.6	4.0
6	5.1	0.6	7.4	1.5	1.9	3.9	5.5
Elementary (subtotal)	27.7	3.0	83.5	3.0	3.2	9.5	22.8
Grade 7	5.1	1.5	6.5	3.2	3.2	5.1	5.1
8	22.8	21.3	5.9	10.5	14.8	26.5	35.3
9	5.0	2.2	2.8	13.2	6.7	5.4	3.8
Junior High (subtotal)	32.9	25.0	15.2	26.9	24.7	37.0	44.2
Grade 10	6.5	3.5	0.9	17.7	9.1	8.9	4.4
11	4.0	1.6	0.2	20.6	6.3	4.4	1.6
12	18.6	31.5	-	25.2	41.0	26.3	15.4
Senior High (subtotal)	29.1	36.6	1.1	63.5	56.4	39.6	21.4
College 13	1.0	1.2	-	3.0	2.1	1.3	0.5
14	1.2	2.2	-	2.2	2.6	1.8	0.9
15	0.7	0.9	-	0.9	3.5	0.9	0.3
16	3.8	11.4	-	0.4	5.7	6.3	3.7
Post-Grad. 17 and more	1.3	2.9	-	-	1.4	2.1	1.5
Higher Education (subtotal)	8.0	18.6	-	6.5	15.3	12.4	6.9
BOTH SEXES (add across)	100.0	1.6	20.5	7.9	6.8	32.3	30.9

1/27.3 percent under 8 years old.

Table No. 107. (page 2 of 4) Last School Grade Completed: Age, Color
and Nativity
(in percentages)

Last Grade Completed	NATIVE BORN WHITE PERSONS						
	Total	Age NA	15 and under ¹	16 to 20	21 to 24	25 to 44	45 and over
BOTH SEXES - Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not ascertained (subtotal)	1.6	13.7	0.2	0.1	0.5	1.0	3.6
Grade 0	9.7	0.3	41.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.1
1	1.6	-	7.1	-	-	0.0	0.1
2	1.7	0.2	6.9	0.1	-	0.1	0.3
3	2.0	0.1	6.8	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.1
4	2.6	0.2	6.9	0.2	0.2	0.7	2.7
5	3.1	0.8	7.4	0.7	0.3	1.1	3.5
6	4.6	0.5	7.4	1.3	1.7	3.4	5.9
Elementary (subtotal)	25.3	2.1	83.5	2.6	2.5	5.6	14.7
Grade 7	5.1	1.4	6.4	3.2	3.0	5.0	5.4
8	22.5	21.2	5.9	10.0	14.5	26.2	38.3
9	5.4	2.3	2.9	13.2	6.7	5.7	4.5
Junior High (subtotal)	33.0	24.9	15.2	26.4	24.2	36.9	48.2
Grade 10	7.0	3.6	0.9	17.8	9.1	9.6	5.1
11	4.4	1.8	0.2	20.6	6.6	4.9	1.9
12	20.1	33.8	-	25.8	41.5	28.5	18.4
Senior High (subtotal)	31.5	39.2	1.1	64.2	57.2	43.0	25.4
College 13	1.0	1.3	-	3.1	2.2	1.4	0.6
14	1.3	2.4	-	2.3	2.6	1.9	1.0
15	0.8	1.0	-	0.9	3.5	1.0	0.4
16	4.1	12.3	-	0.4	6.0	6.9	4.4
Post-Grad. 17 and more	1.4	3.1	-	-	1.3	2.3	1.7
Higher Education (subtotal)	8.6	20.1	-	6.7	15.6	13.5	8.1
BOTH SEXES (add across)	100.0	1.8	22.7	8.7	7.4	32.1	27.3

¹/27.3 percent under 5 years old.

Table No. 107. (page 3 of 4) Last School Grade Completed: Age, Color
and Nativity
(in percentages)

Last Grade Completed	FOREIGN BORN WHITE PERSONS						
	Total	Age NA	15 and under ¹	16 to 20	21 to 24	25 to 44	45 and over
BOTH SEXES - Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not ascertained (subtotal)	7.1	31.0	-	-	-	4.6	8.6
Grade 0	16.5	13.8	15.9	-	4.2	9.2	20.9
1	0.9	-	4.5	-	-	0.8	0.9
2	2.3	-	9.1	-	-	2.2	2.3
3	5.5	3.5	13.6	1.6	-	4.9	6.0
4	5.9	-	2.3	-	4.2	5.8	6.2
5	4.9	-	9.1	3.1	-	4.6	5.3
6	7.6	3.4	9.1	9.2	5.7	6.9	8.1
Elementary (subtotal)	43.6	20.7	63.6	13.9	14.1	34.4	49.7
Grade 7	4.2	-	15.9	-	2.8	4.7	3.9
8	26.7	37.9	15.9	16.9	19.7	30.0	25.6
9	2.1	3.5	4.6	10.8	2.9	2.9	1.3
Junior High (subtotal)	33.0	41.4	36.4	27.7	25.4	37.6	30.8
Grade 10	2.8	3.5	-	16.9	9.9	4.0	1.7
11	1.3	-	-	24.6	5.6	1.3	0.6
12	8.4	3.4	-	12.3	36.6	12.4	5.8
Senior High (subtotal)	12.5	6.9	-	53.8	52.1	17.7	8.1
College 13	0.4	-	-	4.6	-	0.5	0.3
14	0.5	-	-	-	4.2	0.9	0.3
15	0.2	-	-	-	2.8	0.2	0.1
16	1.8	-	-	-	-	2.8	1.4
Post-Grad. 17 and more	0.9	-	-	-	1.4	1.3	0.7
Higher Education (subtotal)	3.8	-	-	4.6	8.4	5.7	2.8
BOTH SEXES (add across)	100.0	0.7	1.1	1.5	1.7	31.9	63.1

¹/Practically all aged 5 - 15.

Table No. 107. (page 4 of 4) Last School Grade Completed: Age, Color and Nativity (in percentages)

Last Grade Completed	NEGROES AND "OTHERS"						
	Total	Age NA	15 and under	16 to 20	21 to 24	25 to 44	45 and over
BOTH SEXES - Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not ascertained	2.7	60.0	-	-	-	4.2	7.4
Grade 0	14.6	-	40.7	-	-	5.2	14.8
1	2.9	-	9.1	-	-	1.0	2.0
2	4.1	20.0	8.6	-	-	2.3	4.9
3	4.7	-	7.6	-	-	4.4	4.9
4	6.7	-	8.1	3.1	3.4	7.3	6.4
5	6.6	-	7.2	-	5.1	6.0	9.8
6	9.2	-	4.8	3.1	8.4	10.3	14.3
Elementary (subtotal)	48.8	20.0	86.1	6.2	16.9	36.5	57.1
Grade 7	8.7	20.0	9.1	7.8	11.9	9.4	5.9
8	17.6	-	3.8	26.6	23.7	22.4	18.7
9	3.9	-	0.5	15.6	8.5	4.1	2.0
Junior High (subtotal)	30.2	20.0	13.4	50.0	44.1	35.9	26.6
Grade 10	4.5	-	-	14.1	6.8	6.2	2.5
11	2.2	-	0.5	14.1	-	2.3	0.5
12	7.7	-	-	14.0	22.0	10.2	4.9
Senior High (subtotal)	14.4	-	0.5	42.2	28.8	18.7	7.9
College 13	0.5	-	-	1.6	-	0.8	0.5
14	0.6	-	-	-	3.4	0.8	-
15	0.4	-	-	-	1.7	0.8	-
16	1.0	-	-	-	3.4	1.8	-
Post-Grad. 17 and more	0.4	-	-	-	1.7	0.5	0.5
High Education (subtotal)	2.9	-	-	1.6	10.2	4.7	1.0
BOTH SEXES (add across)	100.0	0.5	22.6	6.9	6.4	41.6	22.0

1/24.8 percent under 5 years old.

The succeeding age groups shifted their percentages so that those 16-to-20 show 6.5 percent having completed some year of college - a few (0.4 percent) reported that they had completed the fourth year of college. About 25 percent of them had finished senior high, another 20.6 percent had completed the second year and 17.7 percent the first year. About 13.2 percent had completed junior high, 10.5 percent the second year of junior high and 3.2 percent the first year. The 3 percent shown as having gone only as far as one of the elementary grades may be taken as having left school together with another 45.2 percent of this age group scattered among those who are shown to have gone further in their education before discontinuing their education, making a total of 48.2 percent of this age group who (see Table No. 106) were not attending school at the time of the survey.

Of all the persons tabulated, 3.8 percent had finished college and 1.3 percent had completed post-graduate work beyond the regular 4-year college work. These latter percentages are somewhat higher for the native white group - 4.1 percent finished 4-year college and 1.4 percent completed post-graduate work.

The foreign-born group and the negroes-and-others group show much smaller percentages than do the native whites as having completed some senior high school or college year; and much larger percentages as having stopped at one of the elementary school grades. Of the foreign-born whites only 2 percent were attending school d.s.w., of the negroes-and-others 19 percent, and of the native whites 20.5 percent. The average of all persons was 18.5 percent of all reported as attending school.

Table No. 108. All persons included in Survey: School Attendance d.s.w., by employment status d.s.w., sex
(in percentages)

Employment Status	BOTH SEXES				MALES				FEMALES			
	Total	Attending	Not Attending	Total	Attending	Not Attending	Total	Attending	Total	Attending	Not Attending	Total
Total (add across)	100.0 100.0	18.5 (100.0)	81.5 (100.0)	(47.9) 100.0	20.0 (51.9)	80.0 (47.1)	100.0 100.0	17.1 (48.1)	100.0 100.0	82.9 (52.9)	100.0 100.0	100.0 100.0
All Persons (add vertically)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not in the labor market	51.9	96.5	41.2	31.9	97.7	15.4	70.3	99.4	64.2	35.8	30.1	30.1
Available workers in labor market	48.1	1.5	58.8	68.1	2.3	84.6	29.7	0.6	35.8	64.2	64.2	64.2
Employed (private)	39.7	1.3	48.5	55.7	2.1	69.2	25.0	0.4	30.1	69.6	69.6	69.6
Employed (on program)	1.4	0.1	1.7	2.5	0.1	3.1	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Unemployed (seeking work)	5.4	0.1	6.6	7.6	0.1	9.5	3.3	0.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Temporarily inactive workers	1.6	-	2.0	2.3	-	2.8	1.0	-	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Sex and Attendance	Total	Not in Labor Market	Available Workers in Labor Market	Employed Private	Employed Program	Unemployed (seeking work)	Temporarily Inactive Workers	Candidates for Private Employment (col 5+6)				
Both Sexes (add across)	100.0	51.9	48.1	39.7	1.4	5.4	1.6	6.8				
Both Sexes (add vertically)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Attending	18.5	36.2	0.6	0.6	1.8	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Not Attending	81.5	64.8	99.4	99.4	98.2	99.9	99.9	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.5
Males	47.9	29.5	67.8	67.3	85.0	67.9	66.9	71.4	66.9	71.4	66.9	66.9
Attending	20.0	61.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
Not Attending	80.0	38.5	99.3	99.2	99.2	99.9	99.9	99.7	99.9	99.7	99.9	99.7
Females	52.1	70.5	32.2	32.7	15.0	32.1	33.1	28.6	33.1	28.6	33.1	33.1
Attending	17.1	24.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.1
Not Attending	82.9	75.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.9	99.9	99.1	99.9	99.1	99.9	99.9

284.

Last school grade completed:
employment status d.s.w.

Out of those attending school d.s.w. 1.5 percent reported they were in the labor market. This small percentage includes the comparatively few young folks who worked part time outside of school hours, most of them in private employment. The negligible percentage of those attending school who were tabulated as employed on "program" work were NYA beneficiaries and those attending school and seeking work at the same time were beyond compulsory school age, taking school work part time until they obtained a job.

Over 60 percent of the males, but less than 25 percent of the females, not in the labor market were attending school, the average for both sexes being 35.2 percent. However, since 29.5 percent of all persons outside the labor market were males and 70.5 percent females the 35.2 percent average who were attending school was made up 18.1 percent of males and 17.1 percent of females.

Of course only negligible percentages of either sex among the available workers in the labor market were found to be also attending school, as above stated. The significance of education in connection with employment status d.s.w. lies in any relation that may appear between employment difficulties and an abbreviation of formal education.

Those not in the labor market constituted 51.9 percent of all persons tabulated in the survey. They are shown by age groups in Table No. 109, which also shows the percentage of each age group who were attending school. The largest percentage of course occurs in the compulsory school ages of 5-to-15 and falls off gradually thereafter until in the group 25-to-44 only 0.4 percent were attending school, representing a small number pursuing post-graduate work beyond college.

285.

Table No. 102. (page 1 of 2) School Attendance: Persons not in Labor Market d.s.w., by age groups, sex
(in percentages)

Not in Labor Market	Total	Under 5 yrs	5 - 15	16 - 20	21 - 24	25 - 44	45 and over	Age N A
Both Sexes								
Attending	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not attending	38.2	0.7	93.4	99.8	27.2	0.4	-	1.4
	64.8	99.3	6.6	10.2	72.8	99.6	100.0	98.6
Males (29.5 percent of both sexes)								
Attending	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not attending	61.5	0.5	93.0	97.9	98.8	20.3	-	-
	38.5	99.5	7.0	2.1	4.2	79.7	100.0	100.0
Females (70.5 percent of both sexes)								
Attending	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not attending	24.3	1.0	93.8	82.5	10.6	0.1	-	1.4
	75.7	99.0	6.2	17.5	89.2	99.9	100.0	98.6
Total (add across)								
Males (29.5 percent)	100.0	10.7	28.6	8.4	3.0	19.7	28.2	1.4
Females (70.5 percent)	100.0	19.5	49.5	13.6	1.9	1.1	14.2	0.2
	100.0	7.1	19.8	6.3	3.4	27.5	34.0	1.9
Attending - both sexes	100.0	0.2	75.7	21.5	2.3	0.2	-	0.1
- males (51.4 percent)	100.0	0.2	74.8	21.6	3.0	0.4	-	-
- females (48.6 percent)	100.0	0.3	76.7	21.3	1.5	0.1	-	0.1
Not attending - both sexes	100.0	16.4	2.9	1.3	3.3	50.3	43.6	2.2
- males (17.5 percent)	100.0	50.2	9.0	0.8	0.2	2.3	36.9	0.6
- females (32.5 percent)	100.0	9.2	1.6	1.4	4.0	36.3	45.0	2.5

1/ 51.9 percent of all persons tabulated in this survey were "not in the labor market". Of all persons attending school, 98.5 percent were tabulated as "not in the labor market"; and of those not attending, 41.2 percent were not in the labor market (82.5 percent being females).

286.

Table No. 109. (Page 2 of 2) School Attendance: Available Workers in Labor Market d.s.w., by age groups, sex
(in percentages)

All Available Workers	Total	Under 5 yrs	5 - 15	16 - 20	21 - 24	25 - 44	45 and over	Age N A
Both Sexes								
Attending	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not attending	0.6	-	96.9	4.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	-
	99.4	-	3.1	95.3	99.7	99.9	99.9	100.0
Males (67.8 percent of both sexes)								
Attending	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not attending	0.7	-	96.6	7.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	-
	99.3	-	3.4	92.9	99.6	99.9	99.9	100.0
Females (32.2 percent of both sexes)								
Attending	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not attending	0.3	-	100.0	2.3	0.1	0.1	-	-
	99.7	-	-	97.7	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0
Total (add across)								
Males (67.8 percent)	100.0	-	0.2	7.3	10.9	45.9	33.8	1.9
Females (32.2 percent)	100.0	-	0.2	5.4	9.0	46.4	37.8	1.2
	100.0	-	0.1	11.3	15.0	44.9	25.3	3.4
Attending - both sexes	100.0	-	28.4	61.5	5.5	3.7	0.9	-
- males (80.7 percent)	100.0	-	31.8	58.0	5.7	3.4	1.1	-
- females (19.3 percent)	100.0	-	14.3	76.2	4.8	4.7	-	-
Not attending - both sexes	100.0	-	0.0	7.0	10.9	46.2	34.0	1.9
- males (67.8 percent)	100.0	-	0.0	5.1	9.0	46.7	38.0	1.2
- females (32.2 percent)	100.0	-	0.0	11.1	15.1	45.0	25.4	3.4

1/ 48.1 percent of all persons tabulated in this survey were available workers in the labor market. Of all persons attending school, 1.5 percent were tabulated as "in the labor market"; and of those not attending, 58.8 percent were in the labor market (67.8 percent of them males).

287.

Available workers in the labor market: the second part of Table 109 has little significance except to complete the picture for those who were in the labor market. During the ages of compulsory school attendance nearly all of those shown as in the labor market were also attending school - but the age group 5-to-15 represents only 0.2 percent of all available workers. These were mostly part-time workers - some of them working outside school hours, others under special arrangements working part-time and attending school part-time. The 16-to-20 age group represented 7.3 percent of all available workers; a small proportion - less than 5 percent of this age group - were in the labor market and still attending school. Some of them were doubtless working part-time and others were working full-time but taking evening courses.

Facts regarding the last school grade completed by those in the labor market, according to their employment status d.s.w., take on more significance. Table No. 110 presents these data for the persons tabulated as in the labor market.

The public school system in Albany is on the 6 - 3 - 3 basis - 6 elementary grades, 3 years in junior high school and 3 in senior high school. Prior to September 1927, however, there were 8 elementary grades and 4 high school years.

Almost 12 percent of all the available workers d.s.w. started their working careers before reaching junior high school and only about one-third of this 12 percent finished the sixth grade.

Doubtless many of Albany's available workers attended public school elsewhere - and those who attended school in Albany and reached the eighth

TABLE No. 110. Last School Grade Completed by all available Workers, According to Employment Status d.s.w.1 sex
(City Totals)

Percent (add vertically)	Sex; Employment Status	L A S T S C H O O L G R A D E C O M P L E T E D																Completed 8 grades or less	
		College				High School				Elementary									
		Post Grad years	1,2, or 3 yr.	Senior Grad 1 or 2 yr.	Junior Grad 3d yr.	6th gr	7th gr	8th gr	9th gr	10th gr	11th gr	12th gr	13th gr	14th gr	15th gr	16th gr			
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	
(Columns (1) to (16) inclusive add across to 100% on each line)																			
100.0	Both Sexes ^{2/}	2.2	5.9	3.4	26.4	11.5	5.2	26.2	4.6	4.0	2.1	1.8	1.0	0.4	0.2	2.2	2.9	42.5	
82.5	Employed private	2.5	6.8	3.7	28.1	11.4	4.6	25.7	4.1	3.6	1.8	1.5	0.9	0.3	0.2	1.8	3.0	39.9	
2.9	Employed program	0.9	1.2	1.3	12.4	10.6	6.9	27.4	9.5	9.0	3.4	3.5	4.4	2.3	-	5.3	1.9	64.8	
11.2	Unemployed (seeking wk)	0.4	1.9	2.5	21.1	13.0	8.8	27.6	6.4	5.1	3.3	2.5	1.3	0.7	0.4	3.2	1.8	50.5	
3.4	Temporarily inactive	0.5	1.5	1.5	13.4	11.0	6.0	32.4	6.4	7.8	3.1	3.7	1.7	0.6	0.2	5.8	4.4	61.7	
100.0	Males (67.8 percent) ^{3/}	2.5	6.2	3.2	21.9	11.3	5.2	28.2	4.8	4.5	2.3	1.9	1.2	0.5	0.2	2.7	3.4	46.3	
81.8	Employed private	2.9	7.2	3.6	23.6	11.3	4.5	27.8	4.3	4.0	2.0	1.7	0.9	0.3	0.2	2.2	3.5	43.4	
3.7	Employed program	0.4	0.8	1.0	10.2	9.2	6.2	29.3	10.0	9.6	3.5	4.2	5.0	2.7	-	5.8	2.1	70.1	
11.2	Unemployed (seeking wk)	0.4	1.7	2.5	16.7	11.8	9.3	29.3	6.5	6.1	3.7	2.6	1.6	1.0	0.5	3.9	2.4	55.2	
3.3	Temporarily inactive	0.5	1.4	0.6	10.6	10.1	6.4	34.2	5.7	8.0	3.5	4.4	1.6	0.7	0.2	6.4	5.7	64.7	
100.0	Females (32.2 percent) ^{4/}	1.5	5.6	3.6	35.8	12.2	5.0	21.9	4.3	3.0	1.7	1.3	0.8	0.3	0.1	1.1	1.8	34.5	
84.0	Employed private	1.7	6.2	3.8	37.3	11.6	4.5	21.5	3.9	2.7	1.6	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.9	2.0	32.9	
1.4	Employed program	3.5	3.5	2.4	24.7	18.8	10.6	16.5	7.0	5.9	2.4	-	1.2	-	-	2.3	1.2	35.3	
11.1	Unemployed (seeking wk)	0.3	2.4	2.5	30.4	15.7	7.7	24.1	6.0	3.0	2.6	2.3	0.7	0.2	0.1	1.6	0.4	40.6	
3.5	Temporarily inactive	0.5	1.8	3.2	19.0	13.0	5.1	28.7	7.9	7.4	2.3	2.3	1.9	0.5	-	4.6	1.8	55.6	

1/ Slightly different from those in Chart 12, Chapter IV, for reasons explained in Letter of Transmittal

2/ All available workers

3/ All available male workers

4/ All available female workers

grade before September 1927 may have found the eighth grade a natural breaking point - anyway, 26.2 percent of the available workers reported the eighth as their last completed school grade. The only larger percentage was the 26.4 percent who discontinued their formal education after graduation from senior high school.

About 42.5 percent of all available workers "started out in life" without the benefit of education beyond the eighth grade, and in this 42.5 percent is included 16.3 percent whose formal education stopped short of the eighth grade, only 26.2 percent having completed that grade.

Another 5.2 percent had continued until graduation from junior high.

Remember that these percentages apply to the available workers, excluding those outside the labor market.

Out of each thousand men in the labor market 282 had stopped with the eighth grade. Another 181 had left school for work after completing some grade lower than the eighth; 52 had stopped after graduation from junior high, 113 had entered senior high but had left before graduation while 219 finished senior high school. While 119 of each thousand men had entered college, only 62 went through to graduation, and 25 took post-graduate courses.

In the case of the women, 358 out of each thousand completed senior high school, though 480 had entered; 50 completed only junior high school, while another 219 left school after the second year of junior high (eighth grade). Another 126 had left school after completing some grade lower than the eighth grade. Out of 107 who entered college, only 56 completed 4 years while 15 took post-graduate work.

Facts brought out in Table No. 110 clearly point to the value of education.

Note that about 40 percent of all workers with private employment d.s.w. had started out in the working world with no more than an eighth grade education; but that in the case of those with program employment the percentage is 64.8 percent, the unemployed (seeking work) 50.5 percent and the temporarily inactive 61.7 percent. (Those who actually completed the eighth grade represented 25.7 percent of the privately employed, 27.4 percent of the program workers, 27.6 percent of the unemployed (seeking work) and 32.4 percent of the temporarily inactive. The balance - respectively, 14.2 percent, 37.4 percent, 22.9 percent, 29.3 percent - stopped short of the eighth grade.)

While a decidedly smaller percentage of the privately employed had discontinued their formal education at some grade up to and including the eighth grade than of those experiencing employment difficulties, larger percentages of the privately employed had continued their education through senior high school, and larger percentages had had college work, than in the case of those with employment troubles.

The foregoing applies also, with some changes in percentages, to the male sector of the labor market, but the story about the females is somewhat different. In the first place, much smaller percentages of the women discontinued their education short of or after completing the eighth grade. A considerably smaller percentage of females than of males stopped with the eighth grade; furthermore, a decidedly larger percentage of the females finished senior high school than was true of the males. These are generally accepted facts, confirmed by these figures - as is also the fact that a smaller percentage of women went through college and beyond. The position of those women whose education stopped short of or with the eighth grade, with regard to employment status, reflects

Table No. 110A, Last School Grade Completed by Available Workers, according to Employment Status d.s.w.i. sex
(Section A only)
(in percentages)

Percent (add vertically)	Sex; Employment Status	L A S T S C H O O L G R A D E C O M P L E T E D														Completed 8 grades or less			
		College			High School			Elementary					Education N A						
		Post- Grad years	1,2, or 3 yrs.	4	Senior Grad 3d yr	Junior Grad 2d yr	7th gra	8th gra	6th gra	5th gra	4th gra	3rd gra	2nd gra	1st gra	0 gra				
100.0	Both Sexes 2/ Employed private Employed program Unemployed (seeking wk) Temporarily inactive 3/	1.3	2.1	1.7	18.2	10.6	6.3	29.4	7.2	5.9	3.3	3.2	1.9	0.8	0.4	4.5	3.2	56.6	
75.3		1.7	2.5	2.0	19.9	10.6	5.5	30.2	6.6	5.2	2.9	2.9	1.7	0.6	0.3	3.9	3.5	54.3	
5.2		-	0.9	0.6	10.0	9.0	5.7	27.5	11.2	10.9	3.6	4.6	4.2	3.3	-	7.0	1.5	72.3	
15.7		0.2	0.7	1.3	15.3	11.2	10.3	26.4	8.1	6.8	4.9	3.6	1.7	0.7	0.8	-	5.8	2.2	58.8
3.8		-	0.9	0.8	9.3	9.7	5.9	28.3	8.8	8.5	4.6	6.8	2.1	0.8	-	9.3	4.2	69.2	
100.0	Males (69.1 percent) Employed private Employed program Unemployed (seeking wk) Temporarily inactive 4/	1.3	1.8	1.7	14.8	10.2	6.1	30.5	7.4	6.6	3.6	3.4	2.0	1.0	0.4	5.4	3.8	60.3	
74.5		1.7	2.3	2.0	16.4	10.5	5.3	31.6	6.8	5.8	3.0	3.0	1.8	0.7	0.4	4.6	4.1	57.7	
6.8		-	0.7	0.3	8.1	8.0	5.7	28.0	11.8	11.1	4.0	5.1	4.7	3.7	-	7.1	1.7	75.5	
15.3		0.3	0.6	1.4	12.0	10.0	10.5	26.1	7.9	8.1	5.5	3.4	2.0	1.0	1.1	7.2	2.9	62.3	
3.4		-	-	-	6.8	7.4	6.8	29.7	8.8	8.1	5.4	8.8	1.3	1.4	-	10.1	5.4	73.6	
100.0	Females (30.9 percent) Employed private Employed program Unemployed (seeking wk) Temporarily inactive	1.4	2.6	1.7	25.8	11.6	6.6	27.0	6.7	4.2	2.9	2.7	1.6	0.4	0.2	2.7	1.9	48.4	
77.1		1.8	3.0	1.8	27.3	10.9	6.0	27.2	6.2	3.8	2.7	2.4	1.7	0.5	0.3	2.3	2.1	47.1	
1.7		-	3.0	2.9	26.5	17.6	5.9	23.5	8.9	8.8	-	-	-	-	-	5.9	-	44.1	
16.7		-	0.9	1.2	22.2	13.5	9.9	27.1	8.3	4.0	3.7	4.0	1.2	-	0.5	2.8	0.9	51.4	
4.5		-	2.3	2.2	13.5	13.5	4.5	25.8	9.0	9.0	3.3	3.4	3.4	-	-	7.9	2.2	61.8	

1/ Percentages slightly different from those in Chart No. 12, Chapter IV, for reasons explained in Letter of Transmittal.

2/ All available workers in Section A

3/ All available male workers in Section A

4/ All available female workers in Section A

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Table No. 110B, Last School Grade Completed by Available Workers, according to Employment Status d.s.w.i. sex
(Section B only)
(in percentages)

Percent (add vertically)	Sex; Employment Status	L A S T S C H O O L G R A D E C O M P L E T E D															Completed 8 grades or less			
		College		High School			Elementary					Education N A								
		Post Grad yrs.	1,2, 3 yrs.	Senior 3d yr	Grad 1 or 2 yr	Grad 5th 3d yr	6th grs	7th grs	8th grs	9th grs	10th grs	11th grs	12th grs	1st grs	2nd grs	3rd grs		4th grs	5th grs	6th grs
100.0	Both Sexes	1.8	4.1	3.0	27.1	13.3	5.4	27.8	4.4	4.0	2.0	1.4	0.9	0.3	0.1	1.4	3.0	42.3		
83.4	Employed private	2.1	4.6	3.1	28.5	13.0	4.9	27.3	4.2	3.7	1.9	1.3	0.7	0.2	0.1	1.3	3.1	40.7		
2.3	Employed program	0.5	1.9	1.9	14.3	13.3	8.6	27.1	8.1	6.7	3.3	2.4	5.2	0.9	-	2.9	2.9	56.6		
10.6	Unemployed (seeking wk)	0.2	1.4	2.7	24.0	15.7	8.2	29.7	5.1	4.2	2.2	1.8	1.3	0.8	0.1	1.1	1.5	46.3		
3.7	Temporarily inactive	0.9	1.5	0.9	15.1	10.6	7.1	33.5	5.6	8.0	2.7	1.7	1.8	0.6	0.3	4.7	5.0	58.9	(17)	
					(Columns 1) to (16) inclusive add across to 100% on each line)															
100.0	Males (66.5 percent)	2.2	3.8	2.9	22.0	12.9	5.6	30.6	4.6	4.6	2.2	1.6	1.1	0.3	0.1	1.9	3.6	47.0		
82.4	Employed private	2.6	4.3	3.1	23.2	13.0	5.1	30.1	4.4	4.2	2.1	1.4	0.8	0.2	0.1	1.8	3.6	45.1		
2.8	Employed program	-	1.2	2.4	12.0	10.8	7.8	30.5	7.8	7.7	3.0	3.0	6.0	1.2	-	3.6	3.0	62.8		
10.9	Unemployed (seeking wk)	0.3	1.2	2.3	19.8	13.5	9.0	32.3	5.6	5.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.1	0.2	1.4	2.1	51.8		
3.9	Temporarily inactive	0.9	1.3	0.8	11.2	10.4	7.3	34.9	4.3	8.6	3.0	2.2	2.2	0.4	0.4	5.6	6.5	61.6		
100.0	Females (33.5 percent)	1.0	4.7	3.2	37.3	13.9	4.9	22.3	4.1	2.9	1.5	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	1.9	33.1		
85.3	Employed private	1.1	5.2	3.3	38.5	13.1	4.6	21.9	3.8	2.9	1.4	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	2.1	32.1		
1.4	Employed program	2.3	4.7	-	23.3	23.2	11.6	14.0	9.3	2.3	4.7	-	2.3	-	-	-	2.3	32.6		
9.8	Unemployed (seeking wk)	-	1.7	3.7	33.3	20.6	6.4	23.9	4.0	2.4	1.7	1.0	0.3	0.3	-	0.7	-	34.3		
3.5	Temporarily inactive	1.0	1.9	0.9	23.6	11.3	6.6	30.2	8.3	6.6	1.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	-	2.8	1.9	52.8		

1/ Percentages slightly different from those in Chart No. 12, Chapter IV, for reasons explained in Letter of Transmittal.

2/ All available workers in Section B

3/ All available male workers in Section B

4/ All available female workers in Section B

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22

Table No. 110C. Last School Grade Completed by Available Workers, According to Employment Status d.s.w., sex
(Section C only)
(in percentages)

Percent/ (add vertically)	Sex; Employment Status	L A S T S C H O O L G R A D E C O M P L E T E D																	Completed 8 grades or less
		College			High School			Elementary			Education N A					0			
		Post Grad yrs.	4 yrs.	3 yrs.	Senior Grad 1 or 34 yrs 2 yr 3d yr	Junior Grad 1 or 34 yrs 2 yr 3d yr	8th gra	7th gra	6th gra	5th gra	4th gra	3rd gra	2nd gra	1st gra					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)			
(Columns 1) to (16) inclusive add across to 100% on each line)																			
100.0	Both sexes ^{2/}	4.3	16.1	6.8	37.2	9.4	2.8	17.5	1.2	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.2	21.2		
91.8	Employed private	4.5	16.9	6.8	37.9	9.2	2.7	16.6	1.0	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.2	19.8		
0.6	Employed program	16.0	-	4.0	28.0	8.0	8.0	28.0	-	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	4.0	36.0		
5.7	Unemployed (seeking wk)	1.8	9.6	6.5	33.6	10.1	5.3	24.0	3.9	1.8	1.3	0.4	-	-	0.4	1.3	31.6		
1.9	Temporarily inactive	-	3.9	6.5	18.1	16.9	1.3	40.3	2.6	5.2	-	2.6	-	-	-	2.6	50.7		
100.0	Males (69 percent) ^{3/}	5.0	17.9	6.2	32.6	9.5	2.9	19.6	1.2	1.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	2.5	23.4		
91.9	Employed private	5.2	18.9	6.3	33.5	9.2	2.8	18.3	1.0	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	2.5	21.6		
0.6	Employed program	11.7	-	-	29.4	11.8	-	41.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.9	47.1		
5.5	Unemployed (seeking wk)	1.3	8.5	8.5	23.5	11.8	5.9	30.1	3.9	2.0	1.3	0.6	-	-	0.6	2.0	38.5		
2.0	Temporarily inactive	-	5.4	1.8	17.9	16.0	1.8	42.8	3.6	5.3	-	1.8	-	-	-	3.6	53.5		
100.0	Females (31 percent) ^{4/}	2.9	12.2	7.8	47.5	9.1	2.6	13.0	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.1	-	-	1.4	16.5		
91.6	Employed private	2.8	12.5	7.9	47.8	9.1	2.4	12.8	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	-	-	1.6	15.9		
0.6	Employed program	25.0	-	12.5	25.0	-	25.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.5		
6.1	Unemployed (seeking wk)	2.6	11.9	2.6	53.9	6.6	4.0	11.8	4.0	1.3	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	18.4		
1.7	Temporarily inactive	-	-	19.1	19.0	19.1	-	33.3	-	4.7	-	4.8	-	-	-	-	42.8		

1/ Percentages slightly different from those in Chart No. 12, Chapter IV, for reasons explained in Letter of Transmittal

2/ All available workers in Section C

3/ All available male workers in Section C

4/ All available female workers in Section C

the same story as in the case of the men - greater percentages of those experiencing employment difficulties than of those with private employment had thus abbreviated their formal education. On the other hand, a greater percentage of the women with private employment d.s.w. had gone through senior high school than was true of those in program work, unemployed (seeking work), or temporarily inactive.

Available workers in Sections A, B, and C compared as to education and employment status. Tables numbered 110A, 110B, and 110C present the same data for the respective sections of the city that table number 110 presents for the city as a whole. Remember that Section A is that part of the city characterized as preponderantly lower-income; Section B as preponderantly medium-income; Section C as preponderantly higher-income.

With these sectional characteristics in mind, note the educational differences in the three sections. The percentages of those whose education was abbreviated at some grade up to the eighth, those that stopped at the eighth grade and those that stopped after junior high school are all larger in Section A, with Section B and Section C following in order.

On the other hand, those that finished their formal education with senior high school and those that went into or through college formed the smallest percentage in Section A, with the next smallest in Section B and the largest percentage in Section C. All this is in accord with the relative income characteristics of the sections. The following recapitulation from Tables 110A, B and C brings out these relationships clearly:

Table No. 110D. Last School Grade Completed by Available Workers; Comparison of Sections A, B, C
(in percentages)

Last School grade completed (both sexes)	S e c t i o n s		
	A	B	C
Less than 8 grades	27.2	14.5	3.7
8th grade (2nd jr. high)	29.4	27.8	17.5
Junior high 3 years	6.3	5.4	2.8
Senior high 1 or 2 years	10.6	13.3	9.4
Senior high 3 years	18.2	27.1	37.2
College 1, 2 or 3 years	1.7	3.0	6.8
College 4 years	2.1	4.1	16.1
Extended education	1.3	1.8	4.3
NA	3.2	3.0	2.2

The same observation may be made with respect to each section that has been noted in Table No. 110 for the city as a whole: the percentage of persons with private employment whose formal education stopped at some grade short of graduation from junior high school was generally smaller than in the case of those having employment difficulties. The only exception is in the case of female program workers in Sections A and C, but female program workers represented only 1.7 percent of all female available workers in Section A and 0.6 percent in Section C.

Conversely, the percentages of those who finished senior high school and beyond are generally greater in the case of the privately employed than for those experiencing employment difficulties.

Perhaps a division of each education group in each section compared with the other sections will more sharply illustrate these significant differences. Table 111 presents the percentages of each "last grade completed" group according to employment status, comparing the city and each section.

Note that, with a few exceptions, the groups representing successive steps upward in education reflected larger percentages of private employment,

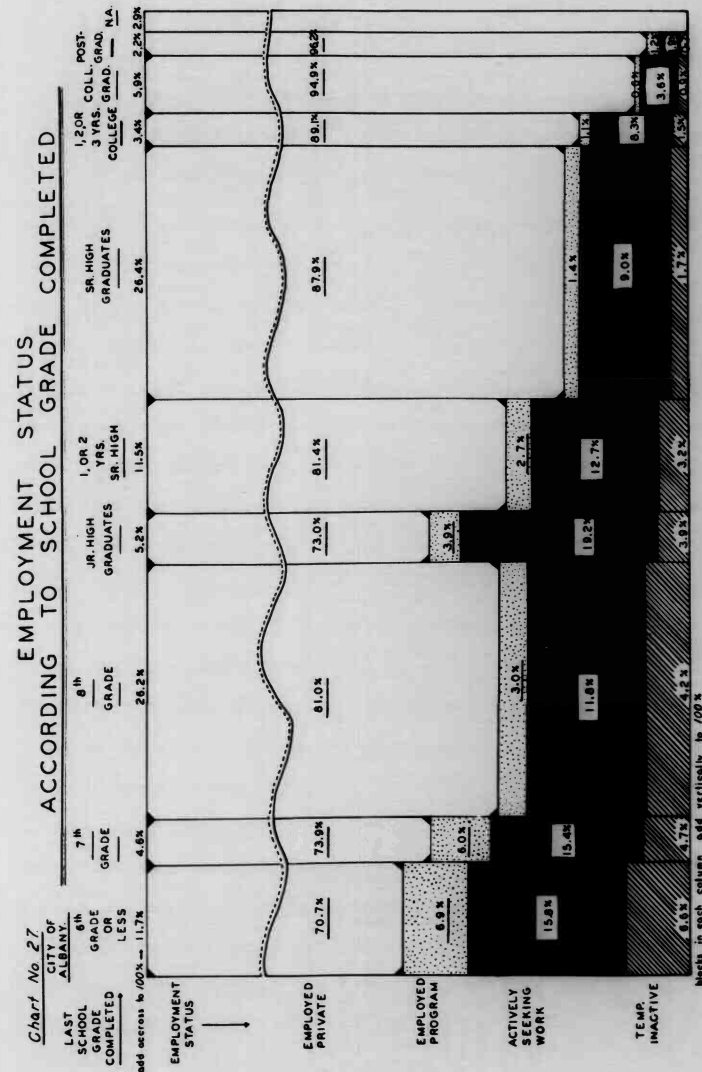


Table No. 111. Education and Employment Status Compared for Sections A, B, C, and the City
(in percentages)

Education Last school grade completed	Employed, Private			Employed, Program			Unemployed, Seeking Wk.			Temporarily Inactive			Proportional Representation		
	City Sec. A	Sec. B	Sec. C	City Sec. A	Sec. B	Sec. C	City Sec. A	Sec. B	Sec. C	City Sec. A	Sec. B	Sec. C	City Sec. A	Sec. B	Sec. C
Elementary, 6th grade or less	70.7	66.1	75.7	83.0	6.9	6.9	4.9	2.0	15.6	19.1	12.1	9.0	5.0	100.0	55.4
Jr. high, 7th grade	73.9	69.4	78.5	77.5	6.0	6.0	4.3	1.0	15.4	17.7	12.3	10.3	4.1	100.0	50.2
8th grade	81.0	72.4	82.0	86.9	3.0	4.9	2.3	1.0	11.8	14.1	11.2	7.7	4.7	100.0	44.3
graduates	72.0	65.9	75.5	86.8	3.9	4.6	3.7	1.6	13.2	25.6	15.9	10.5	4.5	100.0	32.6
Sr. high, 1 or 2 years	61.4	73.5	82.1	80.0	2.7	4.5	2.3	0.5	12.7	16.6	12.6	6.1	3.2	100.0	39.6
graduates	67.9	72.0	87.4	85.5	1.4	2.9	1.2	0.5	9.0	13.2	9.5	5.1	1.7	100.0	29.9
College 1, 2, or 3 years	59.1	84.4	87.9	92.3	1.1	1.6	1.5	0.4	8.3	11.9	9.5	5.6	1.1	100.0	22.5
graduates	94.9	90.8	94.1	92.2	0.6	2.7	1.1	0.4	3.6	5.4	3.5	3.4	0.9	100.0	16.7
post graduates	96.2	97.3	96.3	95.4	1.2	2.7	0.6	2.3	1.9	2.4	1.2	2.3	0.7	100.0	13.7
Not ascertained	86.9	81.8	86.3	94.3	2.0	2.5	2.2	-	7.9	10.6	5.2	3.4	4.9	100.0	32.2

(The 4 city columns total 100.0 percent on each line; similarly the 4 Sec. A, 4 Sec. B, and 4 Sec. C columns.)

and smaller percentages of employment difficulties.

Note also that in all the education-groups, with two exceptions, the percentages with private employment were smallest in Section A, larger in Section B and largest in Section C. The progression was generally reversed, though, in the employment difficulties columns.

The table also shows the proportional representation of each section in each education-group. Section A held 32.4 percent of the persons tabulated in this survey, Section B held 45.2 percent, and Section C 22.4 percent. ^{1/} Section A, however, claimed 55.4 percent of those who never went beyond 6 grades of school, 50.2 percent of all those who stopped after completing the seventh grade, and more than its share of those whose education was discontinued short of even one year of senior high school. Beginning with the group which completed 1 or 2 years of senior high, this Section A shows rapidly decreasing percentages below its proportionate share.

The story for Section B is better: a little less than its share stopped somewhere short of the eighth grade; from the eighth grade on to graduation from senior high its percentages represented somewhat more than its share; but it fell back to a disproportionately low representation of those who pursued higher education.

Section C, predominantly higher income, reflects the reverse of Section A, of course. Section C shows far less than its share of those whose education stopped at one of the elementary grades, and of those who left school after junior high; somewhat less than its share of those who completed only 1 or 2 years of senior high; somewhat more than its share of

^{1/} See table 13.

the senior high graduates who quit there; but vastly in excess of its share of those who pursued higher education. These facts are as of May 7 - 13, 1939, after between 4 and 5 years of slow and reluctant recovery trends preceded by 3½ years spent sliding to depths of depression. Just what difference would have taken place in the educational relationship between sections, if the past decade had been approximately normal, is a matter of speculation. Possibly the spreads among percentages in the 3 sections in each education-group would have been less pronounced. Of course, the low-income and medium-income sections were most severely affected, though that is not to say that Section C escaped unscathed by depression. It is rather to say that in Section C the depression jolts were cushioned by greater financial resources and interfered less with the pursuit of education than they did in the other sections of the city.

Available workers: education and employment status by age groups.

Available workers in the labor market who were not over 15 years old totaled only 0.2 percent of all available workers. They represent the few who were, though of compulsory school age, working under permission, mostly part-time; they were all in private employment. Their education was limited in part by their ages, only 6.3 percent having gone beyond junior high school; an even 25 percent finished junior high.

Available workers 16-to-20 years of age represented 7.3 percent of the total of all ages. Of those experiencing employment difficulties d.s.w., larger percentages had discontinued their formal education before or at the eighth grade than in the case of the group of privately employed 16-to-20. The contrary was true of those who finished senior high - much smaller

percentages appeared among those with employment difficulties than among those with private employment. In other words, those who continued through senior high school experienced less employment difficulties than those with less education. On account of the youthful age of this group, very few reported finishing college.

Table No. 112. Available workers 16-to-20 years old:
education and employment status
(in percentages)

Last school grade completed; both sexes	Total		Employed Private		Employed Program		Unemployed; Seeking Wk.		Temporarily Inactive	
	Per-cent	Cumulative	Per-cent	Cumulative	Per-cent	Cumulative	Per-cent	Cumulative	Per-cent	Cumulative
16-to-20 years of age (7.3% of all ages)										
Elementary:										
0 - 4 grades	0.5		0.3		1.9		0.7		-	
5 or 6 grades	3.0	3.5	2.1	2.4	3.8	5.7	4.1	4.8	11.1	
Junior High:										
1 yr. (7th grade)	3.5	7.0	2.2	4.6	5.7	11.4	5.5	10.3	8.9	20.0
2 yr. (8th Grade)	13.4	20.4	11.9	16.5	17.0	28.4	16.0	26.3	15.6	35.6
3 years	11.9	32.3	9.0	25.5	20.7	49.1	16.7	43.0	15.5	51.1
Senior High:										
1 or 2 years	23.5	55.8	24.5	50.0	22.6	71.7	21.0	64.0	26.7	77.8
3 years	41.3	97.1	46.7	96.7	26.4	98.1	33.7	97.7	20.0	97.8
College:										
1,2, or 3 years	2.4	99.5	2.5	99.2	1.9	100.0	2.1	99.8	2.2	100.0
4 years	0.4	99.9	0.6	99.8	-	-	0.2	100.0	-	-
More than 4 yrs	-	99.9	-	99.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
NA	0.1	100.0	0.2	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-

Available workers 21-to-24 years old constituted 10.9 percent of the total of all ages. This group had been in the labor market a few years longer than the group just discussed. Also, because of their higher ages, larger percentages appear who had gone to college. The number who had discontinued their formal education at or before the eighth grade formed a smaller percentage of the privately employed than they did of the program

workers, the unemployed (seeking work) and those temporarily inactive through lay-off or other reason - while those who went through and completed senior high school formed a far greater percentage of the privately employed than they did of those experiencing employment difficulties. This is also true as to the 11.5 percent of this age group who went beyond high school and completed at least one year of college work.

Table No. 113. Available workers 21-to-24 years old: education and employment status (in percentages)

Last school grade completed: both sexes	Total		Employment Private		Employment Program		Unemployed; Seeking Wk.		Temporarily Inactive	
	Per-cent	Cumulative	Per-cent	Cumulative	Per-cent	Cumulative	Per-cent	Cumulative	Per-cent	Cumulative
21-to-24 years of age (10.9% of all ages)										
Elementary:										
0 - 4 grades	0.5		0.3		-		1.0		4.8	
5 or 6 grades	2.3	2.8	1.9	2.2	-		3.9	4.9	7.3	12.1
Junior High:										
1 yr. (7th grade)	3.1	5.9	2.8	5.0	12.8		4.2	9.1	2.4	14.5
2 yr. (8th grade)	15.1	21.0	14.8	19.8	28.2	41.0	14.2	23.3	22.0	36.5
3 years	6.4	27.4	5.3	25.1	18.0	59.0	10.4	33.7	9.8	46.3
Senior High:										
1 or 2 years	15.1	42.5	14.3	39.4	12.8	71.8	18.8	52.5	24.4	70.7
3 years	45.5	88.0	47.5	86.9	28.2	100.0	39.2	91.7	24.4	95.1
College:										
1,2, or 3 years	5.2	93.2	5.6	92.5	-		4.5	96.2	-	95.1
4 years	5.3	98.5	5.8	98.3	-		3.2	99.4	4.9	100.0
More than 4 yrs.	1.0	99.5	1.2	99.5	-		0.3	99.7	-	
NA	0.5	100.0	0.5	100.0	-		0.3	100.0	-	

Available workers 25-to-44 years old represented 45.9 percent of the total of all ages. The contrast between the privately employed and those with employment difficulties is similar to that of other age groups - relatively fewer of the privately employed had stopped their formal education at or before the

eighth grade than was the case with the program workers, the unemployed (seeking work) and the temporarily inactive, while relatively more of the privately employed had completed senior high school and relatively fewer of those with employment difficulties had done so. The latter statement also holds true of those who had gone further than high school.

Table No. 114. Available workers 25-to-44 years old: education and employment status (in percentages)

Last school grade completed: both sexes	Total		Employed Private		Employed Program		Unemployed Seeking Wk.		Temporarily Inactive	
	Per-cent	Cumulative	Per-cent	Cumulative	Per-cent	Cumulative	Per-cent	Cumulative	Per-cent	Cumulative
25-to-44 years of age (45.9% of all ages)										
Elementary:										
0 - 4 grades	3.4		2.8		11.7		7.3		4.8	
5 or 6 grades	4.8	8.2	4.1	6.9	14.2	25.9	7.4	14.7	10.4	15.2
Junior High:										
1 yr. (7th grade)	4.9	13.1	4.3	11.2	11.8	37.7	7.9	22.6	7.4	22.6
2 yr. (8th grade)	25.9	39.0	25.2	36.4	27.7	65.4	32.1	54.7	29.6	52.2
3 years	4.8	43.8	4.5	40.9	4.5	69.9	8.5	63.2	7.0	59.2
Senior High:										
1 or 2 years	13.2	57.0	13.2	54.1	11.8	81.7	12.5	75.7	14.3	73.5
3 years	27.1	84.1	28.8	82.9	11.8	93.5	16.5	92.2	18.3	91.8
College:										
1,2, or 3 years	4.2	88.3	4.4	87.3	1.7	95.2	3.3	95.5	2.6	94.4
4 years	7.3	95.6	8.0	95.3	1.2	96.4	2.8	98.3	1.7	96.1
More than 4 years	2.6	98.2	2.9	98.2	1.2	97.6	0.6	98.9	0.9	97.0
NA	1.8	100.0	1.8	100.0	2.4	100.0	1.1	100.0	3.0	100.0

Available workers 45 years of age or more represented 33.8 percent of the total of all ages. The contrasts brought out in the other age groups hold true here also - those with employment difficulties reported larger percentages whose education stopped with the eighth or earlier grades than did the privately employed, and much smaller percentages than those with private employment whose education was carried as far as senior high school graduation. This group had been out of school longer of course than the other age groups.

It may be observed that the percentages of those who stopped their formal education with the eighth grade or earlier are progressing relatively higher in each age group. This may be attributed to the well known growth in appreciation for education not only beyond the old eighth grade but into the higher fields of learning - but perhaps actually is due to the two facts that (1) more than five-eighths of the foreign-born (whose education story was told early in this chapter) fall in this age group and (2) compulsory school attendance has perhaps been more rigidly enforced in the years since many of the persons 45 or over went to school.

Table No. 115. Available workers 45 years old and over; education and employment status (in percentages)

Last school grade completed: both sexes	Total		Employed Private		Employed Program		Unemployed Seeking Wk.		Temporarily Inactive	
	Per-cent	Cumulative	Per-cent	Cumulative	Per-cent	Cumulative	Per-cent	Cumulative	Per-cent	Cumulative
45-years old and over (33.8% of all ages)										
Elementary:										
0 - 4 grades	11.5		9.6		25.7		16.6		19.4	
5 or 6 grades	10.1	21.6	9.3	18.9	14.7	40.4	14.4	31.0	11.6	31.0
Junior High:										
1 yr. (7th grade)	5.1	26.7	4.8	23.7	7.6	48.0	6.4	37.4	6.0	37.0
2 yr. (8th grade)	33.4	60.1	33.0	56.7	29.8	77.8	35.5	72.9	37.9	74.9
3 years	3.8	63.9	3.8	60.5	4.0	81.8	3.9	76.8	3.6	78.5
Senior High:										
1 or 2 years	6.1	70.0	6.1	66.6	6.2	88.0	6.6	83.4	4.8	83.3
3 years	15.8	85.8	17.5	84.1	6.7	94.7	9.8	93.2	7.7	91.0
College:										
1,2, or 3 years	1.8	87.6	2.0	86.1	0.8	95.5	0.9	94.1	0.9	91.9
4 years	5.1	92.7	6.0	92.1	1.8	97.3	1.4	95.5	1.2	93.1
More than 4 years	2.3	95.0	2.8	94.9	0.9	98.2	0.4	95.9	0.3	93.4
NA	5.0	100.0	5.1	100.0	1.8	100.0	4.1	100.0	6.6	100.0

The relative importance, as to size, of the groups of privately employed, program workers, unemployed (seeking work) and temporarily inactive in each of

the age groups is shown below, since, when speaking of the program workers 21-to-24 years old, for instance, it is well to bear in mind that not only does the group 21-to-24 represent only 10.9 percent of all available workers, but of that 10.9 percent less than one-fiftieth were program workers.

Table No. 116. Available workers: relative importance of employment status groups in each age group (in percentages)

Age Group Percentages (add across)	Total	Employed Private	Employed Program	Unemployed Seeking Wk.	Temporarily Inactive
15 yrs and less	100.0	100.0	-	-	-
16 - 20 years	100.0	63.6	3.7	29.5	3.2
21 - 24 "	100.0	81.6	1.9	14.6	1.9
25 - 44 "	100.0	86.6	2.8	8.0	2.6
45 years and over	100.0	80.6	3.5	10.8	5.1
All available workers	100.0	82.5	2.9	11.2	3.4

It must not be assumed that, in emphasizing the striking relationship between the extent of formal education and employment status, any implication is intended to the effect that the extent of formal education controlled the employment status of the individual, or that comparative deficiencies in formal education accounted by itself for employment difficulties. These percentages are statistical facts - it is considered that they may be taken as an evidence that abbreviated education is one factor, along with individual ability, age, personality, sex, not overlooking the element of pure chance or luck. It is safe to say that, everything else being equal, these survey figures definitely indicate that those with the better educational advantages experience employment difficulties to a lesser degree than those less fortunate with regard to education.

APPENDIX A.

This survey found 123,849 persons whose schedules were usable, of whom about 60,000 were in the labor market, or about 48.4 percent of the total. The U.S. Census of 1940 counted 130,577 persons in Albany. Assuming that 48.4 percent would closely approximate the number in the labor market in 1940, the available workers would number about 63,000, or about 5 percent more than the 60,000 tabulated in the 1939 survey. It would be inaccurate to apply this 5 percent additional to every detailed breakdown by industry and social-economic groups. The accompanying tables are believed to furnish a close enough approximation of the available workers of various types for practical purposes connected with defense plans.

Table No. 117. Social-Economic Groups of Usual Occupations of Available Workers: Employment Status d.s.w.

Social-economic groups of usual occupations	E M P L O Y M E N T S T A T U S																	
	All Available Workers			Employed Private			Employed Program			Unemployed; Seeking Work			Temporarily Inactive			Not Ascertained		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total	60,000	40,900	19,100	49,350	33,210	16,140	1,750	1,480	270	6,600	4,560	2,040	2,000	1,350	650	300	300	-
Inexperienced	1,000	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	460	440	100	40	60	-	-	-
No usual occupation	3,950	2,610	1,340	2,330	1,380	950	280	210	70	1,030	800	230	200	110	90	110	110	-
Employment status NA	270	250	20	70	50	20	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	190	190	-
Professional persons	4,450	2,580	1,870	4,130	2,420	1,710	40	30	10	180	110	70	100	20	80	-	-	-
Proprietors, mgrs., offcls.	5,830	5,340	490	5,470	4,980	490	60	60	-	220	220	-	80	80	-	-	-	-
Clerks, kindred workers	17,300	9,040	8,260	15,530	8,170	7,360	270	150	120	1,220	590	630	280	130	150	-	-	-
Skilled workers and foremen	8,330	8,250	80	6,560	6,490	70	390	390	-	940	930	10	440	440	-	-	-	-
Semi-skilled workers	10,850	7,080	3,770	8,930	5,760	3,170	290	230	60	1,150	770	380	460	320	160	-	-	-
Unskilled workers	8,020	5,250	2,770	6,330	3,960	2,370	420	410	10	950	670	280	320	210	110	-	-	-
Servant classes	4,820	2,060	2,760	4,130	1,770	2,360	40	30	10	480	200	280	170	60	110	-	-	-
Others	3,200	3,190	10	2,200	2,190	10	380	380	-	470	470	-	150	150	-	-	-	-

Table No. 118. Industry Groups and Sub-Industries of
Persons Having Private Employment d.s.w.

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Industry Groups	Both (1)	Sexes (2)	Males (3)	Females
All Persons Having Private Employment	49350	33210	16140	
Industry not specified	30	30	-	
Industry specified	49320	33180	16140	
Agriculture	250	250	-	
Farmers (owners and tenants)	70	70	-	
Farm managers and foremen	10	10	-	
Farm laborers	170	170	-	
Forestry and Fishing	20	20	-	
Forestry	20	20	-	
Extraction of Minerals	20	20	-	
Quarrying	20	20	-	
Manufacturing and Mechanical	11850	9430	2420	
Building industry	2230	2180	50	
Chemical and allied industries	820	550	270	
Cigar and tobacco factories	30	20	10	
Clay, glass and stone industries	140	130	10	
Clothing industries	980	280	700	
Bakeries	560	500	60	
Slaughter and packing houses	330	270	60	
Other food and allied industries	690	620	70	
Automobile factories	60	50	10	
Automobile repair shops	390	380	10	
Blas furnaces and steel rolling mills	60	50	10	
Other iron and steel industries	1370	1270	100	
Metal industries, except iron and steel	80	60	20	
Shoe factories	10	10	-	
Other leather industries	10	10	-	
Saw and planing mills	40	30	10	
Other woodworking and furniture industries	200	190	10	
Printing, publishing and engraving	1290	1070	220	
Paper and allied industries	520	380	140	
Textile industries	610	380	230	
Electrical machinery and supply factories	150	130	20	
Rubber factories	30	20	10	
Independent hand trades	240	140	100	
Other manufacturing industries	1010	710	300	
Transportation and Communication	6780	5830	950	
Construction and maintenance of streets, etc.	350	350	-	
Garages, greasing stations and auto laundries	440	430	10	
Postal service	380	350	30	
Steam railroads	2600	2510	90	
Street railroads	130	120	10	
Telegraph and telephone	1220	470	750	
Other transportation and communication	1660	1600	60	
Trade	11980	8630	3350	
Banking and brokerage	780	510	270	
Insurance and real estate	1250	830	420	
Auto agencies and filling stations	740	670	70	
Wholesale and retail (except auto)	8810	6340	2470	
Other trade industries	400	280	120	
Public Service N.E.C.	6150	3510	2640	
Professional Services	4870	2400	2470	
Recreation and amusement	600	450	150	
Other professional and semi-professional	4270	1950	2320	
Domestic and Personal Service	7400	3090	4310	
Hotels, restaurants and boarding houses	3100	1920	1180	
Laundries, cleaning, dyeing, etc.	660	300	360	
Other domestic and personal service	3640	870	2770	

Table No. 119. Persons Privately Employed d.s.w. at Usual and Other
Than Usual Occupations, by Major Industry Groups

Industry Groups	Total	At Usual Occupation	At Other Than Usual Occupation	At Other Than Usual Occupation Industry Different	No Usual Occupation and Occupation N A
Summary Total	49350	43620	3320	2320	2410
Employment Status NA	70	-	-	-	70
No Usual Occupation	2330	-	-	-	2330
Industry Not Specified	30	20	-	-	10
Industry Specified	46920	43600	3320	2320	-
Agriculture	230	190	40	30	-
Forestry & Fishing	20	20	-	-	-
Extracting of Minerals	20	20	-	-	-
Manufacturing & Mechanical	11980	10680	1300	970	-
Transportation and Communication	6650	6210	440	350	-
Trade	11190	10480	710	530	-
Public Service (N.E.C.)	5770	5640	130	70	-
Professional Service	4730	4480	250	150	-
Domestic & Personal Service	6330	5880	450	220	-

Table No. 120 Males Privately Employed d.s.w. at Usual and Other Than Usual Occupations, by Major Industry Groups

Industry Groups	Total	At Usual Occupation	At Other Than Usual Occupations		No Usual Occupation and Occupation N A
			Sub-Total	Industry Same Industry Different	
Total All Males	33210	29370	2400	660	1740
Employment Status NA	50	-	-	-	1440
No Usual Occupation	1380	-	-	-	50
Industry Not Specified	30	20	-	-	1380
Industry Specified	31750	29350	2400	660	10
Agriculture	230	190	40	10	-
Forestry & Fishing	20	20	-	-	-
Extraction of Minerals	20	20	-	-	-
Manufacturing & Mechanical	9590	8500	1090	310	-
Transportation & Communication	5660	5280	380	90	-
Trade	8050	7550	500	100	-
Public Service (N.E.C.)	3240	3150	90	40	-
Professional Service	2250	2140	110	30	-
Domestic & Personal Service	2690	2500	190	80	-

Table No. 121 Females Privately Employed d.s.w. at Usual and Other Than Usual Occupations, by Industry Groups

Industry Groups	Total	At Usual Occupation	At Other Than Usual Occupations		No Usual Occupation and Occupation N A
			Sub-Total	Industry Same Industry Different	
Total All Females	16140	14250	920	340	580
Employment Status NA	20	-	-	-	970
No Usual Occupation	950	-	-	-	20
Industry Not Specified	-	-	-	-	950
Industry Specified	15170	14250	920	340	-
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-
Forestry & Fishing	-	-	-	-	-
Extraction of Minerals	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing & Mechanical	2390	2180	210	20	-
Transportation & Communication	990	930	60	-	-
Trade	3140	2930	210	80	-
Public Service (N.E.C.)	2530	2490	40	20	-
Professional Service	2480	2340	140	70	-
Domestic & Personal Service	3640	3380	260	150	-

Table No. 12th. (page 1 of 10) Number of Men Privately Employed, Candidates for Private Employment, Temporarily Inactive d.s.w.: according to Usual Occupations and Survey Week Occupations; by Major Industry Groups

Industry groups and occupations	All Available Workers		Privately Employed d.s.w.		Candidates for Private Employment		Temporarily Inactive d.s.w.	
	Survey Week Occupation (347)	Usual Occupation (44549)	Survey Week Occupation	Usual Occupation	Total per Usual Occupation (648)	Actively Seeking Work Usual Occupation	Survey Week Occupation	Usual Occupation
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Totals all men	34,690	37,540	33,200	31,780	4,560	3,290	1,490	1,270
Agriculture	240	300	240	230	50	30	-	20
Forestry and fishing	40	40	20	20	20	10	20	10
Extraction of minerals (quarrying)	20	30	20	20	10	-	-	-
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	8,860	11,430	8,540	8,810	2,020	1,500	320	580
Apprentices to building and hand trades	59	83	56	59	9	6	3	15
Apprentices except building and hand trades	46	37	46	37	-	-	-	-
Bakers	250	298	250	252	40	40	-	6
Blacksmiths, forgers, hammermen	65	99	59	66	18	9	6	15
Boilemakers	59	182	59	80	34	25	-	9
Brick and stone masons, tile layers	164	268	149	170	80	68	15	68
Builders and building contractors	268	312	268	266	22	-	-	12
Cabinet makers	25	28	25	25	-	-	-	3
Carpenters	469	685	423	475	192	133	46	18
Compositors, linotypers and typesetters	358	407	358	352	45	40	-	12
Coopers	6	12	6	6	5	6	-	-
Dyers	9	9	9	9	-	-	-	-
Electricians	244	312	235	250	50	25	9	12
Electrotypers, stereotypers and lithographers	34	43	34	40	3	3	-	-
Engineers (stationary), cranesmen, hoistmen, etc.	219	284	219	245	30	12	-	9
Engravers	12	18	12	15	3	3	-	-

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Table No. 12th. (page 2 of 10)

Industry groups and occupations	All Available Workers		Privately Employed d.s.w.		Candidates for Private Employment		Temporarily Inactive d.s.w.	
	Survey Week Occupation (347)	Usual Occupation (44549)	Survey Week Occupation	Usual Occupation	Total per Usual Occupation (648)	Actively Seeking Work Usual Occupation	Survey Week Occupation	Usual Occupation
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Manufacturing and mechanical industries (cont'd)	25	31	25	25	6	6	-	-
Fileers, grinders, buffers, polishers (metal)	151	188	151	142	46	40	-	6
Firmen (except locomotive and fire dept.)	270	302	267	266	18	16	3	2
Foremen and overseers (mfg.)	3	6	3	3	3	3	-	-
Furnacemen, smelters, heaters, puddlers, etc.	28	28	28	25	3	3	-	-
Jewelers, watchmakers, goldsmiths, silversmiths	454	799	454	558	156	111	-	106
Machinists, millwrights and toolmakers	401	423	401	402	18	18	-	3
Managers and officials	213	241	213	220	15	12	-	6
Mechanics (not elsewhere specified)	810	944	793	824	105	77	17	28
Milliners and millinery dealers	6	9	6	6	-	-	-	3
Molders, founders and casters (metal)	12	74	12	31	40	22	-	3
Oilers of machinery	12	15	12	12	3	-	-	3
Painters, glaziers, varnishers, enamelers, etc.	804	913	693	663	228	108	111	22
Paper hangers	59	71	59	53	12	6	-	6
Pattern and model makers	3	3	3	3	-	-	-	-
Piano and organ tuners	6	9	6	6	3	3	-	-
Plasterers and cement finishers	12	55	9	9	31	28	3	15
Plumbers, gas and steam fitters	231	423	222	268	133	102	9	22
Fresmen and plate printers (printing)	89	127	89	105	22	22	-	-
Rollers and roll hands (metal)	3	3	3	3	-	-	-	-
Roofers and slaters	71	89	62	68	21	12	9	9
Shoemakers and cobbler (not in factory)	86	102	86	90	6	3	-	3
Skilled occupations (not elsewhere classified)	3	6	3	6	-	-	-	-

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Table No. 122. (page 3 of 10)

Industry groups and occupations	All Available Workers		Privately Employed d.s.w.		Candidates for Private Employment			Temporarily Inactive d.s.w. Usual Occupation	
	Survey Week Occupation (3+7) (3+7)	(2) (4+5+9)	Survey Week Occupation (3)	(4)	Total per Usual Occupation (6+8) (6+8)	Actively Seeking Usual Occupation (6)	Program Week Survey Occupation (7)		(8)
Manufacturing and mechanical industries (contd)									
Stone cutters	9	25	6	10	12	9	3	3	3
Structural iron workers (bldg.)	25	74	25	43	31	31	-	-	-
Tailors	151	154	151	155	3	3	-	-	6
Tinmiths and coppersmiths	74	108	74	78	12	12	-	-	18
Upholsters	96	111	96	99	12	12	-	-	102
Operators (not elsewhere specified)	1,608	2,069	1,596	1,626	341	289	12	52	-
Building industry	19	25	15	16	9	6	4	3	-
Chemical and allied industries	96	123	96	96	24	24	-	-	3
Cigar and tobacco factories	3	18	3	9	6	6	-	-	3
Clay, glass and stone industries	6	9	6	3	6	3	-	-	-
Clothing industries	31	49	31	37	12	6	-	-	6
Food and allied industries	280	284	280	260	18	18	-	-	49
Iron, steel, machinery, vehicle industries	410	620	407	427	144	126	3	18	-
Metal industries (except iron and steel)	12	22	12	16	6	3	-	-	-
Leather industries	3	12	3	6	6	3	-	-	-
Lumber and furniture industries	46	52	46	46	6	6	-	-	-
Paper, printing and allied industries	304	367	302	305	39	29	2	10	23
Textile industries	151	204	151	167	34	31	-	-	3
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	244	281	244	235	31	28	-	-	15
Not specified industries and services	3	3	-	3	-	-	3	-	-

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Table No. 122. (page 4 of 10)

Industry groups and occupations	All Available Workers		Privately Employed d.s.w.		Candidates for Private Employment		Temporarily Inactive d.s.w. Usual Occupation			
	Survey Week Occupation (3+7)	(2) (4+5+9)	Survey Week Occupation (3)	(4)	Total Per Usual Occupation (6+8)	Actively Seeking Work Usual Occupation				
Manufacturing and mechanical industries (contd)		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Laborers (not elsewhere specified)	858	941	784	664	215	160	74	55	62
	Building, general and not specified	343	405	289	230	143	100	74	43	32
	Chemical and allied industries	114	117	114	102	15	12	-	3	-
	Clay, glass and stone industries	31	40	31	25	12	9	-	3	3
	Food and allied industries	111	105	111	99	6	6	-	-	-
	Iron and steel machinery, vehicle industries	127	142	127	112	15	12	-	3	15
	Metal industries (except iron and steel)	-	9	-	3	3	3	-	-	3
	Lumber and furniture industries	6	6	6	6	-	-	-	-	-
	Paper, printing and allied industries	52	34	52	28	3	3	-	-	3
	Textile industries	43	37	43	31	6	3	-	3	-
	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	31	46	31	28	12	12	-	-	6
	Transportation and communication	5,400	5,590	4,600	4,420	890	460	800	430	280
	Water transportation (selected occupations)	244	247	244	182	43	31	-	12	22
	Boatmen, canal men and lock keepers	6	9	6	6	-	-	-	-	3
	Captains, masters, mates, pilots	12	15	12	12	3	-	-	3	-
	Longshoremen and stevedores	216	211	216	155	40	31	-	9	16
	Sailors and deck hands	10	12	10	9	-	-	-	-	3

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Table No. 122. (page 5 of 10)

Industry groups and occupations	All Available Workers		Privately Employed d.s.w.		Candidates for Private Employment			Temporarily Inactive d.s.w. Usual Occupation
	Survey Week Occupation (347)	Usual Occupation (44549)	Survey Week Occupation (3)	Usual Occupation (4)	Total Usual Occupation (648)	Actively Seeking Work Usual Occupation	Survey Week Occupation (7)	
Transportation and communication (cont'd)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(9)
Road and street transportation (selected occ.)	2,750	2,577	1,975	1,834	657	293	775	86
Bus conductors	3	3	3	3	-	-	-	-
Chauffeurs, truck and tractor drivers	1,475	1,699	1,410	1,346	285	182	65	58
Draymen, teamsters and carriage drivers	12	15	12	12	3	-	-	-
Garage owners, managers, officials	83	93	93	87	6	3	-	-
Garage laborers	89	62	89	53	9	3	-	-
Laborers, truck, transfer and cab co.	883	55	82	40	12	-	-	3
Laborers, road and street	133	518	173	160	333	99	710	25
Owners, managers, truck, transfer and cab co.	1,419	1,563	1,419	1,333	9	6	-	-
Railroad transportation (selected occupation)	52	49	52	49	73	55	-	80
Baggage men and freight agents	40	52	40	40	9	-	-	-
Boiler washers and engine hostlers	253	284	253	269	9	6	-	6
Brakemen (steam railroad)	145	167	145	146	6	3	-	15
Conductors (street railroad)	3	9	3	3	3	-	-	3
Foremen and overseers	89	93	89	90	-	-	-	3
Laborers (inc. construction laborers)	250	278	250	227	31	19	-	20
Locomotive engineers	219	241	219	229	-	-	-	12
Locomotive firemen	130	148	130	130	15	12	-	3
Motormen	49	62	49	59	-	-	-	3
Officials and superintendents	87	89	87	86	-	-	-	3
Switchmen, flagmen and yardmen	93	102	93	93	-	-	-	9
Ticket and station agents	9	9	9	9	-	-	-	-

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Table No. 122. (page 6 of 10)

Industry groups and occupations	All Available Workers		Privately Employed d.s.w.		Candidates for Private Employment			Temporarily Inactive d.s.w. Usual Occupation
	Survey Week Occupation (347)	Usual Occupation (44549)	Survey Week Occupation (3)	Usual Occupation (4)	Total Usual Occupation (648)	Actively Seeking Work Usual Occupation	Survey Week Occupation (7)	
Transportation and communications (cont'd.)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(9)
Express, post, radio, telegraph and telephone	373	418	373	385	18	12	-	15
Agents (express companies)	12	12	12	12	-	-	-	-
Express messengers and railway mail clerks	62	68	62	65	-	-	-	3
Mail carriers	123	136	123	130	3	-	-	3
Postmasters	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Radio operators	12	15	12	12	3	3	-	-
Telephone and telegraph linemen	86	102	86	96	3	3	-	3
Telegraph messengers	22	12	22	9	3	3	-	-
Telegraph operators	46	60	46	48	6	3	-	6
Telephone operators	9	12	9	12	-	-	-	-
Other transportation & communication pursuits	614	765	589	589	99	69	25	77
Apprentices	3	3	3	3	-	-	-	-
Aviators	3	6	3	3	3	-	-	-
Foremen and overseers (not elsewhere specified)	143	136	124	121	6	3	19	9
Inspectors	136	164	136	149	9	9	-	6
Laborers (not elsewhere specified)	55	55	55	46	6	6	-	3
Proprietors, managers, officials (n.e.c.)	77	80	77	77	3	-	-	-
Other occupations	197	321	191	190	72	51	6	59

Y/ Selected occupations

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Table No. 122. (page 7 of 10)

Industry groups and occupations	All Available Workers		Privately Employed d.s.w.		Candidates for Private Employment			Temporarily Inactive d.s.w. Usual Occupation
	Survey Week Occupation (3+7)	(2)	Survey Week Occupation (3)	Usual Occupation (4)	Total per Usual Occupation (6+8)	Actively Seeking Work Occupation (6)	Survey Week Occupation (7)	
Trade	7,460	7,610	7,460	6,900	620	520	-	90
Advertising agents	52	67	52	55	12	9	-	3
Apprentices, wholesale and retail trade	6	6	6	6	-	-	-	-
Bankers, brokers and money lenders	200	206	200	197	6	5	-	3
Commercial travelers	320	345	320	311	34	28	-	6
Decorators, drapers and window dressers	46	49	46	43	6	5	-	-
Deliverymen	580	567	580	472	80	62	-	15
Floorwalkers, foremen and overseers	111	108	111	102	6	6	-	-
Inspectors, gaugers and samplers	22	28	22	25	3	-	-	-
Insurance agents, managers and officials	528	528	528	507	18	15	-	3
Laborers in coal and lumber yards, warehouses	59	77	59	49	22	22	-	6
Laborers, porters and helpers in stores	256	213	256	179	34	28	-	-
Newsboys	139	37	139	34	3	3	-	-
Proprietors, managers and officials (n.o.s.)	74	80	74	74	6	6	-	-
Real Estate agents and officials	215	197	215	179	12	12	-	6
Retail dealers	1,943	2,030	1,943	1,907	98	80	-	25
Salesmen	2,364	2,498	2,364	2,219	253	210	-	26
Undertakers	59	62	59	59	-	-	-	3
Wholesalers, importers and exporters	268	290	268	281	9	9	-	-
Other Pursuits in trade	218	222	218	201	18	18	-	3

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Table No. 122. (page 8 of 10)

Industry groups and occupations	All Available Workers		Privately Employed d.s.w.		Candidates for Private Employment				Temporarily Inactive d.s.w. Usual Occupation
	Survey Week Occupation (3+7)	(2)	(3)	(4)	Total per Usual Occupation (6+8)	Actively Seeking Usual Occupation (6)	Survey Week Occupation (7)	Usual Occupation (8)	
Public service (n.e.c.)	1,670	1,520	1,610	1,400	100	80	60	20	(9)
Firemen (fire department)	240	244	240	244	-	-	-	-	-
Guards, watchmen and doorkeepers	272	104	222	151	40	34	50	6	3
Laborers, (public service)	340	259	330	232	24	18	10	6	3
Marshals, sheriffs, detectives, etc.	74	68	74	65	3	3	-	-	-
Officials, inspectors (city and county)	83	86	83	80	6	3	-	3	-
Officials, inspectors (state and U. S.)	225	219	225	216	3	3	-	-	-
Policemen	333	355	333	334	12	9	-	3	9
Soldiers, sailors and marines	15	18	15	15	3	3	-	-	-
Other public service pursuits	88	77	88	63	9	7	-	2	5
Professional service	2,760	2,890	2,720	2,680	160	130	40	30	40
Actors and showmen	55	59	55	56	3	-	-	2	-
Architects	38	66	38	62	-	-	-	-	-
Artists, sculptors and teachers of art	15	25	12	19	6	3	3	3	-
Authors, editors and reporters	65	59	65	56	3	3	-	-	-
Chemists, assayers and metallurgists	86	92	86	83	9	6	-	3	-
Clergymen	164	160	164	160	-	-	-	-	-
College presidents and professors	71	77	71	74	3	3	-	-	-
Dentists	86	89	86	89	-	-	-	-	-
Designers, draftsmen and inventors	86	105	86	90	15	12	-	3	-
Lawyers, judges and justices	362	394	362	365	9	9	-	-	-

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Table No. 122. (page 9 of 10)

Industry groups and occupations	All available workers		Privately employed d.s.w.		Candidates for Private Employment			Temporarily Inactive d.s.w. Usual Occupation
	Survey Week Occupation (347)	(2)	Survey Week Occupation (3)	(4)	Total per Usual Occupation (6+8)	Actively Seeking Usual Occupation (6)	Survey Week Occupation (7)	
Professional service (cont'd.)								(9)
Musicians and teachers of music	137	176	122	129	37	23	15	10
Osteopaths	3	3	3	3	-	-	-	-
Photographers	55	64	55	55	6	6	-	3
Physicians and surgeons	281	290	281	281	-	-	-	9
Teachers	173	188	173	182	6	6	-	-
Technical engineers	481	540	481	519	15	15	-	6
Veterinary surgeons	6	6	6	6	-	-	-	-
Other professional pursuits	170	166	170	154	9	6	-	3
Semi-professional and recreational pursuits	191	203	191	179	21	15	-	3
Attendants and helpers (professional service)	185	116	163	92	18	18	22	6
Domestic and personal service	3,400	3,230	3,390	2,860	300	270	10	70
Barbers, hairdressers and manicurists	305	339	305	318	12	12	-	9
Boarding and lodging house keepers	34	31	34	31	-	-	-	-
Bootblacks	34	22	34	22	-	-	-	-
Charwomen and cleaners	40	43	40	37	-	-	-	6
Cleaning, dyeing, pressing shop workers	77	77	77	65	12	12	-	-
Elevator tenders	142	135	142	120	15	15	-	-
Hotel keepers and managers	34	37	34	28	9	6	-	3
Housekeepers and stewards	34	34	34	31	3	3	-	-
Janitors and sextons	348	268	342	244	4	18	6	-

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Table No. 122. (page 10 of 10)

Industry groups and occupations	All available workers		Privately employed d.s.w.		Candidates for Private Employment			Temporarily Inactive d.s.w. Usual Occupation	
	Survey Week Occupation (347)	(2)	Survey Week Occupation (3)	(4)	Total per Usual Occupation (6+8)	Actively Seeking Usual Occupation (6)	Survey Week Occupation (7)		
							(8)		(9)
Domestic and personal service (cont.):									
Laborers (domestic and personal service)	74	46	74	40	6	6	-	-	
Laundrers (not in laundry)	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	
Laundry owners, managers and officials	77	77	77	74	3	3	-	-	
Laundry operatives	102	108	102	90	18	12	-	6	
Nurses (not trained)	34	40	34	34	6	6	-	-	
Porters (except in stores)	272	204	272	180	21	18	-	3	
Restaurant, cafe, lunch room keepers	376	370	376	349	15	15	-	6	
Servants	992	993	988	849	110	101	4	34	
Waiters	380	373	380	315	46	43	-	12	
Other Pursuits	42	33	42	33	-	-	-	-	
Clerical Occupations	4,840	4,910	4,600	4,440	390	290	240	80	
Agents, collectors and credit men	317	326	317	305	18	12	-	3	
Bookkeepers, cashiers and accountants	833	971	833	886	70	55	3	15	
Clerks (except clerks in stores)	3,428	3,342	3,200	3,002	284	208	228	56	
Messengers, errand, office boys	111	98	105	89	6	6	6	3	
Stenographers and typists	148	173	145	158	12	9	3	3	

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Table No. 123. (page 1 of 4)
Number of Women Privately Employed, Candidates for Private Employment,
Temporarily Inactive d.s.s.: According to Usual Occupations and Survey
Week Occupations; by Major Industry Groups

Industry groups and occupations	All available Workers		Privately Employed d.s.w.		Candidates for Private Employment			Temporarily Inactive d.s.w. Usual Occupation		
	Survey Week Occupation (547)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		(7)	(8)
Total all women		16,410	17,240	16,150	15,170	1,570	1,370	260	200	500
Manufacturing and mechanical industries		1,850	2,110	1,750	1,710	300	250	100	50	100
Apprentices except to bldg. and hand trades		-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Bakers		18	14	18	11	3	-	-	3	-
Builders and building contractors		4	3	4	3	-	-	-	-	-
Compositors, linotypers and typesetters		3	13	3	13	-	-	-	-	-
Dressmakers, seamstresses (not in factory)		83	93	79	80	3	3	4	-	10
Engravers		6	7	6	7	-	-	-	-	-
Forewomen and overseers (mfg.)		29	44	29	34	4	-	-	4	6
Managers and officials (mfg.)		9	9	9	9	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturers		12	6	12	6	-	-	-	-	-
Milliners and millinery dealers		25	34	25	28	3	3	-	-	3
Painters, glaziers, varnishers, enamelers etc.		11	7	11	7	-	-	-	-	-
Tailoresses		9	9	9	9	-	-	-	-	-
Operatives (not otherwise specified)		1,641	1,868	1,545	1,500	287	244	96	45	81
Chemical and allied industries		194	198	194	188	10	10	-	-	-
Cigar and tobacco factory		3	28	3	22	6	3	-	3	-
Clothing industries		716	883	630	661	179	151	86	28	43
Food and allied industries		112	102	112	89	7	7	-	-	6
Iron and steel machinery and vehicle industry		44	53	44	49	4	4	-	-	-
Metal Industries (except iron and steel)		13	12	13	9	-	-	-	-	3

Table No. 123. (page 2 of 4)

[illegible]

Table No. 123. (page 3 of 4)

Industry groups and occupations	All Available Workers		Privately Employed d.s.w.		Candidates for Private Employment				Temporarily Inactive d.s.w. Usual Occupation	
	Survey Week Occupation (347)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)		(8)
Public Service (not elsewhere classified)										(9)
Officials and inspectors (city and county)	6	110	100	6	100	7	-	-	10	-
Officials and inspectors (state and federal)	84	77	77	80	77	77	-	-	4	-
Other Public service pursuits	20	16	14	14	16	16	-	-	6	-
Professional service	1,860	2,030	1,870	1,850	1,870	100	80	10	20	60
Actors and showmen	16	18	16	16	18	-	-	-	-	-
Artists, sculptors and teachers of art	16	15	16	15	15	-	-	-	-	-
Authors, editors and reporters	18	27	18	18	24	3	3	-	-	-
Chemists, assayers and metallurgists	7	7	7	7	7	-	-	-	-	-
Clergymen	6	7	6	6	7	-	-	-	-	-
College presidents and professors	18	19	18	18	19	-	-	-	-	-
Designers, draftsmen, inventors	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Lawyers, judges and justices	10	10	10	10	10	-	-	-	-	-
Musicians and teachers of music	85	99	85	85	88	9	9	-	-	2
Osteopaths	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Photographers	25	29	25	25	23	6	6	-	-	-
Physicians and surgeons	15	15	15	15	15	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers	676	719	676	676	692	15	9	-	6	12
Technical engineers	3	3	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
Trained nurses	546	629	546	546	558	34	34	-	-	37
Other professional pursuits	232	250	232	232	224	20	13	-	8	6
Semi-professional and recreational pursuits	90	96	90	90	89	7	7	-	-	-
Attendants and helpers	97	81	87	87	75	6	-	10	6	-

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Table No. 123. (page 4 of 4)

Industry groups and occupations	All Available Workers		Privately Employed d.s.w.		Candidates for Private Employment				Temporarily Inactive d.s.w. Usual Occupation
	Survey Week Occupation (3+7)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	Total per Usual Occupation (6+8)	Total actively seeking work Usual Occupation	Survey Week Occupation	
Domestic and personal service	4,690	4,560	4,670	3,940	440	410	20	30	180
Barbers, hairdressers and manicurists	291	328	291	300	22	19	-	3	6
Boarding and lodging house keepers	290	250	290	250	-	-	-	-	-
Charwomen and cleaners	640	512	627	478	22	22	13	-	12
Cleaning, dyeing, pressing shop workers	28	25	28	25	-	-	-	-	-
Elevator tenders	43	47	43	47	-	-	-	-	-
Hotel keepers and managers	12	12	12	12	-	-	-	-	-
Housekeepers and stewards	500	447	500	420	15	15	-	-	12
Janitors and sextons	42	25	41	25	-	-	1	-	-
Laundresses (not in laundry)	28	28	28	25	3	3	-	-	-
Laundry owners, managers, officials	9	6	9	6	-	-	-	-	-
Laundry operatives	268	318	268	253	43	40	-	3	22
Midwives and nurses (not trained)	253	313	253	244	43	40	-	3	31
Restaurants, cafe and lunchroom keepers	68	74	68	67	7	7	-	-	-
Servants	1,764	1,666	1,758	1,399	195	174	6	21	72
Waitresses	447	500	447	365	90	90	-	-	25
Other pursuits	7	4	7	4	-	-	-	-	-
Clerical occupations	5,760	6,200	5,660	5,640	490	390	120	100	70
Agents, collectors, credit women	41	38	41	38	-	-	-	-	-
Bookkeepers, cashiers and accountants	762	840	762	784	66	53	-	13	10
Clerks (except in stores)	2,902	2,883	2,728	2,631	211	167	74	44	41
Messenger, errand and office girls	3	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
Stenographers and typists	2,172	2,433	2,126	2,206	213	170	46	43	19

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APPENDIX B

DESCRIPTION OF PROCEDURE AND METHODS USED IN MAKING ALBANY LABOR MARKET SURVEY

The Field Work

All enumerators were given approximately one week of intensive training by experts from the regional and Washington offices of the Work Projects Administration. This consisted of study time, followed by question and answer periods, after which candidates were given test cases containing most of the problems they would be likely to encounter in the field. Those receiving passing grades were then ready for the field enumeration. The best of these people, from the point of view of marks, tact and general personality, were given additional individual training and made crew supervisors.

Maps furnished by the U.S. Census Bureau were used. These maps, after being modified to take care of the more recent developments, divided the city into 19 wards, 19 supervisory and 150 enumeration districts, and 1261 blocks. 130 of the enumeration districts contained one or more blocks each, the other 20 being private schools, convents and institutions. One of the maps was then cut up into the 130 main enumeration districts, each one of which was pasted onto cardboard for the guidance of the enumerators. The other 20 minor E.D.'s were covered by a specially trained enumerator. Another map was cut up into the 19 supervisory districts for use of the crew supervisors. A third map was left intact for headquarters use.

Field offices for the crews were set up in 17 conveniently located schools, each one serving as a supervisory district headquarters, with the main office serving as headquarters for two downtown districts. Each supervisory district, with a crew supervisor in charge, consisted of about 7 enumeration districts, with an enumerator assigned to each.

Each enumerator, on being assigned to a field crew, was given a map and description of the enumeration district and blocks to be covered by him, along with a supply of blank schedules and block sheets, the block sheets having the enumeration district number, the block number and boundary description thereon. He then started his canvas, one block at a time, making out schedules where interviews could be had and filling in the block sheet, showing street name and number, whether residential or non-residential, apartment or floor (if multiple dwelling), name of head of household, and result of call, i.e.: "schedule completed", "unoccupied" or "call back", "no one at home", etc. Due to the fact that some households and individuals could not be contacted during regular hours it was found necessary to make assignments for evening enumeration. The more reliable and efficient enumerators were used for this purpose.

All information, with a few exceptions, was obtained from a responsible member of the household. Great stress was laid on the fact that all information given would be held in strictest confidence, no names appearing in any published report or given to any other organization. Enumerators reported to their field headquarters each morning, returning at the end of the day with completed schedules which they turned over to their crew supervisor. The supervisor then scanned the schedules for inconsistencies, and if found, schedules were returned to enumerators for clarification. By auto, daily, completed schedules were collected and needed supplies delivered to the various field headquarters. Once each week, while the field enumeration was taking place, all crew supervisors were called into headquarters and all problems encountered were talked over and settled.

Spot checking. On receipt of completed schedules at the main office one of five were set aside for spot checking. Sixteen of the best enumerators were selected for this purpose. They were given each day the names and addresses only, of several households previously enumerated, and instructed to call on them and make another enumeration. These schedules, on completion, were compared with the originals, analysed, and differences if any reconciled. This, in some cases, entailed another field call.

On completion of the enumeration a special crew of the more efficient enumerators were given the completed block sheets and then in the field checked each of the 1261 blocks to make certain no structure had been overlooked.

The Editing and Tabulating

Editing. Schedules not selected for spot checking, and those that had been spot checked and analysed, were sent to the editors. This section, recruited from the field enumerators, went over all schedule entries carefully; when omissions and inconsistencies were found, schedules affected were returned to the field force for additional information or clarification. On their return they were re-edited.

Coding (in Albany). After schedules had passed the editors a white code card, properly identified with enumeration district, block and schedule number was made out for each person, name omitted, with six code entries covering age, sex, color and nativity, marital status, last school grade completed, and activity during the survey week. A buff-colored code card, also identified with enumeration district, block and schedule number was made out for each family entered on the schedule. For the purpose of this survey lodgers, roomers, servants, or friends not related to the head of the household, or to each other, were considered the heads of one-person families. Lodgers, roomers, servants, or friends, not related to the

head of the household, but to each other, were considered families, with the oldest counted as the head. Code entries for size of family, number of workers in family, employment status of workers in family, age of head, sex of head, and activity of head during survey week, were made on each card. After the coding and verification of the code entries, cards were filed by enumeration districts and wards.

Tabulating (at Albany). Code cards were then hand sorted and tabulated and seven statistical tables were made up (each by enumeration districts, by wards and finally for the city as a whole), covering personal characteristics and activity of all persons. Three tables were prepared in the same way covering families, as to size, number of workers per family, employment status of heads of families, etc.

Tabulating (in New York City). On completion of the coding at Albany, every third schedule was set aside and sent to the New York Tabulating Unit of the Work Projects Administration, located in New York City, for more detailed coding, mechanical card punching, sorting and tabulating. This one-third sampling numbered about 12,500 schedules. The coding method developed by the U.S. Census was adapted to the uses of this study. Several key tables, covering the main characteristics, had been hand tabulated at Albany on a three-thirds basis, and the data on these tables were carefully compared with similar data compiled by the New York Tabulating Unit from its one-third sample. It was found by this check that the one-third sample was fairly representative. The New York Tabulation Unit then proceeded to make up 53 basic tables covering Albany as a whole, and 20 of the same 53 tables covering each of three sections into which the city has been divided. These tables bring out the labor market statistics of Albany in all significant details.

Computing relationships. At Albany an organization was set up, directed by an expert analyst, and staffed with an average of about twenty persons. As the tables were received from New York, they were subjected to close scrutiny by

the project director, after which he marked them to indicate the items for which percentages were to be computed. All of the tables and the major part of the columns and lines were so marked. This meant using the column and line totals (and the many subtotals thereof) as 100%, and computing relative percentages on their breakdowns. Percentages were computed vertically to column totals and horizontally to line totals. The 53 city tables plus the 60 sectional tables involved 1254 sheets and over 200,000 computations. As all computations were verified the preceding figure is doubled. The computing and verifying required 6058½ man-hours.

Recasting New York Tabulation Unit Tables. After the above work was completed, the coded line headings and column-headings on machine tabulated pages had to be clarified for convenience in use. The most significant of these tabulations were studied and a simplified arrangement devised by the analyst, as an aid to him in writing the report. This recasting required a specially trained crew of two-man teams, selected for their understanding of the complicated tables and the accuracy of their statistical work. These teams, under close supervision, transferred the data to the recast tables. In this way, for example, one basic NYTU table of 18 permutations involving 36 pages (17"x22") covering the city totals, and 36 pages for each of the 5 sections of the city, a total of 144 pages, was recast on 26 specially-ruled tabulation sheets. Each of these sheets had a capacity about equal to the original NYTU pages. Thus, by selecting the most significant items, a greatly condensed body of statistics was provided for greater convenience of analysis.

These recast tables formed the basis of the statistical analysis appearing in tables, charts and discussion in the final report. These recast tables involved 229 tabular sheets and over 100,000 computations. As all

computations were verified the preceding figure is doubled. The computing and verifying required 3194 man-hours.

Supplementary business survey. Chapter I

Information in the main part, regarding private employers and their employees, by lines of business or profession, was obtained from the Division of Inspection, the Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance, and the Division of Statistics and Information, in the State Department of Labor.

The Division of Inspection made available to WPA staff members card records of reports of the Division's field inspectors. These cards showed, among other things, the name of the factory, mercantile or service organization, kind of business, and number of employees broken down by sex and age groups. The information regarding kind of business and the number of employees by sex in each age group was recorded on code cards for future treatment. Firm names were not recorded. Each concern, with or without branches, was considered one employer.

These code cards were taken back to the survey office, analyzed, coded as to kind of business, and tabulated.

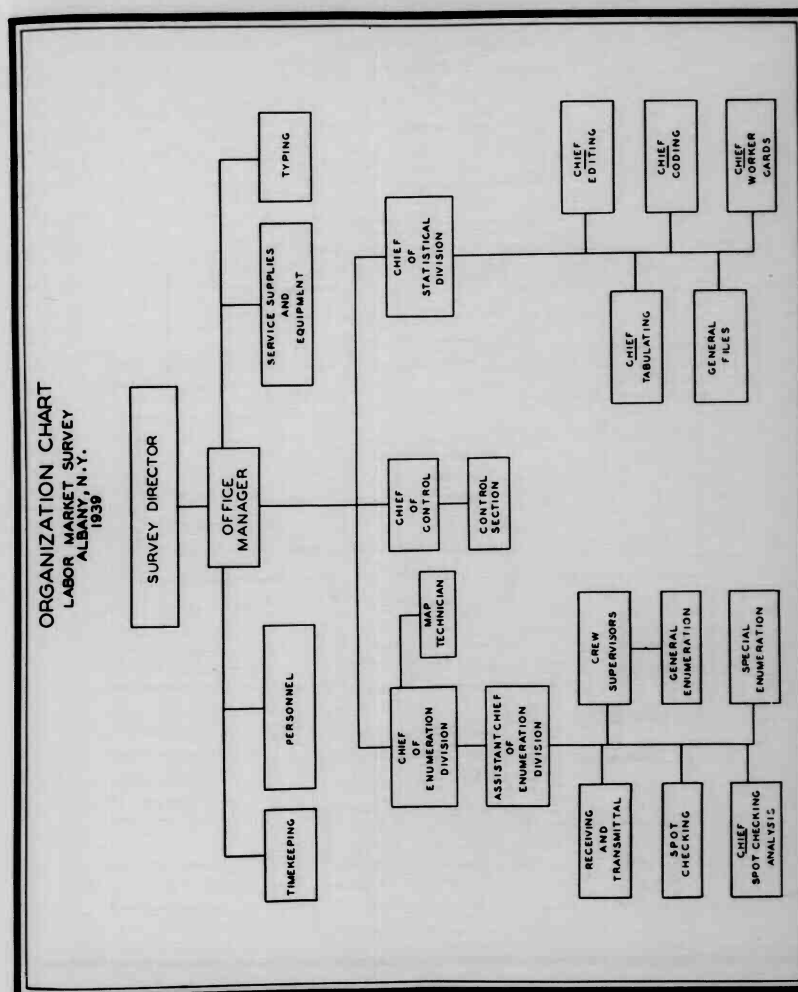
Supplementary statistics covering employers of 4 or more workers each were made available to the survey by the Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance, Bureau of Research and Statistics.

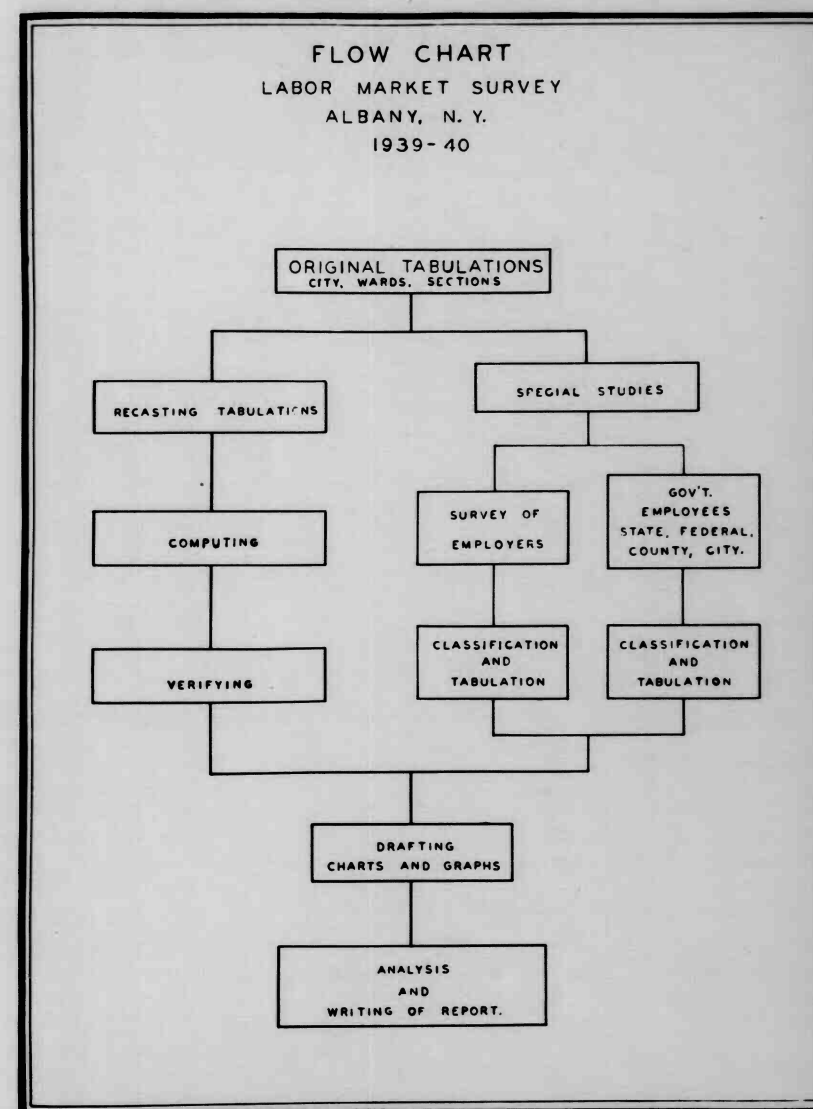
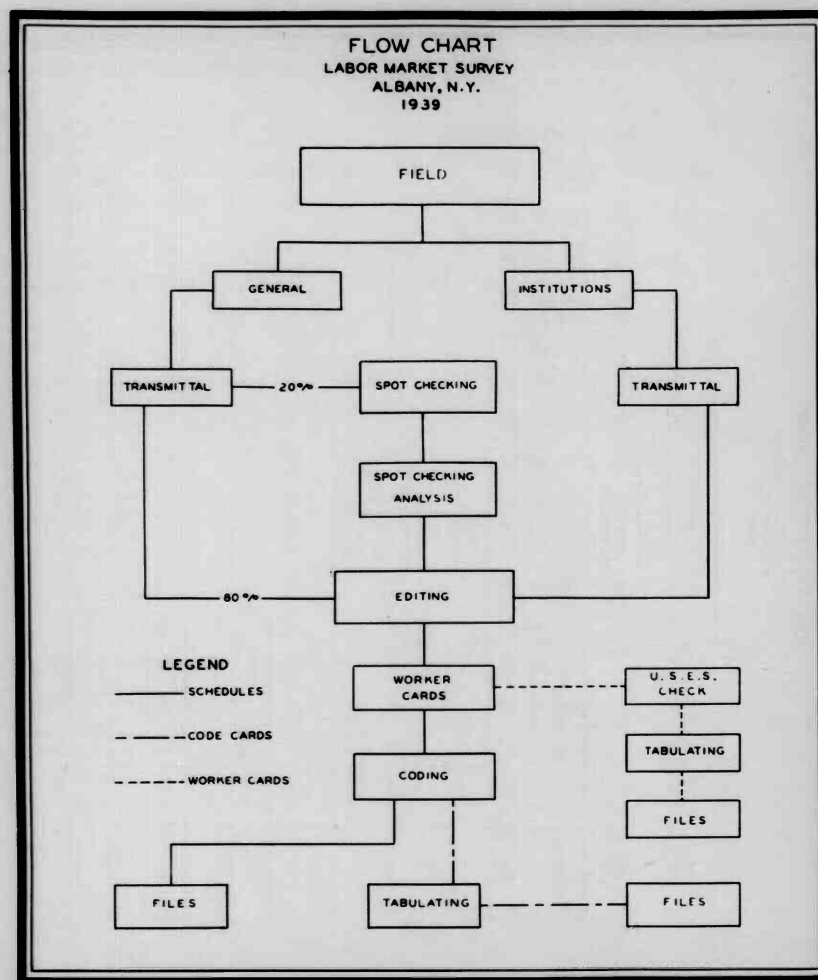
Figures regarding Federal, State, County and City workers were gathered by the survey's research staff.

All of the business survey type of data, supplemented by information obtained in the field enumeration of the survey itself, furnished the basis for a picture of Albany's business and governmental structure, as presented in Chapter I of this report.

"ENUMERATION DISTRICTS BY WARDS"

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>WARD NUMBER</u>	<u>ENUMERATION DISTRICTS</u>			
B	1	Consists of E. D's	1 to 12	inclusive	
B	2	" " "	13 to 19	"	
A	3	" " "	20 to 24	"	
A	4	" " "	25 to 28	"	
A	5	" " "	29 to 34	"	
A	6	" " "	35 to 38	"	
A	7	" " "	39 to 42	"	
A	8	" " "	43 to 47	"	
A	9	" " "	48 to 52	"	
A	10	" " "	53 to 59	"	
B	11	" " "	60 to 67	"	
A	12	" " "	68 to 74	"	
C	13	" " "	75 to 92	"	
B	14	" " "	93 to 101	"	
B	15	" " "	102 to 107	"	
B	16	" " "	108 to 117	"	
B	17	" " "	118 to 125	"	
C	18	" " "	126 to 141	"	
B	19	" " "	142 to 150	"	





City or town ALBANY
County ALBANY
State NEW YORK

Address: Street _____
Street No. _____
Apt. No., etc. _____

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
O.P. 665-21-3-236
SURVEY OF THE LABOR MARKET
ALBANY, N. Y.

Line No.	A. Personal characteristics							B. Activity during survey week of May 7, 1939 through May 13, 1939											Occupation		
	Name	Relationship to head	Age last birth-day	Sex	Color and nativity	Marital status	Last school grade completed	Working (include persons assigned to WPA, NYA, and other emergency work programs or CCC)					Not working but actively seeking work. (Give date this period of seeking work began.)	Not working and not actively seeking work		Date reason last became effective					
								Occupation	Industry	Class of worker or program	Hours worked			Date job began			Reason for not actively seeking work	Mo.		Yr.	
											Full time	Part time		Mo.	Day						Yr.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)			(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)		
1		Head																			
2																					
3																					
4																					
5																					
6																					
7																					
8																					
9																					
10																					
11																					
12																					

ABBREVIATIONS TO BE USED IN COLUMNS INDICATED:

COLUMN 4		COLUMN 5		COLUMN 6		COLUMN 7		COLUMN 8		COLUMN 9		COLUMN 10	
Male	M	Native White	NW	Single	S	No grade completed	0	Fourth year high school	12	Employer		Class of worker (if private employment)	
Female	F	Foreign-born White	FBW	Married	M	First grade	1	1 year college	13	Wage earner			
		Native Negro	N. Neg.	Widowed	Wid.	etc.		2 years' college	14	Own account			
		Foreign-born Negro	F.B. Neg.	Divorced	Div.	Eighth grade	8	3 years' college	15	Unpaid family worker not seeking work for pay			
		Native Other	N. Oth.*	Separated	Sep.	First year high school	9	4 years' college	16	Unpaid family worker seeking work for pay (column 10 only)			
		Foreign-born Other	F.B. Oth.*			Second year high school	10	More than 4 years' college	17	Apprentices without pay and persons working for experience			
			*(Footnoted)			Third year high school	11						

REMARKS AND FOOTNOTES:

ESS ADMINISTRATION

669-21-3-236

THE LABOR MARKET

ANY, N. Y.

Enumeration district _____

Schedule No. _____

Block No. _____

Date filled _____

Sheet _____ of _____ sheets

Signature of enumerator _____

C. Activity prior to survey week of May 7 - May 13, 1939												Line No.			
Working and not actively seeking work		Last private job of 2 weeks or longer for pay or profit (30 hours or more per week)						Usual occupation							
Not actively seeking work	Date reason last became effective	Occupation	Industry	Class of worker	Date began		Date ended		Occupation	Industry	Last job of 2 weeks or longer				
					Class of worker or program		Date began				Date ended				
					Mo.	Yr.	Mo.	Yr.			Mo.		Yr.	Mo.	Yr.
(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)				
												1			
												2			
												3			
												4			
												5			
												6			
												7			
												8			
												9			
												10			
												11			
												12			

COLUMNS 10 and 24 Class of worker (if private employment)		E W OA NP NPS AP	Program (if emergency employment) Works Progress Administration WPA National Youth Administration NYA Other emergency work programs Oth. Civilian Conservation Corps CCC	COLUMN 19 Class of Worker Employer E Wage earner W Own account OA	COLUMNS 13, 14, 16, 20, 21, 25, and 26 <table border="0"> <tr> <th colspan="2">Month</th> <th colspan="2">Year</th> </tr> <tr> <td>January 1</td> <td>July 7</td> <td>1939</td> <td>39</td> </tr> <tr> <td>February 2</td> <td>August 8</td> <td>1938</td> <td>38</td> </tr> <tr> <td>March 3</td> <td>September 9</td> <td>1937</td> <td>37</td> </tr> <tr> <td>April 4</td> <td>October 10</td> <td>1936</td> <td>36</td> </tr> <tr> <td>May 5</td> <td>November 11</td> <td>etc.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>June 6</td> <td>December 12</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Month		Year		January 1	July 7	1939	39	February 2	August 8	1938	38	March 3	September 9	1937	37	April 4	October 10	1936	36	May 5	November 11	etc.		June 6	December 12		
Month		Year																															
January 1	July 7	1939	39																														
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March 3	September 9	1937	37																														
April 4	October 10	1936	36																														
May 5	November 11	etc.																															
June 6	December 12																																

worker not seeking work for pay worker seeking work for pay (column 10 only) without pay and persons working for experience only	FOR OFFICE USE ONLY:
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